

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FIFTY
YEARBOOK

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION YEARBOOK

*Containing the Association's year-end reports and the
proceedings of the Forty-Fifth annual convention at
Dallas, Texas, January 11-12-13, 1951.*

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1951

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

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Professor William B. Owens
Professor Philip O. Badger
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Dr. Karl E. Leib

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University of Southern California

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Kenneth L. Wilson
La Salle Hotel, Chicago 2

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Walter Byers
La Salle Hotel, Chicago 2

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Director William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College, First District
Director Carl P. Schott, Pennsylvania State College, Second District
Dean Fred Lewis, Vanderbilt University, Third District
Professor William R. Breneman, Indiana University, Fourth District
Professor George D. Small, University of Tulsa, Fifth District
Professor Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist, Sixth District
Professor King Hendricks, Utah State College, Seventh District
Professor H. P. Everest, University of Washington, Eighth District

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Professor Kenneth Little, University of Wisconsin
Dean N. M. McKnight, Columbia University
Dean A. B. Moore, University of Alabama
Professor Howard M. Olson, Colorado College
Director Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University
Professor D. W. Williams, Texas A. & M. College

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Earl Fullbrook University of Nebraska	Bernie H. Moore Southeastern Conference
Wilbur C. Johns U.C.L.A.	J. H. Nichols Oberlin College
Robert J. Kane Cornell University	Reaves E. Peters Missouri Valley I.A.A.

Asa S. Bushnell
Eastern College Athletic Conference

COMMITTEES FOR 1951

(Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1951. All other committees are appointed annually. AL — denotes Members-at-large: NHSF — denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.)

RULES COMMITTEES

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Basketball Rules			
1st	Howard Hobson	Yale University	4
2nd	Wm. H. Anderson	Lafayette College	3
3rd	Augustus K. Tebell	Univ. of Virginia	1
4th	Douglas R. Mills	Univ. of Illinois	2
5th	Henry Iba	Oklahoma A. & M.	4
6th	Jack Gray	Univ. of Texas	3
7th	L. C. Butler	Colorado St. Col. of Education	2
8th	Clarence M. Price	Univ. of California	3
AL	Bruce Drake	Univ. of Oklahoma	4
	Chairman: Bruce Drake		
	Rules Editor: Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy		

Football Rules

1st	D. O. McLaughry	Dartmouth College	3
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges	Temple University	2
3rd	Robert R. Neyland	Univ. of Tennessee	4
4th	Carroll Widdoes	Ohio University	4
5th	Ernest Quigley	Univ. of Kansas	3
6th	Madison Bell	Southern Methodist Univ.	1
7th	E. L. Romney	Mountain States Conference	2
8th	Frank McCormick	Pacific Coast Conference	1
AL	H. O. Crisler	Univ. of Michigan	3
	Life Member: Alonzo Stagg		
	Chairman: H. O. Crisler		
	Secretary: E. E. Wieman		

Swimming Rules

1st	Philip Moriarty	Yale University	4
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	4
3rd	R. E. Jamerson	Univ. of North Carolina	3
4th	Richard Papenguth	Purdue University	2
5th	Hollie L. Lepley	University of Nebraska	4
6th	Arthur Adamson	Texas A. & M. College	3

7th	G. W. Tompkin	Colorado A. & M. College	1
8th	Tom Haynie	Stanford University	2
AL	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	3
NHSF	C. E. Forsythe	East Lansing, Michigan	
	Guide Editor: Charles McCaffree, Jr., Michigan State		
	Secretary: Howard W. Stepp		
	Chairman: Edward T. Kennedy		

Track and Field Rules

1st	Elliot B. Noyes	Dartmouth College	4
2nd	Charles D. Werner	Pennsylvania State College	2
3rd	Robert A. Fetzer	University of North Carolina	1
4th	Larry N. Snyder	Ohio State University	2
5th	Ralph M. Higgins	Oklahoma A. & M.	3
6th	Emmett Brunson	Rice	4
7th	Sherman L. Couch	University of Utah	4
8th	Robert L. Strehle	Pomona College	3
AL	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	3
NHSF	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	
	Chairman: Brutus Hamilton		
	Secretary: Elliot B. Noyes		

Soccer Rules

Lawrence E. Briggs	Univ. of Massachusetts
William Jeffrey	Pennsylvania State College
J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College
J. J. Reed	Princeton University
Charles R. Scott	University of Pennsylvania
John Y. Squires	University of Connecticut
	Chairman: William Jeffrey
	Guide Editor: Alfred A. Smith, Germantown Friends School

Boxing Rules

I. F. Toomey	University of California, Davis
Carl P. Schott	Pennsylvania State College
Wm. J. Bleckwenn	University of Wisconsin
Edmund LaFond	Catholic University
J. S. Merriman, Jr.	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
J. T. Owen	Louisiana State University
	Chairman: W. J. Bleckwenn
	Guide Editor: C. P. Schott

Fencing Rules

Miguel de Capriles	New York University
Joseph Fiems	U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
Rene Peroy	Harvard University
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
	Chairman: Alvar Hermanson

Gymnastics Rules

Charles Keeney	University of California
Ralph A. Piper	University of Minnesota
Erwin F. Beyer	University of Chicago
Robert McKee	Denver University
Paul C. Romeo	Syracuse University
Lyle Welser	Georgia Tech.
	Chairman: Erwin F. Beyer

Ice Hockey Rules

Herbert W. Gallagher	Northeastern University
Louis F. Keller	University of Minnesota
E. W. Millett	Colby College
J. Murray Murdoch	Yale University
J. Howard Starr	Colgate University
Cheddy Thompson	Colorado College
David A. Tirrell	Trinity-Pawling School
	Chairman: Louis Keller
	Guide Editor: David A. Tirrell
	Secretary: David A. Tirrell

LaCrosse Rules

Morris D. Gilmore	U. S. Naval Academy
Wm. K. Morrill	Johns Hopkins
J. Bruce Munro	Harvard University
Glenn Thiel	Pennsylvania State College
Ferris Thomsen	Princeton
Timothy Ring	Tufts College
	Chairman: Morris D. Gilmore
	Guide Editor: Albert A. Brisotti
	Secretary: J. Bruce Munro

Wrestling Rules

Dave Bartelma	University of Minnesota
J. E. Bullock	Williams College
E. F. Caraway	Lehigh University

Everett Lantz University of Wyoming
 Arthur Griffith Oklahoma A. & M. College
 L. L. Mendenhall Iowa State Teachers College
 B. R. Patterson University of Illinois
 H. D. Kester, NHSF West High School, Cleveland, Ohio
 Chairman: B. R. Patterson
 Guide Editor: B. R. Patterson
 Secretary: E. F. Caraway

Baseball Committee

1st Ethan Allen Yale University
 2nd E. D. Barnes Colgate University
 3rd D. T. Campbell University of Alabama
 4th John Kobs Michigan State College
 5th A. J. Lewandowski University of Nebraska
 6th Lloyd Messersmith Southern Methodist University
 7th Mark Duncan Colorado A. & M. College
 8th Clinton Evans University of California
 Chairman: E. D. Barnes

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Basketball Tournament

Asa S. Bushnell Eastern College Athletic Conference
 Arthur C. Lonborg University of Kansas
 Reaves E. Peters Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A.
 Chairman: Arthur C. Lonborg

Golf Tournament

John Dear University of New Mexico
 Charles E. Finger Stanford University
 Ellis P. Hagler Duke University
 Ted B. Payseur Northwestern University
 R. B. Rutherford Pennsylvania State College
 Chairman: Ted B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman Univ. of California at Los Angeles
 Paul Bennett Northwestern University
 Norman Bramall Haverford College
 Charles Garland Baltimore, Maryland
 Emmett Pare Tulane University
 D. A. Penick University of Texas
 Chairman: Paul Bennett

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Eligibility

Oliver K. Cornwell University of North Carolina
 Victor O. Schmidt Pacific Coast Intercollegiate A. C.
 Sam Shirkey University of Missouri
 Chairman: Victor O. Schmidt

Preservation of Records

J. Kyle Anderson University of Chicago

Publications

Asa S. Bushnell Eastern College Athletic Conference
 Ralph Furey Columbia University
 Robert Hall Yale University
 Chairman: Ralph Furey

College Committee

C. E. Bilheimer Gettysburg College
 Gordon M. Clark University of the South
 E. Wilson Lyon Pomona
 Malcolm E. Morrell Bowdoin College
 J. H. Nichols Oberlin College
 Howard M. Olson Colorado College
 Samuel E. Stevens Grinnell College
 Chairman: C. E. Bilheimer

ROLL OF MEMBERS

(This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, March 1, 1951. The abbreviations are (P) President; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Chairman, (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.)

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John H. Miller (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), A. W. Marsh (F) and (AD).
 Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (AD).
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Rev. William L. Keleher (P), Rev. Maurice J. Dullea (F), John Curley (AD).
 Boston University, Boston, Mass.: H. C. Case (P), John M. Harmon (F) and (AD).
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: Kenneth C. M. Sills (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
 Brown University, Providence, R.I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), S. T. Arnold (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
 Colby College, Waterville, Me.: J. S. Bixler (P), G. F. Loebs (F) and (AD).
 College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Rev. John A. O'Brien (P), Rev. J. A. Glavin (F), Eugene Flynn (AD).
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.: John S. Dickey (P), Fletcher Low (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: James B. Conant (P), William J. Bingham (F) and (AD).
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian (P), R. H. G. Robnett (F), Ivan J. Geiger (AD).
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Phelps N. Swett (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Edward S. Parsons (F) and (AD).
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Earnest Harmon (P), Lloyd C. Harper (F) and (AD).
 Providence College, Providence, R.I.: Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. A. B. Begley (F) and (AD).
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.: Carl R. Woodward (P) and (F), Frank W. Keaney (AD).
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Rev. Daniel P. Lyons (P), Rev. John A. Stankiewicz (F), George W. Jacobs (AD).
 Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Paul M. Limbert (P), Walter Stewart (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: George K. Funston (P), H. J. Lockwood (F), Ray Oosting (AD).
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Leonard Carmichael (P), Edward MacNaughton (F), W. Stanton Yeager (AD).
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral A. G. Hall, Superintendent; Captain S. E. Swicegood (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Wendell H. Kinsey (F), J. O. Christian (AD).
 University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Clifford Patch (F), Elton E. Wieman (AD).

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Ralph A. Van Meter (P), M. O. Lanphear (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.: R. F. Chandler, Jr. (P), W. S. Koch (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: W. S. Carlson (P), F. D. Carpenter (F), W. L. Gardner (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F), and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), C. R. Keller (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Culverius (P), Percy R. Carpenter (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Robert A. Hall (F) and (AD).

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Henry Langer (F), James A. McLane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: L. T. Benezet (P), H. S. Rhinesmith (F), H. Paul Way (AD).
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Arnold Broggi (F), Al Baggett (AD).
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry S. Rogers (P), H. Q. Middendorf (F), Arthur H. Meinhold (AD).
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Horace A. Hildreth (P), Philip L. Harriman (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.: Rev. R. Schouten (P), Rev. T. J. Dineen (F), James H. Crowdle (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y.: Jesse H. Davis (P), William J. Farrisee (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.: Everett N. Case (P), E. L. Adams (F), William A. Reid (AD).
 College of the City of New York, New York, N.Y.: Harry N. Wright (P), F. S. Lloyd (F), Sam Winograd (AD).
 Colleges of the Seneca (Hobart), Geneva, N.Y.: Alan W. Brown (P), Francis L. Kraus (F) and (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N.Y.: Dwight D. Eisenhower (P), Nicholas M. McKnight (F), Ralph Furey (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.: T. B. Wright (P), S. W. Warren (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Rev. Francis P. Smith (P), Rev. S. J. Federici (F), W. John Davis (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N.Y.: Rev. Laurence J. McGinley (P), Rev. Lawrence A. Walsh (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: Rev. Hunter Guthrie (P), Rev. Brian McGrath (F), Jack L. Haggerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Henry W. A. Hanson (P), C. E. Bilheimer (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (AD).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N.Y.: Henry J. Arnold (P), Wallace R. Klinger (F), Harold Bradley (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (F).

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), L. S. Hill (F), Ben A. Light (AD).
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), William H. Anderson (AD).
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother G. Paul (P), James J. Henry (AD).
 Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), J. D. Leith (F), P. L. Sadler (AD).
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), W. Howard Vost (AD).
 Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.: Brother B. Thomas (P), Brother D. Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).
 Marshall College, Huntington, W.Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), R. L. Beck (F), Luther F. Poling (AD).
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), R. D. Hassler (F), Harvey T. Gillespie (AD).
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Levering Tyson (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), George E. Lawson (AD).
 New York University, New York, N.Y.: James L. Madden (P), Henry J. Fernald (F), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (AD).
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N.Y.: Rev. Francis L. Meade (P), Rev. Vince R. Young (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Col. F. K. Hyatt (P), Col. Clarence Starr (F), Col. J. Elwood Ludwig (AD).
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.: M. S. Eisenhower (P), P. L. Bentley (F), Carl P. Schott (AD).
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Roland Brown (AD).
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.: Robert C. Clothier (P), George E. Little (AD).
 St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N.Y.: Rev. Juvenal Lalor (P), Rev. Silas Rooney (F) and (AD).
 St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. A. J. M. Veigle (P), Albert Zanzucci (F), Rev. J. J. Welsh (AD).
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Rev. J. A. Flynn (P), J. S. Collins (F), W. T. McLaughlin (AD).
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. E. G. Jacklin (P), Rev. Francis J. Bradley (F), George A. Bertelsman (AD).
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), Charles M. Rebert (F), Ronald T. Burkman (AD).
 Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J.: Msgr. John McNulty (P), Victor J. DiFilippo (F), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).
 Siena College, Loudonville, N.Y.: Rev. Mark Kennedy (P), Rev. Benedict J. Dudley (F), Rev. Maurus E. Fitzgerald (AD).
 State Teachers College, Cortland, N.Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), Ross L. Allen (F), D. C. Moffett (AD).
 State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Lee Boyer (F), John Pucillo (AD).
 State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry Kriner (P), Charles R. Eurich (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Dale W. Houk (P), Archie Dodds (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J.: Harvey N. Davis (P), John C. Sim (F) and (AD).
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: John W. Nason (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), M. E. Gladfelter (F), Earl R. Yeomans (AD).
 Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.: Carter Davidson (P), C. W. Huntley (F), J. Harold Wittner (AD).
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLentock, Supt., Captain William H. Randall (F), Commander J. W. Liebertz (AD).
 U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.: Maj. General F. Irving, Superintendent; Lt. Colonel O. C. Krueger (F), Colonel Earl H. Blaik (AD).
 U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Vice Admiral H. W. Hill, Superintendent; Captain R. B. Pirie (F), Captain H. H. Caldwell (AD).
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.: T. R. McConnell (P), R. E. Shaffer (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: J. A. Perkins (P), Charles Lanier (F), David Nelson (AD).
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Harold Stassen (P), Francis T. Murray (AD).
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: R. H. Fitzgerald (P), V. Lanfear (F), T. J. Hamilton (AD).
 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R.: Jaime Benitez (P), D. C. Furman (AD).
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.: D. W. Gilbert (P), Frank P. Smith (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).
 Upsala College, E. Orange, N.J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Alvin R. Calman (F), Vic Pedersen (AD).
 Villanova College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire (P), Rev. J. A. Donnellon (F), William M. Connelly (AD).
 Wagner College, Staten Island, N.Y.: Walter C. Langsam (P), Charles Kraemer (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), James H. Miller (F), B. F. Paul (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will Orr (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), G. O. Romney (F), Roy M. Hawley (AD).

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), Wilbur Hutsell (AD).
 American University, Washington, D.C.: Paul F. Douglass (P), Samuel E. Burr (F), Stafford H. Cassell (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.: Rev. Patrick J. McCormick (P), Rev. John M. Walsh (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: John E. Pomfret (P), George J. Oliver (F), Reuben N. McCray (AD).
 Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.: John R. Cunningham (P), F. W. Johnston (F), Paul Scott (AD).
 Duke University, Durham, N.C.: H. Hollis Edens (P), Charles A. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
 Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Goodrich C. White (P), J. G. Stipe (F), Thomas McDonough (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: D. S. Campbell (P), Howard G. Danford (F) and (AD).
 Furman University, Greenville, S.C.: John L. Plyler (P), H. R. Dobson (F), James G. Meade (AD).
 George Washington University, Washington, D.C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), C. M. Farrington (F) and (AD).
 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), Lloyd W. Chapin (F), R. L. Dodd (AD).
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), Charles H. Williams (F) and (AD).
 Howard University, Washington, D.C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), St. Clair Price (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: D. W. Bronk (P), Marshall S. Turner (F) and (AD).
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ken.: R. B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Harold Stoke (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), T. P. Heard (AD).
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. Thomas J. Shields (P), Rev. A. C. O'Flynn (F), John C. Orsley (AD).
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), A. E. Wood (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Fred T. Mitchell (P), R. C. Weems (F), C. R. Noble (AD).
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C.: John W. Harrelson (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy Clogston (AD).
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Paul A. Wagner (P), W. C. Stone (F), Jack McDowall (AD).
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.: Joel Lafayette Fletcher (P), D. S. Byrnside (F), Charles D. Doran (AD).
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), F. U. Lake (F), Horace Renegar (AD).
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: F. D. Patterson (P), G. W. A. Johnston (F), Cleve L. Abbott (AD).
 University of Alabama, University, Ala.: John Gallallee (P), A. B. Moore (F), Frank Thomas (AD).
 University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: T. H. Wilson (P), Harold Gottshall (F), Francis M. Skaff (AD).
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Hillis Miller (P), Walter J. Matherly (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderholt (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).
 University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: Morton Walker (F), John Heldman, Jr. (AD).
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: H. C. Byrd (P), G. F. Eppley (F), James M. Tatum (AD).
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: B. F. Ashe (P), Russell A. Rasco (F), John J. Harding (AD).
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: John D. Williams, Chancellor, T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.: Gordon Gray (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), R. A. Fetzer (AD).
 University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.: G. M. Modlin (P), R. C. McDanel (F), Malcolm Pitt (AD).
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.: Norman M. Smith (P), J. F. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: Boylston Green (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Gordon M. Clark (AD).

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), N. W. Dougherty (F), Robert R. Neyland (AD).
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden (P), Norton Pritchett (F) and (AD).
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San Francisco State Col., San
Francisco, Calif.
Sou. Oregon Col. of Ed., Ashland
Calif.

GULF COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

P—D. L. Ligon, Midwestern
Univ.
S—G. W. Mahan

Mailing Address: G. W. Mahan,
Trinity University
San Antonio, Texas

Midwestern Univ., Wichita
Falls, Texas

North Texas State Col., Denton
Trinity Univ., San Antonio,
Texas

KANSAS COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—John Davis, Ottawa Univ.
S—Eldon W. Graber

Mailing Address: Eldon W. Graber
Bethel College
N. Newton, Kansas

Baker Univ., Baldwin
Bethany Col., Lindsborg
Bethel College, North Newton
Col. of Emporia, Emporia

Kansas Wesleyan Univ., Salina
McPherson Col., McPherson
Ottawa Univ., Ottawa

LONE STAR CONFERENCE

P—J. W. Rollins, E. Texas State
Teachers College
S—J. Cullen Sowers

Mailing Address: J. Cullen Sowers
Sam Houston State Teachers,
Huntsville, Texas

E. Texas State Teachers College,
Commerce
Lamar College, Beaumont
Sam Houston State Teachers
Col., Huntsville

Stephen F. Austin State Tchrs.
Col., Nacogdoches
Southwest Texas State Teachers
College, San Marcos
Sul Ross State College, Alpine

MID AMERICAN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Neil Thomas, Ohio Univ.
S—William Cuncell, Western
Reserve
C—David E. Reese

Mailing Address: D. E. Reese
408 Lowe Building
Dayton, Ohio

Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati
Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio
Ohio Univ., Athens

Toledo Univ., Toledo, Ohio
Western Mich. Col., Kalamazoo
Western Reserve Univ.,
Cleveland, Ohio

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Charles Havens, Western
Maryland
S—E. LeRoy Mercer

Mailing Address: E. LeRoy Mercer
Weightman Hall, Univ. of Penn.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Albright College, Reading, Pa.
Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Pa.
Columbia Univ., New York City
Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Drexel Ins., Philadelphia
Elizabethtown College,
Elizabethtown, Pa.
Franklin & Marshall College
Lancaster, Pa.
Gettysburg Col., Gettysburg, Pa.
Haverford Col., Haverford, Pa.
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore
Juniata Col., Huntingdon, Pa.
Lafayette Col., Easton, Pa.
LaSalle Col., Philadelphia

Lebanon Valley Col., Annville,
Pa.
Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Moravian Col., Bethlehem, Pa.
Muhlenberg Col., Allentown, Pa.
New York Univ., New York
Penn. Military Col., Chester
Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J.
Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick,
N. J.
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia
Seton Hall Col., S. Orange, N. J.
Stevens Ins. of Tech., Hoboken,
N. J.
Susquehanna Univ., Selins-
grove, Pa.

Swarthmore Col., Swarthmore,
Pa.
Temple Univ., Philadelphia
Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia
Univ. of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
Ursinus Col., Collegeville, Pa.
Wagner Col., Staten Island, N.Y.

Washington College, Chester-
town, Md.
W. Chester State Teachers Col.,
West Chester, Pa.
Western Maryland College,
Westminster

MID-WEST COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—A. C. Walton, Knox Col.
S—R. L. Henry, Carleton Col.

Mailing Address: A. C. Walton
Knox College
Galesburg, Ill.

Beloit Col., Beloit, Wis.
Carleton Col., Northfield, Minn.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Cornell Col., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
Grinnell Col., Grinnell, Ia.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
Lawrence Col., Appleton, Wis.
Monmouth Col., Monmouth, Ill.
Ripon Col., Ripon, Wis.

MINNESOTA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE CONFERENCE

P—A. B. Morris, Mankato
S—W. E. Boots

Mailing Address: W. E. Boots
State Teachers College
Winona, Minnesota

Bemidji State Teachers College,
Bemidji
Mankato State Teachers College,
Mankato
Moorhead State Teachers Col.,
Moorhead

St. Cloud State Teachers Col.,
St. Cloud
Winona State Teachers Col.,
Winona

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

P—Lloyd McKinley, Univ. of
Wichita
C—A. E. Eilers

Mailing Address: A. E. Eilers
210 Sheraton Hotel
St. Louis (8), Missouri

Bradley Univ., Peoria, Ill.
Univ. of Detroit, Detroit
Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa
Univ. of Houston, Houston,
Texas

Oklahoma A. & M. Col.,
Stillwater
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.
Univ. of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSN.

P—Earl S. Fullbrook, Nebraska
S—Walter W. Kraft, Oklahoma
C—Reaves E. Peters

Mailing Address: Reaves Peters
Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Iowa State Col., Ames
Kansas State Col., Manhattan
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence

Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman

MOUNTAIN STATES ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—King Hendricks, Utah State
C—E. L. Romney

Mailing Address: E. L. Romney
Hotel Utah
Salt Lake City

Brigham Young Univ., Provo
Colorado A. & M., Ft. Collins
Denver University, Denver
Montana State Univ., Missoula
Utah State Agri. College, Logan

Univ. of New Mexico,
Albuquerque
Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie

OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—P. J. H. Nichols, Oberlin
S—George Daniel
C—George Daniel

Mailing Address: George Daniel
2534 E. Erie Avenue
Lorain, Ohio

Univ. of Akron, Akron
Capital College, Columbus
Denison Univ., Granville
Heidelberg Col., Tiffin
Kent State Col., Kent
Marietta College, Marietta
Mount Union Col., Alliance

Muskingum Col., New Concord
Oberlin Col., Oberlin
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware
Otterbein Col., Westerville
Wittenberg Col., Wittenberg
College of Wooster, Wooster

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—O. J. Hollis, Oregon
S—T. H. Kennedy, Wash. State
C—Victor O. Schmidt

Mailing Address: V. O. Schmidt
General Petroleum Bldg.
Los Angeles (17), Calif.

Univ. of California, Berkeley
Univ. of California at L.A.
University of Idaho, Moscow
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Oregon State College, Corvallis

Univ. of S. Cal., Los Angeles
Stanford University, Palo Alto
Univ. of Washington, Seattle
State College of Washington,
Pullman

PACIFIC NORTHWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Leslie Sparks, Willamette Univ.
S—D. Otis Smith, Pacific Univ.

Mailing Address: Leslie Sparks
Willamette University
Salem, Ore.

College of Idaho, Caldwell
Lewis & Clark Col., Portland, Ore.
Linfield Col., McMinnville, Ore.
Pacific Univ., Forest Grove, Ore.

Whitman Col., Walla Walla, Wash.
Willamette Univ., Salem, Ore.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FACULTY ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Howard M. Olson,
Colorado College
S—M. I. Signer

Mailing Address: M. I. Signer
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, Colorado

Colorado Col., Colorado Springs
Colorado School of Mines, Golden
Colorado State Col. of Ed.,
Greeley

Idaho State College, Pocatello
Montana State College, Bozeman
Western State College, Gunnison,
Colo.

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

P—Fred T. Mitchell, Mississippi State
S—N. W. Dougherty, Univ. of Tennessee
C—Bernie Moore

Mailing Address: Bernie Moore
Redmont Hotel
Birmingham, Alabama

Univ. of Alabama, University
Alabama Poly. Inst., Auburn
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Georgia Institute of Tech.,
Atlanta
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana State, Baton Rouge

Univ. of Mississippi, University
Mississippi State College, State College
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Tulane Univ., New Orleans
Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville,
Tenn.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—C. G. Jaeger, Pomona College
S—H. A. Kirkpatrick

Mailing Address: H. A. Kirkpatrick
Occidental College
Los Angeles 41, California

California Inst. of Tech.,
Pasadena
Chapman Col., Los Angeles, Calif.
Occidental Col., Los Angeles

Pomona College, Claremont
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands
Whittier College, Whittier

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

P—C. M. Farrington, Geo.
Washington
S—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
C—Wallace Wade

Mailing Address: Wallace Wade
107 Market St.
Durham, N.C.

Clemson Col., Clemson Col., S.C.
Col. of William & Mary,
Williamsburg, Va.
Davidson Col., Davidson, N.C.
Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Furman Univ. Greenville, S.C.
George Washington Univ.,
Washington, D.C.
North Carolina State, Raleigh
The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.
Univ. of Maryland, College Park

Univ. of N. Carolina, Chapel Hill
Univ. of Richmond, Richmond, Va.
Univ. of S. Carolina, Columbia
Va. Military Inst., Lexington
Va. Poly. Institute, Blacksburg
Wake Forest, Wake Forest, N.C.
Washington & Lee Univ.,
Lexington, Va.
West Virginia, Morgantown

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—St. Elmo Brady, Fisk Univ.
S—R. S. Darnaby

Mailing Address: R. S. Darnaby
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Alabama A. & M. Inst., Normal
Alabama State Col., Montgomery
Allen Univ., Columbia, S.C.
Benedict Col., Columbia, S.C.
Bethune-Cookman Col., Daytona
Beach, Fla.
Clark Col., Atlanta, Ga.
Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
Florida A. & M., Tallahassee

Ft. Valley State, Ft. Valley, Ga.
Knoxville College, Knoxville
Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.
LeMoyne Col., Memphis
Morehouse Col., Atlanta, Ga.
Morris Brown Col., Atlanta, Ga.
State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
Tuskegee Ins., Tuskegee, Ala.
Xavier University, New Orleans

SOUTHWEST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—D. W. Williams, Texas
A. & M.
S—Howard Grubbs

Mailing Address: Howard Grubbs
1343 National City Bldg.
Dallas (1), Texas

Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Southern Methodist Univ.,
Dallas, Tex.

Texas A. & M. Col., College
Station
Texas Christian Univ., Fort
Worth
University of Texas, Austin

SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—S. E. Lassiter, Bishop College
S—G. L. Smith

Mailing Address: G. L. Smith
Prairie View A. & M. College
Prairie View, Texas

Arkansas State Col., Pine Bluff
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas
Langston Univ., Langston, Okla.
Prairie View A. & M., Prairie
View, Texas

Samuel Huston Col., Austin,
Texas
Southern University,
Baton Rouge, La.
Texas College, Tyler
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

TEXAS COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—George L. Landolt
S—G. W. McCulley, Texas
College of A. & I., Kingsville

Mailing Address: G. W. McCulley,
Texas A. & I.
Kingsville, Texas

Abilene Christian Col., Abilene
Austin College, Sherman
Howard Payne Col., Brownwood
McMurry College, Abilene

Southwestern Univ., Georgetown
Texas College of A. & I.,
Kingsville

WESTERN (INTERCOLLEGIATE) CONFERENCE

P—Paul J. Blommers, Iowa
S—Kenneth Little, Wisconsin
C—K. L. Wilson

Mailing Address: K. L. Wilson
La Salle Hotel,
Chicago 2, Illinois

Indiana University, Bloomington
Michigan State, E. Lansing
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.

State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Univ. of Illinois, Champaign
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts
Detroit Institute of Technology, Detroit, Michigan
University School, Shaker Heights, Ohio
Lawrence Inst. of Tech., Detroit, Mich.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

American Football Coaches Association
American Association of College Baseball Coaches
College Swimming Coaches Association
National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States
National Association of Collegiate Commissioners
National Collegiate Track Coaches Association
National Fencing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association

LIST OF ACCREDITED DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

District One

Amherst College: A. W. Marsh
 Boston College: Rev. Maurice Dullea, John P. Curley
 Boston University: John M. Harmon
 Brown University: Robert W. Kenny, Paul Mackesey
 Connecticut, University of: J. O. Christian, Arthur Valpey, D. Robert Ingalls
 Dartmouth College: William H. McCarter
 Harvard University: William J. Bingham, Lloyd P. Jordan, Henry Johnston
 Holy Cross, College of the: Eugene F. Flynn
 Maine, University of: E. E. Wieman, D. M. Nelson, M. R. Lude
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Ivan J. Geiger
 New Hampshire, University of: Clarence E. Boston
 Northeastern University: Edward S. Parsons
 Rhode Island State College: Harold Walter Kopp
 Trinity College: Daniel Jessee
 Tufts College: Clarence P. Houston
 Wesleyan University: Norman J. Daniels
 Yale University: R. A. Hall, W. E. Perkins

District Two

Bucknell University: Albert E. Humphreys
 Buffalo, University of: J. E. Peele
 City College of New York: Sam Winograd
 Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes
 Cornell University: Robert J. Kane, James Lynah
 Delaware, University of: William Murray
 Duquesne University: W. John Davis
 Fordham University: Laurence A. Walsh, John F. Coffey
 Georgetown University: Rev. Brian A. McGrath, Rev. Cornelius A. Herlihy, Jack Hagerty
 Haverford College: Roy E. Randall
 Hofstra College: Howard Myers, Jr.
 Lafayette College: William H. Anderson
 Lehigh University: Gen. P. L. Sadler
 Marshall College: Luther F. Polling
 Muhlenberg College: George E. Lawson
 New York University: James V. Gilloon
 Pennsylvania State College: Carl P. Schott, H. R. Gilbert
 Pennsylvania, University of: Francis T. Murray, C. D. Chesley
 Pittsburgh, University of: T. J. Hamilton, W. W. Lanfear
 Princeton University: R. Kenneth Fairman
 Puerto Rico, University of: David Furman
 Rutgers University: George E. Little
 St. Bonaventure University: Joe Bach
 St. John's University: Walter T. McLaughlin
 Seton Hall University: John E. Gibson
 Syracuse University: Lewis Andreas
 Temple University: Albert Kawal
 U. S. Military Academy: E. H. Blaik, O. C. Krueger, G. A. Counts

U. S. Naval Academy: H. H. Caldwell
 Villanova College: F. X. N. McGuire, William M. Connelly, E. B. McKee
 West Virginia University: G. Ott Romney, Roy H. Hawley

District Three

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Wilbur Hutsell
 Alabama, University of: A. B. Moore
 Clemson College: L. W. Milford
 Davidson College: Paul W. Scott
 Duke University: Charles E. Jordan, E. M. Camerson
 Emory University: T. C. McDonough
 Florida, University of: Walter J. Matherly, George R. Woodruff, Percy Beard
 Florida State University: Howard G. Danford, Don Veller, Ned West
 Furman University: H. R. Dobson, James G. Meade
 Georgia Inst. of Technology: Blake R. Van Leer, Roy Mundorff, Lloyd W. Chapin, Charles M. Griffin
 Georgia, University of: O. C. Aderhold, Alfred W. Scott
 George Washington University: Max Farrington
 Johns Hopkins University: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
 Kentucky, University of: Bernie A. Shively, A. D. Kirwan
 Louisiana State University: J. G. Lee, Jr., T. P. Heard, J. S. Slack
 Louisville, University of: Morton Walker, Frank Camp, J. D. Dunn, Bovard Clayton
 Maryland, University of: H. C. Byrd, Geary Eppley, James Tatum
 Miami, University of: Jack Harding
 Mississippi College: Stanley Robinson
 Mississippi State College: C. R. Noble
 Mississippi, University of: T. A. Bickerstaff, C. N. Fortenberry, T. H. Vaught
 North Carolina State College: H. A. Fischer, Roy Clogston
 North Carolina, University of: Gordon Gray, A. W. Hobbs, O. K. Cornwell, R. A. Fetzer, C. P. Erickson
 Richmond, University of: Ralph C. McDanel
 South, University of the: Gordon M. Clark
 South Carolina, University of: Rex Enright, James T. Penney
 Tennessee, University of: R. R. Neyland
 Tulane University: F. U. Lake, Horace Renegar
 Vanderbilt University: Fred J. Lewis, William Edwards
 Virginia Military Institute: Frank L. Summers
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: C. P. Miles
 Virginia, University of: Norton Pritchett
 Washington & Lee University: Richard A. Smith
 Wake Forest College: F. W. Clonts, J. H. Weaver, Worth Copeland
 Western Kentucky State College: Kelly Thompson
 William and Mary College: R. N. McCray

District Four

Akron, University of: Kenneth Cochrane
 Baldwin Wallace College: Edward L. Finnigan
 Chicago, University of: J. Kyle Anderson
 Cincinnati, University of: M. C. Mileham
 Denison University: Jack N. Carl
 DePauw University: Edwin R. Snively
 Illinois State Normal University: Howard J. Hancock
 Indiana University: Paul J. Harrell
 Iowa, University of: Paul J. Blommers, Paul W. Brechler

Illinois, University of: R. B. Browne, Douglas R. Mills, Charles E. Flynn
 John Carroll University: Eugene C. Oberst
 Kalamazoo College: Lloyd Green
 Kent State University: Trevor J. Rees
 Marquette University: Rev. Thomas F. Devine, C. M. Jennings
 Miami University (Ohio): J. L. Brickels, W. W. Hayes, G. L. Rider
 Michigan College of Mining & Technology: Alan J. Bovard
 Michigan State College: Ralph H. Young, C. L. Munn, L. C. Emmons, L. L. Frimodig
 Michigan, University of: Ralph W. Aigler, H. O. Crisler
 Notre Dame University: Theodore Hesburgh, Edward Krause
 Northwestern University: F. G. Seulberger, T. B. Payseur, Ernie Nordstrom
 Oberlin College: J. H. Nichols
 Ohio State University: Richard C. Larkins, W. E. Snypp
 Ohio University: Carroll Widdoes, H. L. Brinker
 Ohio Wesleyan University: George E. Gauthier
 Purdue University: Guy J. Mackey, V. C. Freeman
 Southern Illinois University: Glenn A. Martin
 Toledo University: A. G. Francis
 Valparaiso University: Karl Henrichs
 Western Illinois State College: Ray Hanson
 Wayne University: Alden Thompson
 Western Reserve University: William B. Councell
 Western Michigan College: M. J. Gary, John Gill, Charles H. Maher
 Wilmington College: Fred Raizk
 Wisconsin, University of: Kenneth Little, Guy Sundt, W. H. Aspinwall

District Five

Bradley University: Philip Becker, Jr., Arthur J. Bergstrom, A. G. Haussler
 Detroit, University of: Rev. E. J. O'Connor, Lloyd Brazil
 Drake University: Frank Gardner, Russell Cook, Tom Deckard
 Iowa State College: H. D. Bergman
 Kansas State College: Eric Tebow, Thurlo McCrady, Earle Davis, Fritz Knorr
 Kansas, University of: T. Dewitt Carr, Arthur C. Lonborg
 Missouri, University of: Sam B. Shirky
 Nebraska, University of: Earl Fullbrook, George Clark, A. J. Lewandowski, Ralph M. Higgins
 Oklahoma A. & M. College: C. H. McElroy, R. O. Whitenton
 Oklahoma, University of: Walter Krafft
 Omaha, University of: Virgil Yelkin
 St. Ambrose: Larry Mullins
 St. Louis University: Thomas J. Stemper
 Tulsa, University of: George D. Small, W. E. Morris
 Wichita, University of: Lloyd McKinley

District Six

Arizona State College (Tempe): J. E. Zimmerman, C. E. Southern, Donn Kinzle
 Arizona, University of: J. F. McKale, Charles S. Tribolet, Max Henkel
 Arkansas, University of: Delbert Swartz
 Baylor University: George Sauer, J. D. Bragg
 Colorado State College of Education: William R. Ross
 Hardin-Simmons University: Robert A. Collins

Houston, University of: Frank L. Stovall, Harry Foulke, Bob McCarthy
 New Mexico A. & M. College: C. S. Moll
 New Mexico, University of: Berl Hoffman
 North Texas State College: Theron J. Fouts, Fred Cobb, Odus Mitchell, Henry G. Shands, Winton E. Noah
 Rice Institute: Jess Neely, Hubert E. Bray, Gilbert L. Hermance, W. V. Houston, J. W. Davis, C. B. Grigg, E. E. Brunson
 Sam Houston State Teachers College: J. Cullen Sowers
 Southern Methodist University: Madison Bell, John Lee Brooks, H. V. Russell, Herman Cowley, Edwin D. Mouzon, Lester Jordan, Lloyd Messersmith
 Sul Ross State College: Daniel J. Pollock, Paul E. Pierce, R. M. Hawkins
 Texas A. & M. College: Barlow Irwin, D. W. Williams
 Texas Christian University: Amos Melton, Henry Hardt, Abe Martin
 Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, Morley Jennings, Geo. Scott
 Texas, University of: Vernon T. Schuhardt, D. X. Bible, Wilbur Evans
 Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
 Trinity University: W. N. James, Bill Mahan
 West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones, Frank Kimbrough

District Seven

Brigham Young University: E. R. Kimball
 Colorado College: Howard Olson
 Colorado A. & M. College: Andrew G. Clark, Harry W. Hughes
 Colorado School of Mines: Fritz S. Brennecke
 Colorado State College of Education: W. R. Ross
 Colorado, University of: Warren Thompson
 Denver, University of: Ellison Katchum, Louis A. Breternitz
 Utah State Agricultural College: H. B. Linford
 Utah, University of: Jack Curtice
 Western State College of Colorado: H. J. Dorricott
 Wyoming, University of: Glenn Jacoby

District Eight

California, University of (Berkeley): Brutus Hamilton, Stanley B. Freeborn
 California, University of (Davis): I. F. Toomey
 California, University of (L.A.): Wilbur Johns, David K. Bjork
 California, University of (Santa Barbara College): Theodore Harder
 College of the Pacific: Laurence Siemering, Lowell Berry
 Fresno State College: Loren Tuttle
 George Pepperdine College: Al Duer
 Loyola University of Los Angeles: Bernard J. Hopkins
 Montana State University: C. W. Hubbard
 Oregon State College: Ralph O. Coleman
 San Diego State College: William Schutte
 San Francisco, University of: Joseph L. Kuharich
 San Jose State College: Wilbur V. Hubbard
 Santa Clara, University of: Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley
 Stanford University: A. R. Masters
 Washington, University of: H. P. Everest, Harvey Cassill

ALLIED AND AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: E. L. Larson
 Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
 Central Inter-Collegiate Athletic Conference: S. Winston Cram, F. G. Welch
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George A. Shiebler
 Intercollegiate (Western) Conference: Paul Blommers
 Kansas College Athletic Association: John A. Davis
 Mid-American Conference: David Reese
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Warren O. Thompson, Reaves E. Peters
 Mountain State Athletic Conference: E. L. Romney
 Ohio Athletic Conference: J. H. Nichols
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Victor O. Schmidt, Frank McCormick
 Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Paul Stagg
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Conference: Howard Olson, Paul Wright
 Southeastern Conference: N. W. Dougherty, Bernie Moore
 Southern Conference: Wallace Wade
 Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Bob Strehle
 Southwest Athletic Conference: Howard Grubbs, Abb Curtis
 Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference: George L. Landolt

NON-MEMBERS AND INDIVIDUALS

Stu Baird, International News Service
 Hayden L. Bennett, Western Union
 Charles Burton, Dallas News
 Bob Busby, Kansas City Star
 Louis Cox, Dallas Times Herald
 W. T. Doyel, Oklahoma Collegiate Athletics
 Braven Dyer, Los Angeles Times
 C. M. Ferguson, Western Union
 Ed Fite, United Press
 Jim Fuller, Fort Worth Press
 Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Associated Press
 Harry Gage, Dallas News
 George Gaspard, Liberty Broadcasting System
 Gene Gregston, Fort Worth Star-Telegram
 John L. Griffith, Athletic Journal
 Bus Ham, Washington D. C. Post
 Sid Hartman, Minneapolis Tribune
 George Hine, Jr., Hardin-Simmons University
 Archie E. Hunter, Western Union
 Bob Hunter, Los Angeles Examiner
 Chuck Hyatt, A. G. Spaulding & Bros., Inc.
 H. Smith Johnson, United Press
 Clayt Kaufman, International News Service
 Joe Kelly, Lubbock (Texas) Avalanche-Journal
 George J. Kerrigan, Tel Ra Productions
 Lathrop K. Leishman, Pasadena Tournament of Roses
 Maurice L. Levy, National Broadcasting Co.
 Bob McCarthy, University of Houston
 Ralph Moncrief, Acme Newspictures
 Dave Moore, Laredo (Texas) Chamber of Commerce
 Jack Murphy, Daily Oklahoman
 Bud Myers, Mankato (Minn.) State Teachers College

Zipp Newman, Birmingham News
 Collier Parris, Abilene (Texas) Reporter-News
 Harold V. Ratliff, Associated Press
 Julian Read, Fort Worth Press
 Charley Reilly, Easton (Pa.) Express
 Blackie Sherrod, Fort Worth Press
 Fred Russell, Nashville Banner
 Tom Siler, Knoxville News-Sentinel
 Wilfrid Smith, Chicago Tribune
 Harry Stuhldreher, United States Steel Co.
 Charles E. Thorp, Athletic Journal
 John L. Trowbridge, Dallas Morning News
 Cecil Wade, Border Olympics
 Roger Williams, San Francisco News
 Jay Wyatt, Wilson Sporting Goods
 Charles C. Zatarain, Sugar Bowl Association

1950 YEARBOOK

SECTION II

REPORT OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

LLOYD P. JORDAN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE Athletic Directors, and other authorities concerned with the problems of college athletic administration, have been deeply concerned by the many problems posed by television during 1950. In most cases, colleges of this district have experienced a drop in attendance at football games and on the basis of careful analysis it would seem that "live" television is the cause for this attendance decline. It has been reported that some institutions will not be able to meet their athletic budgets for the year as a result of this drop in attendance.

Another paramount problem is the future draft policies of the nation and their effect on enrollment at colleges and universities. All institutions are waiting for more definite information, but already there has been discussion of the possibility of returning to the eligibility rules of World War II when freshmen were permitted to compete.

Since the last convention of the N.C.A.A., there has been considerable discussion of the so-called Sanity Code. I do not feel that it is my duty to attempt to weigh the opinions of the various member institutions of the First District and present the attitude of the majority of the members. Probably much of the sentiment will be crystallized at conference and area meetings this December, immediately preceding the N.C.A.A. Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT

CARL P. SCHOTT, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

THE data contained in this report has been supplied, for the most part, by the Athletic Directors of the member colleges of the Second District.

Most of the respondents indicated that their institutions have maintained athletic programs during the past year which compare favorably with those which were maintained in the years immediately preceding. A small number added junior varsity and freshmen competition in a few sports.

Some others were forced to curtail their programs slightly for economic reasons.

A large majority report that the spirit and enthusiasm of the athletes and non-participants has been excellent. This is healthy and wholesome. It is indicative that our youth has not been too upset about world unrest.

Member colleges were queried as to what effect the Draft is having now and is likely to have in the future on their athletic programs. A majority indicated that thus far, the effects have not been serious in view of the existing general policy of postponing inductions until the end of the Academic Year. A few expressed some qualms about their situation for the second semester, fearing that many of their athletes will enlist at that time. They do not know what the future effects may be, but are strongly of the opinion that unless present draft regulations are modified or changed, there will be a resulting marked falling off in enrollment. It would still further complicate the problem if the draft age is lowered to eighteen. Whatever results, our colleges will, as they did in the last war, make the necessary adjustments.

The Athletic Directors expressed deep concern over the falling off of attendance at football games. Traditional games are still packing the stadiums but the other games do not draw as they did formerly. A large majority reported that attendance was lower than last year — two were off as much as fifty per cent. Several reasons were given. The one mentioned most, as having the greatest effect, was television. It seems to be the number one headache at every college within video area. There isn't any question but that live telecasts of big games are hurting the attendance of all the other games. How are we going to meet this problem? Until some satisfactory plan can be worked out, it has been suggested that the colleges should make a concerted effort to prohibit the televising of any games.

Many of the respondents anticipated some curtailment in their athletic program for the coming year. The reasons most frequently given were the Draft, increased costs of promotion, equipment, transportation etc., expected reduction in enrollment and income. Those who plan to continue their present program have their fingers crossed.

New facilities are being added by many of the colleges. Columbia University has completed a Field House at a cost of \$650,000. University of Pittsburgh Field House is now in process of construction. Syracuse University expects to have a \$3,000,000 addition to their temporary gymnasium ready for use by the Fall of 1951. Cornell University will build a new gymnasium costing \$1,750,000, construction to

begin March 1951. New York University is planning for a new gymnasium to cost \$1,000,000. Georgetown University is in process of constructing a new gymnasium at a cost of \$900,000. Union College has raised funds to build a Field House costing \$400,000. The Pennsylvania State College will, in the near future, build an addition to present facilities costing \$1,250,000. St. Lawrence University is now using their new Ice Arena which was built at a cost of \$400,000. Other institutions which have made improvements or contemplate doing so are West Virginia University, University of Delaware, Swarthmore College, Moravian College, Westminster College and Niagara University.

The Second District is happy to welcome seven new members. Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia; Millersville State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.; St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, New York; St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.; Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey; Wagner College, Staten Island, New York.

THIRD DISTRICT

H. C. BYRD, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THE Third District membership is being augmented this year by two new members, Loyola University, located at New Orleans, and Kentucky State College of Frankfort, Kentucky.

The colleges of this District have had a very active and interesting year in athletics, affording opportunity for intercollegiate competition for a great many students. There were many good football teams in the Third District and a very healthful condition for athletics existed, as the teams were unusually well matched, and none of the major teams finished the season without at least being tied. Two southern teams, Clemson and Miami, played in the Orange Bowl, and the area was represented in the Sugar Bowl by Kentucky, in the Cotton Bowl by Tennessee, and in the Gator Bowl by Washington and Lee.

Interest in basketball continues to increase and, while Kentucky and North Carolina State have been leaders in this sport, other schools are developing teams that are offering them keen competition. Also, the teachers colleges have many fine teams and this is a sport in which the small college can most successfully compete with the larger colleges.

The inauguration of a baseball play-off among the four leading teams of the Southern Conference at the end of the season has been a stimulus to college baseball and it is hoped

that this interest will spread and that baseball will regain the place in the intercollegiate program that it once held.

Lacrosse, soccer, and gymnastics are three sports that the schools in the southern area are gradually adding to their sports program. Each year a few more schools are added to the list of those competing in these sports. For the first time an all-southern gymnastics championship was held at Georgia Tech.

The schools in the south which support boxing teams have formed the Southern Intercollegiate Boxing Association. The Association has a two fold purpose. First, to conduct a boxing tournament at the end of the season to determine the southern champions, and second, to maintain a central booking office from which all officials for dual meets will be assigned. Col. Robert Jones of Clemson College is the commissioner, and this program has eliminated some of the criticism of the officials by the visiting team.

The Inter-Conference Track Meet, which was instituted in 1949, was again held this year, and it is hoped through this meet to create greater interest in track and establish keen rivalry between the two major conferences.

The area was very unfortunate in losing W. A. "Bill" Alexander, who died of a heart attack at his home in Atlanta on April 23. "Bill" was affectionately known to everyone in the area, and he was synonymous with athletics at Georgia Tech where he had developed an athletic program outstanding in the country. It was Alexander who initiated the Inter-Conference Track Meet. His wise counsel will be missed from regional and national meetings.

The Southern Conference enlarged its membership by the admission of West Virginia as a member.

The Southern Conference also appointed a commissioner to manage its affairs. Wallace Wade, for many years at Duke as football coach, was named to the position. He will represent the Conference in practically all matters.

While there has been more competition and more opportunities for students to participate in athletic contests, as a whole, attendance at athletic contests has diminished. There are a number of reasons for this. This can be traced to the fact that the net income of those who attend athletic contests has been reduced so they cannot afford to attend as many games as in the past, and the other is the effect of television. Certainly, the minor games have been seriously affected by television, especially when games of major national importance were on the television program for that afternoon. This is a matter that has caused concern and needs careful study.

At the present time it is impossible to contemplate what effect the national emergency will have on intercollegiate athletics. If the manpower requirement of the armed forces remains at 3,500,000, the effect should not be too great. If, however, the requirements reach 5,000,000 the male enrollment will be markedly reduced. It is true that after a period the colleges will again have enrolled an increasing number of G.I.'s. The important thing is to pattern the intercollegiate program to conform to the best interests of the country and the development of the youth of the nation. Because of experience during the past war, the colleges are better prepared to administer the intercollegiate athletic programs under the abnormal conditions that may be created. Many of the colleges and conferences have already formulated rules so that they can absorb the returning veterans without difficulty.

Schools in this area, as in other parts of the country, realize the danger of intercollegiate athletics getting away from the control of the universities, and also the danger of subsidizing athletes for their athletic ability alone without considering the need and other qualities of the student. The schools in this area definitely have placed all aid to athletes under faculty control. They are also of the opinion that there should be a definite limit to the amount of aid an athlete receives and have so established such a limit by mutual agreement.

While the schools are conforming to this agreement and the conferences are working to keep within established limitations, a number of schools have not exactly conformed to all interpretations of the Sanity Code, as given by the Compliance Committee, and therefore, have been cited by the N.C.A.A. It is believed that these colleges are in no way doing more for athletes than other colleges of the country. All require their athletes to maintain an acceptable scholastic standing. The difficulty seems to be in the form in which the aid is granted. The schools in this area are for a practical program that will be honest, that will require no subterfuge by either the school or the student, and will be such that those in authority at the university and any authorized national agency may know exactly what is being done for any particular athlete. It is the feeling of many in this area that the practical way to control aid to athletes and keep it on a sound basis is through the various conferences, for they consider it a problem too specific to try to administer nationally.

FOURTH DISTRICT

LLOYD C. EMMONS, MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

THE year 1950 has proven to be one of the most active years for the Fourth District area. Increased interest in the activities of the N.C.A.A. is indicated by the fact that no less than nine additional colleges have applied for membership in the association. Ballots are currently being received on all of these institutions. If all are elected, as the trend seems to indicate they will be, this will bring the membership of the Fourth District to a total of 64 which will exceed the number in any other unless the Second District is also enlarged by the election of a considerable number of new applicants.

Attendance at games of basketball, hockey and football in many cases is limited only by availability of seats to accommodate those who apply, and this in spite of the fact that there are many basketball arenas accommodating ten to 15,000 and numerous football stadia ranging from 50,000 to nearly 100,000 capacity.

Faith in future continued interest in athletics is indicated by major extensions of athletic plants such as have occurred at the University of Michigan and Minnesota.

A problem of great magnitude is presented to the institutions in this area by the rapid growth of the television industry and the attendant question of its place in the athletic world. No one of our colleges or universities or of our conferences wishes to put itself in the position of standing in the way of progress by depriving the public of the pleasure of seeing athletic events on television, however, no one or no group can at this time see far enough ahead to know whether it will be possible to continue to finance the quality of games which the public expects if television is granted broad privileges in connection with the most attractive contests. Athletic authorities in the various conferences are face to face with this dilemma. Time alone can provide the proper solution.

Our district has again done satisfactorily in the several N.C.A.A. tournaments. First places were won in gymnastics, hockey and swimming. The winning institutions were, respectively, the University of Illinois, the University of Michigan and Ohio State University. Some second and third places were also won by members of the Fourth District.

In the Western Conference the football championship was again a race clear down to the last second of play. On a snow-swept field and in near zero temperature the University of Michigan defeated Ohio State University, while

Northwestern University was defeating the University of Illinois under essentially similar playing conditions. The victory of Michigan coupled with Illinois' loss placed Michigan in the championship position and won for them the coveted selection as the Western Conference contender in the Rose Bowl for the second time in three years.

Last New Years Day Ohio State University, which had been selected as the Western Conference representative in the Rose Bowl Game, came off the victor and thus continued the rather long string of victories over the Pacific Coast Conference.

There is general concern in this district, as there must be in all of the others, over the probable influence that the international situation may have upon intercollegiate athletics in the next two or three years. With universal military training appearing to be just around the corner we will be likely to find our athletic teams made up exclusively of those who are registered in R.O.T.C., those who are 4F and those who may get into college before they are eighteen years old. Under such conditions we may properly expect a considerable decline in quality of our athletic programs.

In conclusion, I would like to express great appreciation to the officers of the N.C.A.A. and to the various committee members who have worked so assiduously, and without hope of reward, to keep intercollegiate athletics on a high plane. They are deserving of our highest commendation.

FIFTH DISTRICT

GEORGE D. SMALL, THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA

INTEREST in intercollegiate athletics in the Fifth District during 1950 was aptly demonstrated by an increase in attendance in all sports throughout the section. At least six institutions have increased the size of their stadiums and field houses to accommodate the huge crowds which have clamored to see the contests. Only in a few isolated spots was attendance lower than the 1949 level.

In football, Oklahoma again was the winner of the Big Seven title and was named among the top two or three teams of the nation in most of the polls throughout the season. The Sooners, at this writing, have stretched their consecutive game winning streak to twenty-nine, which breaks all modern records for a major team. Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, not only showed highly improved attendance figures but, also, fielded improved teams over 1949. Oklahoma, after two successive victory appearances in the Sugar Bowl again was sought for several of the major bowl games.

Tulsa University, beating back after two lean years in football, won the Missouri Valley title with one of the most powerful of all Golden Hurricane teams. Detroit University and Drake University also produced better than average teams. Johnny Bright of Drake led the nation in total offense for the second consecutive year, this time breaking the all-time record set by Frank Sinkwich of Georgia. Future football recognition for members of this District seemed well assured when many teams came up with groups of excellent sophomore athletes such as Billy Vessels of Oklahoma, Bob Reynolds of Nebraska, Ronnie Morris of Tulsa, Charles Hoag of Kansas, and Herb Eddington of Wichita. No doubt, several of the schools including Oklahoma, Kansas, Tulsa, Nebraska and Drake, can have bowl bids if they care to accept them.

In basketball both the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (The Big Seven) and the Missouri Valley Conference continue to play on a par with the best Conferences in the Nation. Bradley University was finalist in both the N.C.A.A. Tournament and the National Invitation Tournament, while all teams in the two conferences presented better balance than in any previous season. The Big Seven Conference pre-season basketball tournament during the Christmas holidays is considered one of the outstanding tournaments of the Nation. Minnesota of the Big Ten will be guest team this year.

Track, wrestling and baseball have kept pace with football and basketball in their general level of play and interest shown throughout the District.

Oklahoma A. & M., Cornell College, and Iowa State Teachers College, continue to lead the nation in wrestling. Ralph Higgins, the Oklahoma A. & M. track mentor, brought honor to the District by being selected to coach one of the nation's selected all-star track teams — which is at present touring in South America.

The Drake and Kansas Relays continue to be two of the nation's most popular and interesting track carnivals.

The Missouri Valley Conference continued its expansion program by taking in the University of Houston. The "Cougars" will enter Conference championship play with the inauguration of the present 1950-51 basketball season. The Eastern (Detroit, St. Louis, Drake, Bradley) and Western (Wichita, Tulsa, Oklahoma A. & M., Houston) Divisions are now evenly balanced.

Three new members were added to the District during the past year, bringing the total District membership to thirty-one. The new members we welcome are Oklahoma City

University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, and William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri.

The sanity code and television seem to be the two major problems for all of the schools in the Fifth District. There seems to be a great deal of restiveness with regard to the code, and many colleges — if statements attributed to college presidents of member institutions, are a true indication — are hopeful that some changes will be made which will permit greater leeway in granting scholarships to deserving athletes. In the meantime there is every indication that all schools are attempting to adjust to the requirements of the code to the best of their ability.

Missouri Valley Conference has, also, inaugurated a program to educate the public to a code of good sportsmanship which was adopted by the Public Relations offices of the various schools. This program is reported to have improved crowd conduct in all Valley Conference schools during the 1950 football season.

SIXTH DISTRICT

D. W. WILLIAMS, TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE

DURING the year four more colleges were admitted to the N.C.A.A. from the 6th District. The are:

Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas

McMurry College, Abilene, Texas

Sul Ross State College, Alpine, Texas

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas

Southwest Conference: The University of Texas won the football championship. With the exception of the University of Texas, the Conference race was unpredictable with any team being able to beat any other one any Saturday.

Intersectional football results for the Southwest Conference were 19 games won, 8 lost, with one game yet to be played as this report is written.

The University of Texas won the 1950 titles in baseball, track and swimming. They represented the 6th District in the N.C.A.A. baseball playoff.

The basketball championship was tied between Baylor University and the University of Arkansas, with Baylor being selected for the N.C.A.A. playoff.

The golf championship was as follows: Team, University of Texas; and Individual, Rice Institute.

The tennis championship was: Team, Rice Institute; and Individual, Southern Methodist University.

The fencing championship was won by Rice Institute.

The cross country championship went to the University of Arkansas. They had five men out of the first seven in the field, with five of the seven schools in the Conference furnishing full teams.

Border Conference: West Texas State College won the football championship. They were undefeated in their Conference.

The basketball championship was won by the University of Arizona for the fifth straight year. This team then played in the National Invitation Tournament in Madison Square Garden.

The baseball championship was won by the University of Arizona, who then met the University of Texas to determine the team that would represent the 6th District in the N.C.A.A. playoff. Arizona lost 2-1.

The track championship was won by Arizona State (Tempe) for the fourth consecutive year.

Gulf Coast Conference: Midwestern University won the football championship. The University of Houston won basketball and tennis championships, and North Texas State College won the track and golf championships.

The University of Houston has dropped out of the Gulf Coast Conference and has joined the Missouri Valley Conference where they will begin competition for championships during the 1950-51 basketball season.

Post Season Bowl Games: University of Texas vs. University of Tennessee — Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas. Texas A. & M. vs. University of Georgia — Presidential Cup, College Park, Maryland. West Texas State vs. Cincinnati — Sun Bowl, El Paso, Texas. Arizona State (Tempe) vs. Miami (Ohio) — Salad Bowl, Phoenix, Arizona.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

KING HENDRICKS, UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE Seventh District increased in size in the year of 1950 by the addition of Montana State University and the University of New Mexico to the Mountain States Conference. Both schools petitioned the N.C.A.A. Council for a change of affiliation, which was granted. Both schools will become full-fledged members in all respects as soon as schedules in football will permit.

The region was represented in three different N.C.A.A. play-offs with one national championship. Colorado College was the host institution for the third consecutive year for the N.C.A.A. Ice Hockey championship tournament at Colorado Springs on March 16, 17 and 18. Colorado won this

event by defeating Boston College and Boston University. Brigham Young University represented the Seventh District in the national basketball play-offs, and Colorado A. & M. College in the national baseball play-offs.

Minor sports continue to receive emphasis; skiing and baseball both have increased in popularity.

During the autumn of '49 and the summer of '50, two basketball teams from District Seven toured South America. The University of Utah made its trip during the fall of 1949, travelling by plane, and played in various large centers of the southern continent. During the summer quarter, the Brigham Young University's basketball team, also travelling by plane, made its trip. Both played against amateur organizations. Both teams were successful in number of wins.

Three teams, Brigham Young University, University of Utah and the University of Denver played football in Honolulu against the University of Hawaii. The University of Wyoming participated in the Gator Bowl in Jacksonville, Fla. Practically all teams in District Seven participated in some intersectional competition, either football, basketball, baseball, or minor sports.

At the conclusion of the year, representatives of the 14 schools met in Denver to discuss the athletic problems of District Seven and to discuss the various proposals which were to be placed before the N.C.A.A. Convention. The member institutions were represented by the presidents, faculty members, and athletic directors.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

H. P. EVEREST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

THE Pacific Coast area shares with most of the rest of the nation a growing interest in the activities of the N.C.A.A. In some areas this interest almost reaches the proportions of hopeful dependence. Many institutions, of which those in our district can be included, are hopeful that through the medium of a national program some uniform pattern of amateur competition may emerge.

Intercollegiate athletics is one of the last bulwarks of amateur competition. As is true over the country, this district has enjoyed an ever growing public interest in athletic competition between college institutions. An almost inevitable outgrowth of this increasing interest has been a tendency of many athletic authorities to be carried away on a tidal wave of ticket sales and become oblivious to anything but gate receipts.

It should be clear to all true lovers of amateur competition that this trend is not only a misinterpretation of the public conscience but is selling our college athletes down the river for a few lush years at the box office. No short-sighted minority should ever be allowed to exploit the colleges to the point where it loses that integrity and the respect of its followers. To permit this to happen would be a serious and uncalled for body blow to every young highschool athlete who plays the game for the love of the sport, to say nothing of the spectators who follow it because it is just that. The taint of commercialism must never be permitted to rob our young athletes of their great privilege of sport for sports sake.

It is clear to most of us that the trend is in the opposite direction and the pressures upon those responsible for athletic programs to produce winning teams is becoming nothing short of terrific and to say the very least is getting out of hand. We are creating a Frankenstein that will one day destroy the very thing we have been trying to build and protect. In this district the presidents of the Pacific Coast Conference institutions have become sufficiently alarmed to feel justified in holding one meeting on the matter and another is scheduled just preceding the 1951 meeting of the N.C.A.A. They are likewise aware that their hope lies in the accomplishments of the N.C.A.A. They are fully aware of the geographic limitations of any conclusions they may reach.

Television — While the interest in intercollegiate competition on the Pacific Coast has continued to increase, it has not made itself evident by increased traffic through the turnstiles of the stadia. There is every evidence in this district to prove the contention of the athletic directors that this is due to the invasion of television.

Realizing the potentialities of television but having no evidence upon which to base conclusions and give answer to insistent public demand for television of sports, the athletic directors of the Pacific Coast Conference, with fingers crossed, decided to give it a fair try. Accordingly, a contract was made with Hoffman Radio to televise coast games on a subsidy basis. Despite heroic efforts on the part of Hoffman through the medium of advertising for game attendance the results were all but nil. The inescapable conclusion is that television wounds beyond the point of endurance.

Let it also be said that the answer does not lie in the intensification of the subsidy program for the payment of empty seats for we cannot tolerate the spectacle of our athletes and student bodies working before empty stadia and pavilions.

Intersectional competition — Pacific Coast fans and athletic personnel have been pleased with the increased tempo of intersectional competition during the year. Particularly pleasing has been the increasingly fine relationships which have and are being built up between the various institutions to say nothing of the fact that the teams of the coast have become more competitive with their intersectional neighbors.

New members — We welcome into the N.C.A.A. the College of Puget Sound and Seattle University. Membership pending, which may have been acted upon by the time this is in print, is the Far West Conference, which includes Chico State College, Humboldt State College, San Francisco State College, Southern Oregon College of Education and University of California at Davis, California. Also pending are Whitworth College at Spokane and Chapman College at Los Angeles.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

BASEBALL

THE eight District Champions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association competed in the fourth annual National Collegiate baseball championships at Omaha, Nebraska June 15 to June 23, 1950. The play off was the first eight-team double elimination tournament and brought together the top college baseball teams of the United States.

From past experience in conducting tournaments the National Collegiate Athletic Association officials felt that the larger number of competing teams would augment the income permitting greater pro-rata payment of expenses to the competing colleges. The 1950 tournament proved this to be true. When the baseball committee awarded the 1950 tournament to Omaha, the University of Nebraska, Creighton University and Omaha University jointly sponsored the championships and invaluable assistance was received from A. J. Lewandowski, J. V. Belford and Virgil Yelkin, respective representatives of the institutions. In addition to that the committee received enthusiastic support from the city of Omaha through its Commissioner, John Rosenblatt, and the many loyal workers in his office. The promotion work by the citizens of Omaha, their civic organizations, and the press, and radio was the finest the tournament had received. The tournament was played under the lights at the Omaha stadium with a seating capacity of 7,500. The enthusiastic support given the tournament was unsurpassed and the people claimed the baseball was the finest they had seen in many years. The tournament was well attended, considering the unusually bad weather, and the income received from it and expenses pro-rated is carried in a separate report.

Walter Byers, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, with his co-workers arrived at Omaha several days prior to the tournament and did an exceptionally fine job of promotion. Before the 1950 college season started, he appointed a publicity chairman in each of the eight districts. The public relation representatives of all colleges furnished Byers and the Omaha press and radio with weekly material as to the progress of college baseball in each district. This was found to be very helpful and the practice should be followed in succeeding years. The tournament committee would like to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation to all those who promoted and supported the play offs including the loyal fans who attended the many games.

Texas University after dropping the opening game to Rutgers University came back to win five straight contests and the title for the second straight year. The Longhorns beat Washington State 3-0 on the night of June 23 to retain their title as National Collegiate Athletic Association champions.

At the end of the tournament a meeting of the Baseball Committee was held with representatives of the City of Omaha attending. Because of the experience of the tournament just completed, the Committee deemed it advisable that wherever possible to hold play offs for selecting district representatives. Since some elasticity is needed in team selection, the present rule of the National Collegiate Athletic Association regarding district selections should continue in effect. Because of the success of the tournament, the Committee felt that there should be in succeeding years, the continuation of an eight-team tournament since it gives wider national representation in a championship tournament as well as creating wider national interest by having each district represented.

Experience also disclosed that the tournament was somewhat long in scope and in 1951 should be confined within a five day period. This would be very helpful to those promoting the tournament and would also assist colleges in meeting the expenses incurred. Because of the fine support, cooperation, and assistance given in running an outstanding baseball tournament, it seemed not only feasible but practical that the tournament be returned to the City of Omaha in 1951. This decision will have to be made at the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention meeting in Dallas, Texas during the month of January 1951.

The following are the play-off results:

District 1. Tufts College was selected outright by the District Selection Committee.

District 2. Rutgers University was selected outright by the Selection Committee.

District 3. The University of Alabama won a four-team play-off for the right to represent District 3 in the tournament.

District 4. The University of Wisconsin won another four-team play-off to represent District 4.

District 5. Bradley University defeated Nebraska University for the district title.

District 6. Texas won the district title eliminating the University of Arizona.

District 7. Colorado A. & M. beat Colorado State for the District 7 nomination.

District 8. Washington State University defeated Stanford University to represent that district in the final play-off.

First Round, Thursday Night, June 15

Texas	AB	R	H	O	A	Rutgers	AB	R	H	O	A
Womack, lf	5	1	1	2	1	Leboff, 2b	4	0	0	5	3
Waghalter, 2b	5	0	0	0	3	VanCleaf, cf	4	0	3	0	0
Tompkins, ss	3	0	0	2	2	Suba, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
Segrist, 1b	4	0	0	8	2	Ruddock, ss	4	1	1	3	1
Brock, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Monahan, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Kana, 3b	2	0	0	2	1	Peterson, c	4	1	1	4	0
Hrncir, rf	2	1	1	1	0	Maskalavich, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Benson, c	3	0	1	8	0	Kalapos, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Wall, p	3	0	0	1	0	Hering, p	3	0	1	0	3
Ehler, p	0	0	0	0	0						
aRisen'ver	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	29	2	3	24	9	Totals	32	4	7	27	10

a Flies out for Ehler in ninth.

a Flied out for Ehrler in ninth.												
Texas	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Rutgers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	x	—	4	

Well Peterson Kalapos 2. RBI —

E — Tompkins, Segrist, Kana, Wall, Peterson, Kalapos 2. RBI — Womack 2, Kalapos 2, Hering. HR — Womack. SB — Suba 3, VanCleaf, Ruddock 2, Monahan. S — Kana. DP — Segrist-Tompkins-Segrist, Kalapos-Leboff-Suba, Ruddock-Leboff. Left — Texas 9, Rutgers 7. BB — Hering 7, Wall 3. SO — Hering 1, Wall 8. HO — Wall 6 in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ehler 1 in $\frac{1}{2}$. HBP — Hering (Brock). Winner — Hering. Loser — Wall. U — Warnecke, Soar, Tobin. T — 2:14.

Wisconsin	AB	R	H	O	A	Colorado A. & M.	AB	R	H	O	A
Evans, 2b	5	0	3	1	4	Kitamura, ss	5	0	1	3	7
Fink, ss	3	2	1	1	1	Holdych, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Wilson, c	5	2	1	9	1	David, 3b	4	0	1	2	0
Shea, 1b	4	0	3	10	0	Ranson, 1b	4	1	2	12	1
Elliott, rf	5	0	1	3	0	Leckenby, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Furseth, lf	5	0	1	1	1	Folsom, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bauer, 3b	5	0	0	1	0	McKie, 2b	4	1	2	1	4
Lenahan, cf	2	2	1	1	0	Relic, c	3	0	0	6	0
Kipper, p	4	1	1	0	3	Straub, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	38	7	12	27	10	Westhoff, rf	0	0	0	0	6
						aKorn	1	0	1	0	0
						Totals	35	3	9	27	15

a Singled for Relic in ninth.

Wisconsin	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—	7
Colorado A. & M.	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3

E — Fink, Kipper, David, Relic, Straub 2. RBI — Evans, Shea 2, Elliott 2, Kipper, Kitamura, McKie, Holdych. 2B — Kipper, Shea. 3B — Wilson. SB — Ranson, Lenahan, Fink. DP — Evans-Shea. Left — Wisconsin 9, Colorado A. & M. 7. BB — Straub 5, Kipper 1. SO — Straub 4, Kipper 6. U — Soar, Tobin and Warnecke. T — 2:32.

Friday Night, June 16

Washington St.	AB	R	H	O	A	Tufts	AB	R	H	O	A
McGuire, cf	4	1	1	2	0	Minot, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Carroll, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	Fobert, lf	5	0	0	1	0
Coleman, ss	4	0	1	4	1	Burns, 1b	3	1	0	9	0
Tappe, 1b	4	0	1	6	1	Lowe, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Brunswick, rf	3	1	0	0	0	Bennett, 3b	2	0	1	1	2

Paul, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	Schluntz, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Carr, c	3	0	0	12	0	Panacos, cf	3	0	0	5	0
Boytz, lf	3	0	0	0	0	Jabour, c	2	0	0	8	0
Dolquist, p	3	1	1	0	4	Niles, p	4	0	0	0	1
						aCastagner	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	5	27	7	Totals	30	1	3	27	8

aFlied out for Jabour in ninth.

Washington State	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	3
Tufts	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

E — Carroll. RBI — Coleman 2, Paul, Schluntz. 2B — Paul, Lowe. 3B — Tappe. SB — Brunswick, Minot 2. Left — Washington State 3, Tufts 10. BB — Niles 1, Dolquist 8. SO — Niles 8, Dolquist 12. U — Warnecke, Soar, Tobin. T — 2:07. A — 2,234.

Alabama	AB	R	H	O	A	Bradley	AB	R	H	O	A
Adair, 2b	5	1	1	2	6	Wilson, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Howell, ss	6	0	3	1	2	Mallory, 1b	4	1	1	3	0
White, lf	6	1	1	0	0	Friedrich, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Folmar, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	Tuttle, cf	4	0	0	3	1
Mizerany, 1b	4	1	1	13	0	Melchiorre, 2b	4	1	1	5	3
Huffstutler, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Syngel, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Martin, cf	4	2	3	1	0	Hills, 3b	3	0	1	3	0
F. Lary, p	4	1	1	0	4	Fivek, c	3	0	0	8	0
Rickels, c	2	0	0	7	1	Alford, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Groover, p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	40	9	13	27	15	aBjork	1	0	1	0	0
						bDaynor	1	0	0	0	0
						cEllisbury	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	35	2	7	27	9

aSingled for Hills in ninth.

bLived on error for Fivek in ninth.

cStruck out for Groover in ninth.

Alabama	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	—	9
Bradley	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

E — Folmer 2, Adair, Lary. RBI — Howell 3, Mizerany 2, Martin 2, Lary, Rickels, Hills. 2B — Friedrich, Howell. 3B — Martin. SB — Folmar, Martin. S — Rickels. DP — Lary-Rickels-Mizerany; Howell-Adair-Mizerany. Left — Alabama 13, Bradley 9. BB — Alford 8, Lary 3. SO — Alford 5, Lary 5, Groover 1. HO — Alford 8 and 6 in 6½; Groover, 5 and 3 in 2½. Winner — Lary. Loser — Alford. U — Tobin, Warnecke, Soar. T — 2:15.

Second Round, Saturday Night, June 17

Wisconsin	AB	R	H	O	A	Rutgers	AB	R	H	O	A
Evans, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	LeBoff, 2b	3	0	1	5	1
Fink, ss	5	1	2	2	2	Van Cleef, cf	5	1	4	2	0
Wilson, c	4	1	1	4	1	Suba, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Shea, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	Ruddock, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Elliott, rf	2	1	0	2	0	Monahan, rf	4	1	1	2	1
Furseth, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Peterson, c	2	0	0	3	0
Bauer, 3b	4	0	1	3	2	Maskalavich, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Lenahan, cf	3	0	0	0	0	Kalapos, 2b	2	1	1	1	4
Keating, p	1	0	0	0	2	Foster, p	3	1	1	1	3
Radke, p	1	0	0	0	0						
aSchnurr	1	0	0	0	0	Totals	31	5	11	27	13
Totals	32	3	6	24	9						

aGrounded out for Radke in ninth.

Wisconsin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
Rutgers	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	x	—	5

E — None. RBI — Furseth, Bauer 2, LeBoff, Suba 2, Kalapos, Foster. 2B — Van Cleef, Monahan, Maskalavich. 3B — Furseth. DP — Monahan-Peterson; Fink-Evans-Shea; Evans-Shea. Left — Wisconsin 8, Rutgers 11. BB — Keating 6, Radke 2, Foster 5. SO — Keating 3, Radke 1, Foster 2. HO — Keating, 6 in 4; Radke, 5 in 4. HBP — Foster (Keating); Keating (Peterson). WP — Keating, Radke. Winner — Foster. Loser — Radke. U — Soar, Tobin, Warneke. T — 2:25.

Washington St.	AB	R	H	O	A	Alabama	AB	R	H	O	A
McGuire, cf	4	2	0	0	0	Adair, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Carroll, 2b	2	1	0	2	1	Howell, ss	4	0	1	2	1
Coleman, ss	4	1	1	0	2	White, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Tappe, 1b	3	1	0	9	1	Folmar, 3b	2	0	2	3	0
Brunswick, rf	2	2	1	1	0	Mizerany, 1b	3	0	0	5	0
Paul, 3b	4	0	0	0	4	Huffstutler, rf	3	0	0	1	1
Carr, c	3	1	1	7	0	Martin, cf	2	0	1	3	0
Boytz, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Rickles, c	1	0	0	5	0
Conley, p	4	1	2	1	2	Worthington, p	2	0	1	0	0
						Napoli, c	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	9	5	21	10	aF. Lary	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	27	1	7	21	4

aFlied out for Worthington in ninth.

Washington State	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	x	x	—	9
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	—	1

E — Adair, Howell, Folmar 2, Rickles. RBI — Tappe, Carr, Conley, Folmar. 2B — Carr, Coleman. 3B — White, Folmar. SB — McGuire. DP — Coleman-Carroll-Tappe; Huffstutler-Folmar. Left — Washington State 7, Alabama 7. BB — Worthington 7, Conley 2. SO — Worthington 6, Conley 6. PB — Rickles 2. Winner — Conley. Loser — Worthington. U — Tobin, Warneke and Soar. T — 1:48. A — 955.

Sunday Night, June 18

Colorado A. & M.	AB	R	H	O	A	Texas	AB	R	H	O	A
Kitamura, ss	5	0	1	1	3	Womack, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Holdych, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Waghalter, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
David, 3b	4	0	2	1	3	Tompkins, ss	5	1	1	2	0
Ranson, 1b	4	0	2	9	0	Segrist, 1b	3	1	2	7	0
Leckenby, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Brock, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Korn, rf	2	0	0	2	0	Kana, 3b	3	1	1	1	2
Folsom, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Hrncir, rf	2	0	2	1	0
McKie, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	Benson, c	3	0	0	12	0
Relic, c	3	0	1	4	0	Gorin, p	4	0	1	1	4
Straub, p	4	0	0	0	2						
aWesthoff	0	0	0	0	0	Totals	32	3	8	27	8
Totals	35	1	9	24	9						

aRan for Leckenby in fourth.

Colorado A. & M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1
Texas	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	x	—	3

E — McKie. RBI — Ranson, Segrist, Benson. 2B — Segrist, Hrncir. 3B — Segrist. DP — Kana-Waghalter-Segrist; Straub-Kitamura-Ranson. Left — Colorado 9, Texas 12. BB — Gorin 1, Straub 7. SO — Gorin 11, Straub 4. Winner — Gorin. Loser — Straub. U — Warneke, Soar, Tobin. T — 2:10.

Tufts	AB	R	H	O	A	Bradley	AB	R	H	O	A
Minot, 1b	3	1	1	13	0	Wilson, lf	3	1	0	0	1
Fobert, lf	3	0	1	3	0	Bjorkman, 3b	5	1	1	1	5
Burns, 2b	5	0	0	2	7	Friedrich, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Lowe, rf	4	2	0	0	0	Tuttle, cf	5	0	0	1	2
Bennett, ss	4	0	0	1	5	Melchiorre, 2b	5	0	3	3	3
Schluntz, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	Syngel, ss	5	0	1	1	3
Panagos, cf	5	1	1	4	0	Mallory, 1b	4	0	1	10	2
Jabour, c	1	1	0	4	0	Fivek, c	4	1	1	10	1
Lauber, p	0	0	0	0	0	Weeks, p	2	1	1	1	0
Lincoln, p	1	0	0	0	1	Groover, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Alford, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	5	3	27	14	Totals	39	4	10	27	19

Tufts	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—	5
Bradley	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4

E — Minot 2, Fobert 2, Bennett, Lauber, Tuttle, Syngel, Mallory, Weeks. RBI — Minot, Fobert, Schluntz, Jabour, Bjorkman, Friederich 2, Melchiorre. SB — Bjorkman, Syngel, Minot. S — Minot. DP — Schluntz-Burns-Minot. Left — Tufts 11, Bradley 11. BB — Weeks 4, Groover 6, Alford 1, Lauber 1, Lincoln 2. SO — Weeks 2, Groover 5, Alford 2, Lauber 1, Lincoln 3. HO — Lauber 5 in 1½; Lincoln 5 in 7½; Weeks 1 in 3½; Groover 2 in 4-2/3; Alford 0 in 1. HBP — Alford (Schluntz). PB — Fivek. Winner — Lincoln. Loser — Groover. U — Soar, Tobin, Warneke. T — 2:47. A — 1,048.

Third Round, Monday Night, June 19

Washington St.	AB	R	H	O	A	Rutgers	AB	R	H	O	A
McGuire, cf	4	1	0	2	0	LeBoff, 2b	5	0	0	2	1
Carroll, 2b	5	0	1	2	3	Van Cleef, cf	5	0	0	8	0
Coleman, ss	5	0	2	1	3	Suba, 1b	4	0	0	8	2
Tappe, 1b	4	1	2	13	2	Ruddock, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Brunswick, rf	2	0	0	1	0	Monahan, rf	2	1	1	3	0
Paul, 3b	4	0	0	2	5	Peterson, c	3	0	0	5	1
Carr, c	4	0	1	8	1	Maskalavich, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Boytz, lf	4	1	1	0	0	Kalapos, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Keogh, p	3	0	0	1	5	Willenbrock, p	2	0	0	1	1
						aHering	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	7	30	19	Totals	21	1	1	30	11

aWalked for Willenbrock in ninth.
Washington State 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 — 3
Rutgers 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1
E — Coleman, Suba, Maskalavich. RBI — Carroll 2, Tappe, Peterson. 2B — Carroll. 3B — Monahan. HR — Tappe. SB — Van Cleef, Monahan. S — Maskalavich, Keogh. DP — Keogh-Carr-Carroll; Tappe-Carr. TP — Kalapos-Peterson-Suba-Peterson. Left — Washington State 7, Rutgers 7. BB — Willenbrock 2, Keogh 8. SO — Willenbrock 1, Keogh 6. HBP — Willenbrock (McGuire). U — Tobin, Warneke, Soar. T — 2:30.

Tufts	AB	R	H	O	A	Texas	AB	R	H	O	A
Minot, 1b	2	0	0	9	0	Womack, lf	5	0	0	0	0
Panatos, 3b	3	0	0	4	0	Waghalter, 2b	5	0	0	2	2
Fobert, lf	4	0	0	0	1	Tompkins, ss	5	1	3	0	1
Schluntz, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	Segrist, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Burns, 2b	3	0	0	2	1	Brock, cf	3	3	3	1	0
Lowe, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Kava, 3b	4	1	1	0	2

Bennett, ss	3	0	0	1	2	Hrcnir, rf	4	1	3	0	0
Jabour, c	1	0	0	5	1	Benson, c	4	1	2	14	1
Niles, p	2	0	0	0	3	Ehrler, p	2	0	0	0	4
Totals	26	0	0	24	8	Totals	36	7	12	27	10

Tufts 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Texas 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0
E — Fobert, Burns, Bennett, Segrist. RBI — Womack, Hrcnir 4.
2B — Hrcnir, Benson. S — Panatos, Niles, Ehrler. Left — Tufts 6,
Texas 8. BB — Ehrler 5, Niles 1. SO — Ehrler 14, Niles 5. HBP —
Niles (Brock). U — Warneke, Soar, Tobin. T — 2:07. A — 1,698.

Fourth Round, Tuesday Night, June 20

Alabama	AB	R	H	O	A	Wisconsin	AB	R	H	O	A
Adair, 2b	2	0	0	3	5	Evans, 2b	4	1	1	5	1
Martin, cf	4	1	0	0	0	Fink, ss	3	1	1	1	3
Howell, ss	4	0	0	2	6	Wilson, c	4	0	1	3	0
White, lf	4	0	2	0	0	Shea, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
Mizerany, 1b	4	0	0	15	1	Elliott, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Folmer, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	Furseth, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Huffstutler, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Gaestel, 3b	3	0	1	1	3
F. Lary, p	3	0	0	1	4	Lanahan, cf	2	0	1	7	0
Rickles, c	3	0	1	1	0	Kipper, p	3	0	0	1	2
Totals	32	1	3	24	18	Totals	29	3	6	27	9

Alabama 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wisconsin 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E — Adair, Mizerany, Fink 3, Elliott. RBI — White, Furseth,
Gaestel. 2B — White. SB — Martin, Shea. DP — Gaestel-Evans-
Shea; Howell-Adair-Mizerany 2. Left — Alabama 7, Wisconsin 6.
BB — Kipper 4, Lary 3. SO — Kipper 3, Lary 1. PB — Wilson. U —
Soar, Tobin, Warneke. T — 1:40.

Washington St.	AB	R	H	O	A	Texas	AB	R	H	O	A
McGuire, cf	3	1	1	2	0	Womack, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Carroll, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	Waghalter, 2b	4	2	2	3	1
Coleman, ss	4	0	1	0	4	Tompkins, ss	3	4	3	1	1
Tappe, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	Segrist, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
Brunswick, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Brock, cf	5	1	2	3	0
Paul, 3b	4	0	0	3	1	Kana, 3b	5	1	1	0	2
Carr, c	3	0	0	7	1	Hrcnir, rf	5	1	3	1	1
Boytz, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Benson, c	3	1	1	9	1
Dolquist, p	1	0	0	0	0	Wall, p	4	0	0	0	3
Foster, p	0	0	0	0	1	Totals	37	12	15	27	9
Galloway, p	2	0	0	0	0						
Watson, lf	1	0	0	0	0						
aBurrows	1	0	1	0	0						
bCamp	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	33	1	5	24	8						

aSingled for Brunswick in ninth.
bGrounded out for Carr in ninth.
Washington State 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1
Texas 1 0 4 0 2 0 5 0 x — 12
E — Waghalter, Brock, Tompkins. RBI — Coleman, Waghalter 3,
Segrist 4, Kana 2, Hrcnir 2, Benson. 2B — Waghalter, Hrcnir 2, Ben-
son. 3B — Segrist. HR — Segrist. S — Benson. Left — Washing-
ton State 7, Texas 7. BB — Wall 1, Dolquist 1, Foster 1, Galloway 2.

SO — Wall 9, Dolquist 4, Foster 4, Galloway 3. HO — Dolquist 5 in 2½; Foster 4 in 2-1/3; Galloway 6 in 3-1/3. HBP — Foster (Waghalter). Loser — Dolquist. U — Tobin, Warneke, Soar. T — 2:34. A — 2,866.

Semi-Finals, Wednesday Night, June 21

Wisconsin						Rutgers					
AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A	
Evans, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	LeBoff, 2b	4	2	1	3	4
Fink, ss	3	1	1	1	4	Van Cleef, cf	6	1	1	0	0
Wilson, c	3	0	2	5	1	Suba, 1b	5	0	1	11	0
Shea, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	Ruddock, ss	4	1	2	2	6
Elliott, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Monahan, rf	3	1	0	3	1
Furseth, lf	3	0	1	2	0	Peterson, c	3	3	0	4	0
Gaestel, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	Maskalavich, lf	5	3	2	1	4
Lenahan, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Kalapos, 3b	3	2	2	0	2
Keating, p	1	0	0	0	1	Hering, p	1	0	0	0	0
Radke, p	1	0	0	0	0	Ruddy, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Quandt, p	1	0	1	0	0						
aBauer	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	34	2	8	24	10	Totals	37	16	11	27	17

aFlied out for Quandt in ninth.
 Wisconsin 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 — 2
 Rutgers 0 4 1 0 0 4 4 3 x — 16
 E — Wilson, Evans, Shea 2, Furseth, Gaestel, Radke, Ruddock. RBI — Wilson, Elliott, Le Boef 2, Van Cleef, Suba 2, Maskalavich, Kalapos 2, Hering 2. 2B — Maskalavich, Elliott, Le Boef. 3B — Kalapos, Hering. SB — Ruddock, Elliott, Wilson. S — Monahan. DP — Fink-Shea; Le Boef-Ruddock-Suba. Left — Wisconsin 9, Rutgers 7. BB — Keating 4, Radke 2, Quandt 2, Hering 4. SO — Keating 1, Radke 2, Hering 2. HO — Keating 2 in 2, Radke 4 in 3½; Quandt 5 in 2½. HBP — Keating (Le Boef). WP — Radke, Hering. PB — Wilson. Loser — Keating. U — Warneke, Tobin, Soar. T — 2:01. A — 1,764.

Thursday Night, June 22

Texas						Rutgers					
AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A	
Womack, lf	6	0	2	1	0	Le Boef, 2b	6	0	2	7	4
Waghalter, 2b	4	2	0	1	4	Van Cleef, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Tompkins, ss	5	2	2	2	1	Suba, 1b	5	0	0	10	0
Segrist, 1b	3	4	1	5	0	Ruddock, ss	5	0	1	3	3
Brock, cf	4	3	3	2	0	Monahan, rf	3	3	1	1	0
Kana, 3b	3	2	1	1	0	Peterson, c	4	2	1	1	2
Hrncir, rf	4	2	2	2	0	Maskalavich, lf	4	1	2	2	1
Benson, c	4	0	1	13	0	Kalapos, 3b	3	1	3	3	5
Gorin, p	4	0	3	0	1	Foster, p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	37	15	15	27	6	Clark, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Stull, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Willenbrock, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Tindall, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Biehn, p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMcDonough	1	0	0	0	0
						bKaye	0	1	0	0	0
						cEpple	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	38	9	12	27	17

aFlied out for Tindall in eighth.
 bRan for Ruddock in ninth.
 cHit fielder's choice for Biehn in ninth.
 Texas 0 3 2 5 2 0 2 0 1 — 15
 Rutgers 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 3 2 — 9

E — Van Cleef, Waghalter, Kana. RBI — McDonough, Epple, Womack, Segrist 2, Brock 3, Hrncir 2, Maskalavich 2, Kalapos 2. 2B — Brock, Maskalavich, Van Cleef, Peterson. 3B — Van Cleef. HR — Segrist. SB — Monahan. S — Kana 2. DP — Kalapos-LeBoef-Suba; Ruddock-LeBoef-Suba. Left — Texas 10, Rutgers 10. BB — Foster 3, Clark 3, Stull 2, Tindall 2, Biehn 3, Gorin 7. SO — Tindall 1, Gorin 13. HO — Foster 5 in 2; Clark 0 in ½; Stull 4 in 1; Willenbrock 3 in 2½; Tindall 2 in 2; Biehn 1 in 1. WP — Stull. Loser — Foster. U — Tobin, Soar, Warneke. T — 2:45. A — 1,571.

Finals, Friday Night, June 23

Washington St.						Texas					
AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A	
McGuire, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Womack, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Carroll, 2b	3	0	0	3	0	Waghalter, 2b	0	1	0	4	3
Coleman, ss	4	0	3	1	3	Tompkins, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Tappe, 1b	4	0	1	4	0	Segrist, 1b	2	0	0	5	1
Brunswick, rf	2	0	0	2	0	Brock, cf	5	0	2	1	0
Paul, 3b	3	0	1	4	5	Kana, 3b	3	0	2	1	2
Carr, c	4	0	0	9	1	Hrncir, rf	3	1	0	3	0
Boytz, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Benson, c	3	0	1	10	1
Keogh, p	2	0	0	0	2	Ehrler, p	4	0	1	0	0
Conley, p	1	0	0	0	0	Wall, p	0	0	0	1	0
Watson, lf	1	0	0	0	0	aRoberson	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	5	24	11	Totals	28	3	7	27	8

aRan for Ehrler in seventh.
 Washington State 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0
 Texas 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 x — 3
 RBI — Waghalter, Brock, Kana. 2B — Coleman. S — Waghalter. DP — Keogh-Paul-Tappe, Kana-Waghalter-Segrist. Left — Washington State 7, Texas 16. BB — Keogh 12, Conley 2, Ehrler 3, Wall 1. SO — Keogh 4, Conley 5, Ehrler 8, Wall 2. HO — Keogh, 6 in 5½; Conley, 1 in 2½; Ehrler, 4 in 7; Wall, 1 in 2. Balk — Keogh. PB — Benson 2. Winner — Ehrler. Loser — Keogh. U — Soar, Warneke, Tobin. T — 2:32. A — 2,384.

FINAL STANDINGS, N.C.A.A. TOURNAMENT

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Texas	5	1	Alabama	1	2
Washington State	3	2	Tufts	1	2
Rutgers	3	2	Colorado A. & M.	0	2
Wisconsin	2	2	Bradley	0	2

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University,
 Chairman of Baseball Committee

BASKETBALL

THE annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Committee at the Astor Hotel, New York City, March 29, 1950, was split into two sessions due to the fact that members also belong to the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada which were meeting on the same day. The first gathering was at noon and a supplementary meeting was held at 6:00 p.m.

Mr. Jack Gray, University of Texas, was elected secretary of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Committee. This report is based upon his minutes of the meetings.

All members were present. They included:
Ray Oosting, representing the First District;
William H. Anderson, representing the Second District;
A. K. Tebell, representing the Third District;
Douglas Mills, representing the Fourth District;
Bruce Drake, representing the Fifth District;
Jack Gray, representing the Sixth District;
L. C. Butler, representing the Seventh District;
J. M. Barry, representing the Eighth District;
Oswald Tower, Editor of the Basketball Guide;
George R. Edwards, Chairman and Member-at-Large.

Others who aided the Committee through suggestions, reports, or recommendations were:

K. L. Wilson, N.C.A.A. Executive Secretary;
Arthur Lonborg, Chairman, Basketball Tournament Committee;
Walter Byers, N.C.A.A. Executive Assistant;
Paul Hinkle, Chairman, Basketball Rules sub-committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches;
Homer F. Cooke, Jr., Director, The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau;
H. D. Thoreau, General Editor, The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

Mr. Arthur Lonborg reviewed the progress of the N.C.A.A. post-season tournament games then being conducted, and reported that their administration had become very smooth. However, it was the belief of his committee that tournament organization should be altered in order to avoid further complications in the efforts of Selection Committees.

The corrective plan proposed by the Tournament Committee was approved unanimously. Although details are presented in the report of the Tournament Committee, it seems appropriate to review the proposal briefly here.

Roughly, the number of competing teams will be expanded from eight to sixteen. The customary Eastern and Western Regional Tournaments will be continued with eight, instead of four, teams in each. The winners and runners-up in these two series will meet in the Final Games. Ten of the sixteen teams will automatically qualify for the post-season tournaments by winning their conference championships. The remaining six teams will be selected at random and will be assigned to the two regional tournaments in such a manner as to provide eight teams in each.

Also, in connection with these tournaments, it was agreed that all prizes and awards to players and teams should be

selected and presented by the Tournament Committee, and that requests by various individuals or organizations for the privilege of presenting awards should be refused.

Purposes, policies and problems concerning the work of the newly established National Collegiate Athletic Bureau were explained by Homer F. Cooke, Jr., and H. D. Thoreau. These dealt largely with publication of the Basketball Guide and Rules Book; collection of game statistics; and adoption of a standard scoring sheet.

Paul Hinkle, representing the National Association of Basketball Coaches, summarized the recommendations of that organization for changes in the playing rules. These were discussed at length and later presented to the National Basketball Committee.

During and after these caucus sessions the N.C.A.A. members acted as delegates to the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada which is the highest authority concerned with the playing rules among amateur organizations in the two countries. Other organizations represented are: National Federation of High School Athletic Associations; Amateur Athletic Union; Young Men's Christian Association; Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union; and Canadian Amateur Basketball Association.

Reports were submitted by sub-committees which had maintained contact during the playing season with others connected with international basketball relations; research; and game administration. On the basis of this information some thirteen regulations were changed. Most of these dealt with clarification of wording, rearrangement of sections of the code, or more explicit specification of equipment. Much of the discussion and action, though, sought to reduce the number of avoidable fouls by increasing the penalty for such infractions.

Officers elected in the business session at the close of the meetings were: Chairman, George R. Edwards; Vice-Chairman, F. P. Maguire; Secretary, H. V. Porter; Treasurer, Bruce Drake; Editor, Oswald Tower; additional members of the Executive Committee, W. A. Dewar, John L. Marsh, Lyle Quinn, Louis G. Wilke.

Members of both the N.C.A.A. Basketball Committee and the National Basketball Committee were stunned by the announcement in the newspapers of the sudden death of Justin M. (Sam) Barry last October. His long experience with the game, his industriousness as a committee member, and his sound judgment will be sorely missed by those of us who have worked so many years with him.

GEORGE R. EDWARDS, University of Missouri,
Chairman, Rules Committee

THE 1950 BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

The 1950 N.C.A.A. basketball tournament signaled the end of the old eight team system, which, up to now, has seen an octet of teams play at two different sites to determine the finalist.

Beginning this year, the N.C.A.A. will inaugurate a 16-team system which will match eight teams at Eastern and Western sites. This method will automatically send representatives from 10 major conferences and eliminate the chances of play-offs, such as the Kansas—Bradley affair last year. Eight Western teams will meet in Kansas City, four in Madison Square Garden and four at Raleigh, N. C. The two winners and two runners-up in these divisional meets, will as usual, meet in finals and third place playoffs. These games, this year will be staged in Minnesota's spacious fieldhouse in Minneapolis.

The N.C.A.A.'s twelfth tournament was up to par in playing excellence and fan interest. The Westerns were handled by Reaves Peters, executive secretary of the Big Seven Conference in Kansas City. The Easterns and finals were handled by Asa S. Bushnell of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, at Madison Square Garden in New York. Their help and cooperation was highly appreciated.

The finals brought together a pair of fast-breaking clubs, Bradley and CCNY, with the latter winning a tight verdict in the last minute of play. North Carolina State downed Baylor for third place.

A. C. LONBORG, University of Kansas,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

The College of the City of New York's star-studded basketball team became the first Eastern team to win the National Collegiate Basketball Championship since Holy Cross' 1947 conquest. The New York Beavers crashed through stiff opposition in laying claim to the Eastern Regional title and followed through in perfect fashion to defeat the Western champions in the sensational East-West final of the N.C.A.A.'s 12th annual championship tourney held at New York's Madison Square Garden.

C.C.N.Y. won from Bradley by 71 to 68 in a hair-raising finale. The North Carolina State aggregation chalked up a 53 to 41 triumph over Baylor in the N.C.A.A. East-West consolation tilt.

Coach Nat Holman's Gotham youngsters displayed aggressiveness and perfection in its Eastern Regional tests winning from the strong Ohio State quintet, 56 to 55 after the rivals were deadlocked at 40-all at the intermission; and then defeating North Carolina State by a 78 to 73 tune in the All-East final game. The Bradley outfit turned back U.C.L.A. and Baylor to earn the return trip to Madison Square Garden where the previous week Bradley had fallen in the National Invitational tournament before City, 61 to 69.

The City squad put together its best basketball in tournament combat. In regular-season play the Beavers rolled to 21 victories while dropping 5 decisions.

The City-Bradley National Collegiate final tilt was a real thriller. It was played at a fast pace and the rivals hit the target with the average of a basket every twenty seconds during the first part of the opening stanza. The score was knotted six times and the lead changed hands nine times before the New Yorkers began to draw slowly out in front. They put together two strings of five consecutive points, built up a spread of nine points with four minutes to go and finished the first half on the long end of a 39 to 32 count. Bradley's surprise zone defense had the Beavers buffaloed for a spell but the Holman-coached club played cagey and passed the ball around until they were able to develop a break-through and then they gave the Western champs the damaging blows.

The second half had started off like a romp with City in front 58 to 47 after the first eleven minutes. Bradley switched to man to man and the complexion of the game changed immediately. City found itself with a game on its hands as the contest went into the closing two minutes. The Beavers were in front 66 to 61. Melchiorre at this stage electrified the crowd by stealing a pass and dribbling half the court to score a lay-up. Less than a minute remained when Mager caged a goal from the free-toss mark. Two seconds later Dambrot converted Layne's pass into a field goal and this made it 69 to 63 with only fifty-seven seconds to go.

There was no let-up on the part of the Braves and Joe Stowell dropped in a foul to be followed quickly by Melchiorre's pair of goals. In twenty seconds Bradley had tallied five points and only one point — 69 to 68, separated the teams at the forty-second mark. Right on top of this the Bradley ace was loose again and heading basketward when Dambrot grabbed off the ball and undaunted by a trio of charging Peoria lads spotted Mager on the foul line. He delivered a softly arched lead-pass to Mager who scored.

The consolation prize in the East-West contest went to the North Carolina State Wolfpack with a 53 to 41 win over Baylor. The Dixie lads had held a 21 to 20 advantage at the intermission. Lead by Sam Ranzino with 21 points the North Carolina quintet experienced little difficulty with the representatives from the West. Baylor outscored the victors from the floor, sixteen to fifteen, but State made twenty-three of thirty-five free throws to nine of nineteen for the Texas clan. Bill Srack was high with eleven points for Baylor.

East-West Championship Final									
C.C.N.Y. (71)					Bradley (68)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Dambrot, f	7	1	0	15	Grover, f	0	2	3	2
Roman, f	6	0	5	12	Schlictman, f	0	0	2	0
Warner, c	4	6	2	14	Unruh, f	4	0	5	8
Roth, g	2	1	2	5	Behnke, c	3	3	4	9
Mager, g	4	6	3	14	Kelly, c	0	0	0	0
Galiber, g	0	0	1	0	Mann, g	2	5	5	9
Layne, g	3	5	3	11	Preece, g	6	0	5	12
Nadell, g	0	0	1	0	D. Melchiorre, g . . .	0	0	0	0
					G. Melchiorre, g . . .	7	2	4	16
					Chianakas, g	5	1	4	11
					Stowell, g	0	1	0	1
Totals	26	19	17	71					
					Totals	27	14	32	68

OFFICIALS — Lou Eisenstein and Ronald Gibbs.

East-West Consolation

N.C. State (53)					Baylor (41)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Ranzino, f	5	11	2	21	DeWitt, f	2	2	5	6
Cartier, f	3	3	3	9	Cobb, f	1	1	5	3
Dickey, f	2	2	3	6	Fleetwood, f	0	0	1	0
Horvath, c	2	1	2	5	Srack, f	5	1	3	11
Harand, g	1	2	1	4	Preston, c	1	3	3	5
Terrill, g	1	0	0	2	Harris, c	0	0	2	0
Bubas, g	1	4	4	6	Heathington, g	3	1	5	7
Totals	15	23	15	53	Hickman, g	4	0	1	8
					Johnson, g	0	1	0	1
					Hovde, g	0	0	0	0
					Carrington, g	0	0	1	0
					Mullins, g	0	0	1	0
					Totals	16	9	27	41

OFFICIALS — Remy Meyer and John Morrow.

EASTERN PLAYOFF

The City College of New York varsity basketball outfit tallied a 78 to 73 victory over the strong North Carolina State team to capture the Eastern N.C.A.A. regional championship. The Beaver triumph followed a brilliant game on the part of both rivals in as thrilling an Eastern program yet arranged by the N.C.A.A. board of strategy. Ohio State was the winner over Holy Cross by 72 to 52 in the consolation game.

All four teams were leaders in their respective districts. The City aggregation had battled its way through a stiff Met court card and had met the great and near-great from coast to coast. The regular-season record listed 21 wins and losses to Oklahoma, UCLA, Canisius, Niagara and Syracuse. To top off the season the Nat Holman aggregation came through a rigorous Invitation Tournament with sensational victories over San Francisco, Kentucky, Duquesne and Bradley. The Beavers were particularly dangerous in the post-season event.

Ohio State broke all school marks but two in taking its sixth Big Ten title. The Buckeye five won 11 of 12 conference games and came into the N.C.A.A. test with a mark of twenty-one wins and losses to De Paul, Bradley, and to Illinois.

The North Carolina State Wolfpack took the Southern Conference Tournament title with impressive wins over Virginia Tech, Wake Forest and Duke. The regular season record listed 21 wins and 5 defeats — losses to Michigan, Duke, La Salle of Philadelphia, William and Mary, and Villanova.

Holy Cross, the toast of New England, hung up a 27 and 2 mark with the only setbacks coming from Columbia and Yale, both of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, in the last two games of the regular season. The Columbia Lions defeated the Crusaders by a 61 to 54 tally and the Elis followed up with a 66 to 62 defeat. Prior to the pair of season-end defeats the Purple knocked off top-flight Eastern rivals and several inter-sectional opponents.

In the opening round C.C.N.Y. won from Ohio State, 56 to 55, and North Carolina State downed the Holy Cross quintet, 87 to 74. The outcome was in doubt up to final minute of the City-Buckeye game. The teams were tied at 40 to 40 at the end of the first half. This period was one of the most sensational ever contested on the Garden court. The Big Ten representatives put in sixteen of their thirty-one field goal attempts and the Lavender had hit with eighteen out of forty-two. There were five ties and four changes of the lead in this

first half with the widest gap between the teams being five points at any on time. In the second half City took twenty-one shots and made six while Ohio fired twenty times and scored five times.

For the New Yorkers it was Mager and Layne as the high scorers with 15 and 17 points respectively and for the Middle Western team it was Dick Schnittker with 26 points. Unfortunately Schnittker and his brilliant running mate, Bob Donham, fouled out in the last few minutes of the game.

Holy Cross could not stem the North Carolina rush. Ranzino had eleven baskets and eight fouls for thirty points, Dickey aided the cause with twenty-five points and Cartier threw up fourteen points. Holy Cross' Cousy also had eleven field goals but netted only two fouls for a 24-point total. The major part of Cousy's sensational floorwork and scoring came too late to bring results. In the early part of the game the Crusader ace just did not hit the target and his late rally was to no avail. On the other hand San Ranzino and Dick Dickey of the Wolfpack were one of the smartest working pair of court stars put on one team. Ranzino's thrilling scoring and Dickey's feeding and floor generalship were something to view.

Eastern Championship Final

C.C.N.Y. (78)					N.C. State (73)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Dambrot, f	5	3	3	13	Ranzino, f	9	6	5	24
Warner, f	5	7	3	17	Stine, f	1	0	0	2
Roman, c	9	3	5	21	Dickey, f	7	2	5	16
Galiber, c	0	0	1	0	Stoll, f	0	0	0	0
Nadell, g	2	0	2	4	Horvath, c	4	6	4	14
Roth, g	2	0	5	4	Bubas, c	0	2	4	2
Mager, g	4	1	5	9	Harand, g	0	2	2	2
Layne, g	3	4	2	10	Cartier, g	4	3	5	11
Cohen, g	0	0	0	0	Cook, g	1	0	0	2
Totals	30	18	26	78	Totals	26	21	25	73

OFFICIALS — Remy Meyer and Ed Boyle.

Eastern Semi-Finals

C.C.N.Y. (56)					Ohio State (55)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Layne, f	7	3	2	17	Schnittker, f	9	8	5	26
Warner, f	3	2	1	8	Armstrong, f	0	0	1	0
Roman, c	4	0	5	8	Remington, f	0	0	0	0
Galiber, c	0	0	1	0	Donham, f	4	1	5	9
Watkins, g	0	0	1	0	Taylor, c	4	0	0	8
Roth, g	0	0	2	0	Brown, g	1	1	1	3
Mager, g	7	1	5	13	Burkholder, g	1	1	1	3
Dambrot, g	3	2	2	8	Jacobs, g	2	2	2	6
Totals	24	8	19	56	Totals	21	13	15	55

OFFICIALS — Ed Boyle and Arnold Heft.

N.C. State (87)					Holy Cross (74)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Ranzino, f	11	8	4	30	Cousy, f	11	2	3	24
Cook, f	1	0	0	2	McDonough, f	2	0	3	4
Dickey, f	8	9	3	25	McMullan, f	0	0	5	0
Horvath, c	0	1	1	1	Mann, f	0	0	0	0
Cartier, c	6	2	4	14	Formon, c	7	5	1	19
Harand, g	1	3	2	5	Dilling, c	2	2	2	6

Dubas, g	3	0	2	6	O'Neill, c	0	0	2	0
Terrill, g	2	0	1	4	Laska, g	2	2	1	6
					Oftring, g	1	1	5	3
	32	23	17	87	McLarnon, g	6	0	4	12
					O'Shea, g	0	0	4	0
					Dieffenbach, g	0	0	2	0
						31	12	32	74

OFFICIALS — Remy Meyer and Lou Eisenstein.

Eastern Consolation

Ohio State (72)					Holy Cross (52)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Schnittker, f	6	5	3	17	McLarnon, f	3	0	4	6
Jacobs, f	2	6	2	10	Cousy, f	6	2	4	14
Armstrong, f	1	0	0	2	Dieffenbach, f	0	0	1	0
Donham, f	4	2	3	10	McMullan, f	0	1	2	1
Remington, f	1	1	2	3	O'Shea, f	0	0	3	0
Taylor, c	5	0	3	10	O'Neill, f	0	0	0	0
Giacomelli, g	0	1	0	1	Dilling, c	2	2	5	6
Brown, g	2	1	2	5	Formon, c	1	2	4	4
Karaffa, g	0	1	0	1	Mann, g	0	0	0	0
Burkholder, g	4	5	1	13	Laska, g	0	0	1	0
Dawe, g	0	0	0	0	McDonough, g	3	4	0	10
					Oftring, g	5	1	2	11
	25	22	16	72		20	12	26	52

OFFICIALS — Lou Eisenstein and Arnold Heft.

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER, ECAC

WESTERN PLAYOFF

Bradley university came through as the winner of the Western N.C.A.A. play-off, but there never was a dull moment for the Braves. The poise and resourcefulness of the Peoria, Illinois, quintet paid off. Flying back from New York where they bowed to C.C.N.Y. in the finals of the National Invitational, the Bradley crew encountered its first trouble when it met the Kansas Jayhawkers for the right to represent the fifth district in the Western. Bradley won that, 59 to 57, on a late surge that saw it erase a 7-point K.U. lead.

Then, in the first round of the Western, the Braves found themselves trailing 50 to 57 against U.C.L.A., with six and a half minutes remaining. With 2:52 to play, Paul Unruh connected to put the Braves in front, 58 to 57, and they went on to win, 73 to 59. In the last six and a half minutes, Bradley outscored the Bruins, 23 points to 2.

Moving on to the finals, Bradley encountered Baylor, 56 to 55 victor over Brigham Young in the opener, and generally regarded as an easy mark for the Illinois team.

It was a thrilling windup to the program as the Bears from Waco, Tex., found themselves on the brink of a major upset. During the fray the score was knotted nine times and the lead changed six times.

Elmer Behnke, making his only basket of the night, scored a tip-in midway in the second half to give the Braves a 47-46 advantage that managed to hold. But it wasn't easy. With 3:33 remaining Bradley led by eight points.

Then Don Heathington, who accounted for 26 points during the evening, potted two in a row, and with the help of Odell Preston and Gerald Cobb managed to pare the Bradley margin to one point, 67-66, with nine seconds remaining. Five seconds later Aaron Preece cashed

in on a free throw, giving the Braves the Western crown, 68 to 66. In the championship tilt, each team finished with a shot percentage of 39.

Joe Nelson's 30-point performance paced the Brigham Young Cougars to an 83 to 62 triumph over the Uclans in the consolation affair. His scoring effort tied the high mark set in 1943 by John Hargis, Texas. It was a record high in scoring for a single team and for two teams in the history of the Western. B.Y.U.'s 33 field goals also was a new high for the Western.

B.Y.U. connected for 33 field goals out of 67 attempts for an amazing 49 per cent accuracy. The Bruins, on the other hand, had a lowly 25 per cent.

The game started off with all indication of a close struggle. The lead was snarled five times in the opening ten minutes, then Eddie Shel-drake and Allen Sawyer, who had a good night, pushed the West Coast team to a 41 to 37 halftime lead.

B.Y.U. broke a 56-all deadlock midway in the last half and, aided by a 3-minute scoring drought on the part of the Uclans, built up an 8-point lead, before the Bruins again found the hoop.

The companion-piece to the Bradley-U.C.L.A. game on the opening night card kept up the fast-finish pace. B.Y.U. and Baylor started raggedly in an affair that saw the Bears move into the finals, 56 to 55.

Both teams missed badly and five points was the largest margin either could gain on the other. The count was tied ten times and B.Y.U. held a 26-25 halftime edge. With 1:04 to play, the Utah team nursed a 54 to 50 advantage.

The final flurry saw Heathington and Joe Nelson in the starring roles. Nelson's free throw tied it 55-all with 15 seconds to go and Heathington's charity connect made it 56-55 at the 7-second stage.

Baylor finished with 36 per cent accuracy from the field while the Cougars had 27 per cent.

Heathington was the leading scorer of the Western, accounting for 47 points, followed by Nelson of B.Y.U. with 43 points.

Writers and radio men selected the following all-tournament team. Forwards: Nelson, B.Y.U., and Heathington, Baylor.

Center: Unruh, Bradley.

Guards: G. Melchiorre, Bradley and Stanich, U.C.L.A.

The final game was televised for the first time in Western history. Turning to the box office, the two nights of the twelfth annual Western drew 18,564 paid spectators into Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium and net receipts were about \$19,000. The Kansas-Bradley Fifth District play-off in the same hall attracted 9,041 paid fans and the net take from that was \$12,608.

Western Championship Final

Bradley (68)					Baylor (66)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Mann, f	4	5	4	13	Hickman, f	3	0	3	6
Chianakas, f	1	0	0	2	Cobb, f	3	1	3	7
Schlietman, f	0	0	0	0	Carrington, f	0	0	0	0
Melchiorre, G., f	4	3	4	11	Heathington, f	10	6	5	26
Unruh, c	2	3	2	7	Fleetwood, f	0	0	0	0
Behnke, g	1	0	0	2	Preston, c	4	6	4	14
Preece, g	4	4	3	12	Hovde, c	0	0	0	0
Kelly, g	3	2	2	8	DeWitt, g	1	2	5	4
Grover, g	6	1	2	13	Johnson, g	0	0	0	0
					Srack, g	3	3	3	9
	25	18	17	68		24	18	23	66

OFFICIALS — Hal Lee and Oscar Herigstad.

Western Consolation

Brigham Young (83)					U.C.L.A. (62)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Minson, f	5	3	2	13	Joeckel, f	1	1	4	3
Nelson, f	12	6	1	30	Norman, f	0	0	2	0
Hutchins, c	9	3	5	21	Saunders, f	2	2	1	6
Beem, c	5	0	1	10	Sawyer, f	7	2	4	16
Craig, g	0	2	1	2	Mathlick, f	0	0	0	0
Jones, g	0	1	1	1	Kraushaar, c	2	2	2	6
Romney, g	0	2	2	2	Alba, c	0	0	2	0
Whipple, g	2	0	3	4	Johnson, g	1	0	0	2
					Sheldrake, g	9	3	2	21
					Stanich, g	1	3	5	5
					Alper, g	1	1	2	3
	33	17	16	83		24	14	24	62

OFFICIALS — Ronald Gibbs and John Morrow.

Western Semi-Finals

Baylor (56)					Brigham Young (55)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Hickman, f	0	2	4	2	Minson, f	8	3	2	19
Cobb, f	4	4	3	12	Nelson, f	5	3	4	13
Heathington, f	7	7	3	21	Hillman, f	0	0	2	0
Hovde, f	0	0	1	0	Hutchins, c	8	3	3	19
Preston, c	0	0	1	0	Jones, g	1	0	2	2
Carrington, c	0	0	0	0	Romney, g	1	0	3	2
Strack, g	6	2	1	14	Whipple, g	0	0	4	0
Mullins, g	0	0	0	0	Craig, g	0	0	5	0
DeWitt, g	2	3	5	7					
Johnson, g	0	0	0	0		23	9	25	55
	19	18	18	56					

OFFICIALS — Hal Lee and Ronald Gibbs.

Bradley (73)					U.C.L.A. (59)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Mann, f	2	3	3	7	Norman, f	0	0	3	0
Preece, f	1	1	1	3	Joeckel, f	5	3	2	13
Chianakas, f	2	0	4	4	Mathlick, f	0	0	0	0
Melchiorre, G., f	6	7	4	19	Sawyer, f	7	0	1	14
Schlictman, f	0	1	1	1	Saunders, f	0	0	1	0
Unruh, c	5	3	1	13	Kraushaar, c	2	1	5	5
Behnke, g	3	4	2	10	Alba, c	0	0	2	0
Kelly, g	0	0	1	0	Sheldrake, g	4	3	5	11
Grover, g	7	2	2	16	Seidel, g	1	0	2	2
					Johnson, g	0	0	0	0
					Stanich, g	6	2	5	14
					Alper, g	0	0	1	0
	26	21	19	73		25	9	27	59

OFFICIALS — John Morrow and Oscar Herigstad.

BOB BUSBY, Kansas City Star

BOXING

THE 1950 N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament was held at Pennsylvania State College on March 30, 31 and April 1, 1950 and was dedicated to the memory of Leo Houck, the Nittany Lions great coach who passed away in January 1950. It proved to be a true memorial to the "Dean of Boxing Coaches" and its success was assured because of the many friends of Leo Houck who attended as a final tribute to this sterling character.

The tournament was a huge success. Nearly every entry was a champion or runner up in his regional or conference competition. The contests were all very close as attested to by the many split decisions. Not a single injury, major or minor was sustained. No contestant was knocked out during the Tournament.

In spite of all the gory overly dramatic, and vicious attacks on this sport, college boxing cannot be said to resemble the activities described in these denunciations of the professional side of "prize fighting." Rather than enter the controversy with the rabid anti-boxing proponents who have held the limelight in several articles appearing in national magazines, our committee has decided against making a response to the attack which is made primarily on the professional area of this sport.

The N.C.A.A. Boxing Rules Committee has continuously sought to improve the setting for boxing as a college sport. We have lead the way with improvements in facilities, equipment, safety measures and medical examinations and supervision of the sport and the professional and other amateur groups have incorporated many of our innovations as a part of their program. There is still room for further improvement but we do not feel that we are challenged to defend professional fighting and are willing to stand on our record during the past ten years regarding the total lack of serious injury among the colleges where boxing has been established as a major sport and where all of the rules set up by our committee have been totally observed.

Unsupported opinions and conclusions have been expressed by some recent authors. They are merely opinions and are not based upon scientific, critical survey or investigation. We do not agree with many of these opinions. They are not applicable to college boxing under N.C.A.A. rules and regulations.

May I again repeat that unless high schools, colleges, and universities abide by our rules and requirements of proper facility, equipment, safety measures, good coaching and proper medical supervision in training and during contests,

they should not consider boxing as a part of their sports program. We prefer to have only those schools participate, who will follow all of the requirements outlined in our official Boxing Guide. Those schools who are unwilling to subscribe to what we know to be essential for the successful and least hazardous pursuit of this sport are hurting the sport and exposing young men to the potentiality of serious injury. Our committee does not choose to defend against justified criticism any school which fails to live up to the requirements as laid down in the official Boxing Guide. This holds true particularly for those schools which hold classes in physical education and at the intramural level where lack of expert instruction and supervision is totally absent. With only one exception in the past 15 years all of the fatalities and serious injuries have occurred in schools where boxing has been incidental, poorly organized, inadequately safeguarded, and for the most part improperly supervised.

The Wisconsin Research program in the total evaluation of boxing as an intercollegiate sport now enters its third year. To date the evidence uncovered fails to bear out any of the criticisms so loosely applied to college boxing by the biased critics. A copy of this 53 page report can be had by writing to Mr. Guy Sundt, Director of Athletics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The results of the 1950 N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament are reported separately by H. R. Gilbert and J. H. Coogan of Pennsylvania State College, who together with our genial host Dean Carl P. Schott staged one of the finest tournaments we have held.

The scene for the 1951 Tournament is being set at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, April 5, 6, 7, 1951. We invite all Athletic Directors and Coaches of schools both large and small to come and see how college boxing should be conducted. We know we can overcome the adverse criticism best by being able to demonstrate the proper methods of the supervision of contestants and in safeguarding their physical well being.

Individual Results

125-pound class: Champion: Mac Martinez, San Jose State; Runner-up: Henry Amos, Michigan State.
 130-pound class: Champion: Tad Thrash, Louisiana State; Runner-up: Andy Quattrocchi, Maryland.
 135-pound class: Champion: Everett Conley, Washington State; Runner-up: Paul Kostopoulos, Maryland.
 145-pound class: Champion: Leonard Walker, Idaho; Runner-up: Ben Dolphin, Syracuse.
 155-pound class: Champion: Eli Thomas, Gonzaga; Runner-up: Pat Heims, Penn State.

165-pound class: Champion: Herb Carlson, Idaho; Runner-up: Jim Rollier, Syracuse.
 175-pound class: Champion: Carl Maxey, Gonzaga; Runner-up: Charles Spieser, Michigan State.
 Heavyweight: Champion: Charles Drazenovich, Penn State; Runner-up: Gabriel Marek, Michigan State.

Team Scoring			
Univ. of Idaho ...18	San Jose State ...10	Wisconsin	2
Gonzaga Univ. ...18	Washington State 9	Catholic Univ. ..	1
Michigan State ...13	Syracuse Univ. ... 9	Minnesota	1
Penn State12	Maryland 7	Univ. of Miami ..	1
Louisiana State ..12			

The John S. LaRowe Memorial Trophy was awarded to Herb Carlson of Idaho.

DR. W. J. BLECKWENN, University of Wisconsin,
 Chairman, Rules Committee

FENCING

THE N.C.A.A. Fencing Rules Committee held its annual meeting at New York City on June 15, 1950. Plans and rules for the N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships in 1951 were discussed and the following recommendations were made:

1. That the N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships for 1951 be held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on March 30 and 31.
2. That only one fencer in each weapon from the same school may compete in the tournament.
3. That a fencer may compete in one weapon only.
4. That there shall be no substitutions during the tournament.
5. That in the event of a fencer withdrawing from the tournament due to accident or other inability to continue in the tournament, such accident or inability duly certified by the bout committee, the results achieved by the withdrawing fencer shall be scored as follows:
 - a. If the withdrawing fencer has completed eighty per cent or more of the bouts he was scheduled to fence, the results of the bouts fenced shall stand. All bouts remaining unfenced shall be scored as defeat for the withdrawing contestant by default.
 - b. If the withdrawing fencer has actually fenced less than eighty per cent of the bouts he was scheduled to fence, the results shall be completely cancelled in the same manner as if the withdrawing fencer had never entered the competition.
6. That an institution should, if possible, be represented by a full team (one man in each weapon).
7. That a scoring squad be organized and rehearsed in order that a master score sheet in each weapon will be kept accurate and up to date.

FOOTBALL

AT the request of the Chairman, Mr. H. O. Crisler, the following report is submitted for the Football Rules Committee by its Secretary.

After eighteen years of distinguished service as a member of the Committee, including five years as Secretary and five years as Chairman, Mr. William J. Bingham asked to be retired and was succeeded in 1950 by Mr. Crisler. During Mr. Bingham's chairmanship the arduous task of recodifying the rules was completed and all friends of football are indebted to him for his able leadership in this difficult undertaking.

In addition to the regularly appointed members of the Committee, listed in the yearbook, Advisory Committees representing the Football Coaches Association, the Commissioners of Intercollegiate Conferences, and the High Schools met with the Committee and participated in all discussions. The Committee wishes to acknowledge great indebtedness to these gentlemen for their invaluable assistance.

To facilitate the work of the Committee three Sub-Committees — Editorial, Rules Changes, and Equipment and Injuries — have been created to study, classify and prepare material in their respective fields for the consideration of the Committee as a whole. These Sub-Committees are receptive at all times to suggestions from anyone interested in football.

As a service to coaches, officials and others concerned, and in the interests of uniformity in interpretation, the Chairman and Secretary publish Interpretation Bulletins periodically throughout the season. Five such bulletins were issued during 1950 and forwarded to the Commissioners of Intercollegiate Conferences, the Secretaries of State High School Associations playing under N.C.A.A. Rules, the Secretaries of Officials Associations, and certain News Services, as well as to regular and advisory members of the Rules Committee. This practice has resulted in uniform interpretations of all rules throughout the country and will be continued as long as need for such service exists.

Rather extensive editorial work is being continued in an effort to have each rule so clearly stated as to avoid any possible misunderstanding. The 1951 Rule Book will contain a number of such editorial improvements but it is hoped that thereafter the language of the rules may continue largely unaltered for a time so that familiarity with language may lead to fuller understanding by coaches, players and officials.

Studies during the past season indicate that the average,

overall duration of a game, from the opening kickoff to the completion of the last play, is slightly more than two hours and twenty minutes. This means, after making allowance for the intermissions, that the overall time of each half is about evenly divided between "time out" and "time in." Of the sixty minutes during which the game clock runs the ball is actually in play (from snap or free kick to end of play) less than twelve minutes. Thus, not more than nine per cent of the overall time (approximately 140 minutes) is used for actual play. It is hoped that a way may be found to bring these time factors into better balance. Also, certain inequities and inconsistencies with respect to the timing of the game will receive the attention of the Committee.

The substitution rule is still under careful observation and study. Sentiment of players and coaches continues to be overwhelmingly in favor of a liberal rule but there is difference of opinion with respect to details of its administration. This rule will be fully reviewed in an effort to find the best solution.

The Committee will continue to be ever mindful of opportunities to guard against injury and to preserve the highest quality of sportsmanship. But these objectives cannot be fully attained through legislation. The continued efforts of coaches, players, officials and all friends of football in support of fair, clean play and good sportsmanship is urgently requested, to the end that the game to which we are devoted may always be worthy of the high place it holds in the hearts of our American people.

E. E. WIEMAN, University of Maine,
Secretary, Rules Committee.

GOLF

THE Fifty-third Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 25th to July 1st at the University of New Mexico Golf Course at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The University of New Mexico acted as host and Mr. Roy Johnson, the Director of Athletics, and his entire staff of officials are to be congratulated on the organization and work they did to stake this great championship. This is the first time that this championship has been held in the southwest and it is a high tribute to the tournament and also to the credit of the University of New Mexico that such a wonderful representation was present. One-hundred and seventy-seven players entered and 166 players actually com-

peted. Twenty-eight full teams and 48 schools were entered. Twenty-three full teams actually competed with 47 represented.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the annual East-West Exhibition match was held. Twenty-two picked stars from the East played a Best Ball Match against twenty-two stars from the West. The East team won 61½ to 41½. This makes the series stand nine matches for the East, five matches for the West and two ties in the 16 year-old series. Tommy Veech from the University of Notre Dame won the Driving contest with an average of 292.3 yards for three balls. Dick Tiddy of Wake Forest College won the longest individual drive with a drive of 320 yards.

On Sunday evening at the annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Golf Coaches Association, Rev. George Holderith of the University of Notre Dame was elected President for 1950-51 and Mr. Robert Kepler of Ohio State was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. The coaches recommended to the N.C.A.A. Golf Committee that the championships continue with the same pattern and in case the field is too large, to employ three days for qualifying instead of two.

Arnold Palmer of Wake Forest College who was medalist in the 1949 tournament repeated as medalist in 1950 and broke the present individual medalist record of 139 by firing two consistent three-under-par 69's for a total of 138. Two Purdue players, Fred Wampler, Big-Ten Champion, and his teammate, Dave Laflin, were runner-up for medalist honors with four-under-par scores of 140.

North Texas State College successfully defended their N.C.A.A. Team Championship by breaking the team record set by San Jose State College in 1948 of 579 in establishing a new N.C.A.A. team record of 573 strokes. Purdue University finishing in second place also broke the record by two strokes when they finished with a team total of 577. North Texas State College therefore retained the famous Maxwell Team Trophy designating the Team Champion.

Fred Wampler, Big Ten Champion, a senior from Purdue University, won the Individual Championship by defeating Bob McCall from Colgate University, 2 up, in one of the most spectacular final matches in the history of the tournament. McCall was 1 up in the morning with a six under par round of 66. Wampler had a five-under-par round of 67. When Wampler won the Championship on the 37th green, Wampler was five-under-par for the entire match and McCall was four-under-par. Fred Wampler was awarded the "Chick" Evans Bowl emblematic of the individual championship.

Team Scoring

North Texas State College ...	573	Denver University	601
Purdue University	577	Oklahoma A. & M.	601
Stanford University	587	Canisius College	605
Oklahoma University	590	University of New Mexico ..	605
Wake Forest College	591	U.C.L.A.	607
Ohio State University	592	Oregon University	619
University of North Carolina ..	592	Oregon State University	619
University of Illinois	596	U.S. Naval Academy	623
Utah University	597	San Jose State College	626
San Diego State College	599	Valparaiso University	630
University of Texas	600	Kenyon College	649
Kansas University	600		

Individual Results

(From the round of sixteen)

ROUND NO. 3

Ben Alyea (UCLA) defeated Dave Dennis (Kansas), 1 up.
 Billy Maxwell (No. Tex. St.) defeated Bo Winger (Okla. A. & M.), 3-2.
 Fred Wampler (Purdue) defeated Warren McCarty (San Jose St.), 1 up.
 Gene Coulter (Purdue) defeated Jim Frost (New Mexico), 3-2.
 Dick Yost (Oregon St.) defeated Harvie Ward, Jr. (No. Carolina), 6-5.
 Bob McCall (Colgate) defeated Bob Crozier (Stanford), 1 up.
 Raymond Harris (Wake Forest) defeated Roy Moe (Stanford), 8-7.
 Leonard Kennett (USC) defeated E. J. Rogers (Oklahoma), 3-2.

QUARTER-FINALS

Maxwell defeated Alyea, 3-2. McCall defeated Yost, 4-3.
 Wampler defeated Coulter, 3-1. Harris defeated Kennett, 5-4.

SEMI-FINALS

Wampler defeated Maxwell, 3-1. McCall defeated Harris, 5-4.

FINALS

Wampler defeated McCall, 2 up.
TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

IN General. The meeting of the N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Rules Committee at West Point was again thrown open to all coaches and other people interested in the progress of college gymnastics. Your Chairman likes this procedure of an open meeting but it sacrificed considerable efficiency and it is a question whether we can continue to do this when attendance to meetings continues to grow as it has. All coaches must plan to make their wants known to their district representatives or to the Chairman in case we find it necessary to discontinue the open meeting in 1951.

The College gymnastics program is continuing to gather strength. The entire national picture should improve with the new National Association of Gymnastics Coaches. For information about the Association, write to Mr. Chester Phillips, U.S. Naval Academy, the President of the Association or Mr. Charles Pond, University of Illinois, the Secretary.

Rules Changes.

I will summarize the rules changes here and leave out minor changes. To obtain a copy of the 1950 revision of the N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Rules please write to Mr. Walter Byers, N.C.A.A. Office, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois.

1. **Dual Meet Teams.** More than 10 men may be used in dual meets but the N.C.A.A. meet will still be limited to 10 man teams.

2. **The N.C.A.A. Championships.** The Championships will consist of two consecutive one day meets. The first day the best eight men shall be chosen in each event to compete in the final meet. An All-Around man who places in the All-Around as one of the first eight will be only in the All-Around event in the finals unless he is among the first eight in other events. All ties within the first eight places of any event will be included in the finals.

A. **Qualifying Meet Order of Events.** There will be two sessions. **First Session:** Free Exercise, Rope Climb, Side Horse, Horizontal Bar, and Trampoline. **Second Session:** Parallel Bar, Long Horse, Rings, and Tumbling.

B. **The Final Meet Order of Events.** Free Exercise, Rope Climb, Side Horse, Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bar, Long Horse, Flying Rings, Tumbling and Trampoline.

3. **All-Around.** The All-Around event will consist of Side Horse, Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bar, Rings, Free Exercise and Long Horse. The last two events will be for All-Around scores only.

4. **Miscellaneous Changes.** Free Exercise area increased to 33 by 33 feet. Minimum dimensions of Trampoline bed 12 feet by 5 feet six inches. Web bed and exercisor cable are recommended. Trampoline time limit lowered to one minute and if performer is prevented from leaving the Trampoline by spotters his exercise is terminated. Judging basis for entire meet is to go back to the old 50 points for form and 50 points for difficulty in the hope that this will help promote a higher standard of performance. In the Rope Climb a double reach for the tambourine shall constitute a miss and no time shall be recorded for that climb.

The 1951 Championships. The N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Meet for 1951 will be at the University of Michigan on March 30 and 31 with Mr. Newton Loken as our host coach.

Reports of the Districts. Full credit for this part of the report goes to the men who's names are mentioned in connection with each District. Space limitations set by the N.C.A.A. office necessitated considerable editing of material so any discrepancies must be blamed on the Chairman. Each district representative did a fine job of reporting the activity in his district.

1st and 2nd DISTRICTS — MAXMILLIAN YOUNGER.

The Eastern League Intercollegiate Gymnastic season had an interesting competition this year. The League members are: Syracuse University, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, Penn State College, and Temple University. The Syracuse and the Army teams tied for the Eastern Championship. The strongest team of the league, Temple University, had a very slow start at the beginning of the season, but they finished on the top in the individual Meets in the Eastern and the N.C.A.A. Championship. They won two All-Around cups and eight medals in the Eastern Championship and finished second as a team in the National Meet at the Army Gymnasium, losing by one point to Illinois.

The other teams in this district that are competing with the league members are the University of Delaware, West Chester Teachers College, Jersey City Recreation Center, Girard College, Germantown Y.M.C.A., Springfield College, N.Y. Athletic Club and boys from the Philadelphia High School system. The High School Gym League was organized in 1923 using the Olympic System of competition by teams from 14 High Schools and fifteen boys to a team. Many of these boys go to the eastern colleges and are All-Around men.

There are many outstanding men in this league. All-Around men are: W. Hayes, C. Koessian of Syracuse and J. Berenato of Temple. On Horse were: G. Rabbitt of Syracuse and J. Willard of Temple; the horizontal bar: C. Brunson of Army and W. Willard of Temple; Cadet Brunson, consistent winner, lost the championship by one point. L. Minotti of Syracuse and the Navy men: L. Shenker and S. Hall were the best on the rope. The flying rings were dominated by R. Williams of Army, Hayes of Temple and R. Snyder of Navy. The best tumblers were: R. Valentino of Penn State, A. Webster of the Army and N. Mathus of Syracuse.

3rd DISTRICT — DONALD HEDSTROM AND LYLE WELSER.

In retrospect, the 1949-50 season in gymnastics in the Southern Gymnastic League, indicates a steady expansion of interest and participation.

Maryland, Duke, North Carolina, Louisiana State, Florida State, and Georgia Tech have been engaging in dual and triangular meets. Florida University, Georgia University, and Kentucky University have indicated their intentions to join next year. The year concluded with Collegiate Championships at Georgia Tech April 15, with Maryland claiming the Championships. Team scores were: Maryland, 76½ points; Georgia Tech, 62 points; Duke, 25½ points; North Carolina, 9 points; and Georgia, 2 points. Maryland has put in its bid for the meet next year.

The coaches who are contributing to this sport are as follows: David Field of Maryland, Bill Meade of North Carolina, Richard Tews

of Georgia, Francis Drury of Louisiana, Dr. Hartley Price of Florida State, Lyle Welser and Warren Neiger of Georgia Tech, and Donald Hedstrom of Duke.

Florida State, with Bill Roetzheim (1949 National A.A.U. All-Around Champion), Joe and Carmine Regna leading the way, was the team to beat in the South. Undefeated in dual meets, they went on to win the Mid West Open and Southeastern A.A.U. Team Championships. Dave Fields of Maryland's team won the District of Columbia A.A.U. Team Championship.

4th DISTRICT — RALPH A. PIPER.

One may safely state that more college men from this district competed in gymnastics during the 1950 season than ever before.

Northwestern University entered the field with Jim Peterson, former University of Minnesota gymnast, as coach and Notre Dame University has hired Ray Runkle, former assistant coach at the University of Illinois, to develop a team to start competition next year.

In open meets, Minnesota won the Class A championship in the annual Northwestern Gymnastic Society meet. LaCrosse Teachers College won in Class B and Mankato Teachers College won in Class C. Other colleges entered were the University of Illinois, University of Nebraska, University of North Dakota, Carleton College, and Luther College. The Third Annual Invitational Meet held at the University of Illinois Navy Pier was conducted in two divisions. The University of Illinois won in the N.C.A.A. division with 36 points, followed by Michigan State — 35, Kent State — 31, Minnesota — 29, University of Iowa — 12, and University of Chicago — 8. Florida State University won in the Open division with little opposition from Navy Pier Branch of the University of Illinois and LaCrosse Teachers College. Outstanding performances in this meet were turned in by Bill Roetzheim of Florida (first in four events and the All-Around, Open Division); Joe Kotys of Kent with first in two events and the All-Around N.C.A.A. division; Mel Stout of Michigan State with two first places; Irvin Bedard of Illinois in Tumbling; William Harris of the University of Iowa and Bruce Sidlinger, unattached, who won respective titles in the trampoline.

After winning the Big Ten for three years, Minnesota was defeated by Illinois and Michigan in the Conference meet at the University of Iowa. Point scores were 66, 37, and 32 with Iowa and Indiana following. Teams were entered by Ohio State, Wisconsin, and Northwestern but they did not get into the scoring column. Purdue and Michigan State were not represented but the latter should be a contender in 1951 when they will be allowed to compete in the Conference for the first time. Individual championships were won as follows: Side Horse and Horizontal Bar by Frank Dolan of Illinois; Parallel Bars by Pete Barthell of Michigan; Rings by Dick Palmer of Illinois; Tumbling by Irvin Bedard of Illinois and Trampoline by Bill Harris of Iowa. Frank Dolan won the All-Around, followed by Howard Swanson of Minnesota and Pete Barthell of Michigan.

Teams from this District won four of the first five places in the N.C.A.A. meet. Illinois won its fifth N.C.A.A. title. Temple was second, Kent State third, Michigan fourth, and Michigan State fifth.

His many friends will be saddened by the death of Dr. William K. Foster who coached gymnastics at the University of Minnesota from 1906 to 1928. He had been busy since 1939 compiling a history of gymnastics at the University and had just completed this project. He attended the Invitational Meet at Navy Pier on February 22, stayed an extra day to visit, then had an attack after his return and died on February 25. If anyone wishes the scores of any team or any man

against whom Minnesota competed during its gymnastic history, that information is now available here in Doc's history.

5th DISTRICT — J. G. GEIER.

The following schools in the 5th District have Gymnastic Teams; The University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D.; and Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D.

Interest in gymnastics is growing as evidenced by the fact that reports from Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, and Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas, have indicated that in the near future they will have teams. A new state course of study requiring gymnastics, and the building of gymnasiums in North Dakota, displays a growing interest in that state.

The University of Colorado and the University of Nebraska sponsored State High School Gymnastic Meets. These help considerably in creating interest and improving the quality of performance.

An All College Invitational Gymnastic Meet was held at Colorado A. & M. February 25, 1950 and produced the following winners: Woolery of Colorado State College of Education won the Side Horse; Dunavan of Nebraska University won the Horizontal Bar; Woolery won the Parallel Bars; Nesladek of Colorado University won the Rings; Haase of Colorado University won the Tumbling; and Haase won the Trampoline as a Special Event.

Team Standing for this district were: 1st — University of Colorado, 45 points; 2nd — University of Nebraska, 18½ points; 3rd — Colorado State College of Education, 17 points; 4th — Denver University, 16 points; 5th — Colorado A. & M., 10½ points, and 6th — Montana State with 6 points. High point man, William C. Haase of University of Colorado with 15., and runner-up Al Dunavan of University of Nebraska with 14.5. Haase and Dunavan were the outstanding men in this area.

6th DISTRICT — LAWRENCE R. HERKIMER.

Collegiate Gymnastics in the Southwest is being revived again. The first intercollegiate meet in several years was held at Texas A. & M. College March 25, 1950, and received entries from two schools. The Team Championship was won by Texas University. First places were won as follows: Williams from Texas University won the Parallel Bars; Williams won the Long Horse; Williams won the Flying Rings; Williams won the Tumbling; Bixler from Texas University won the Trampoline; Williams won the Free Exercise; Swatzell, from A. & M. won the Rope Climb; Budd from Texas University won the Side Horse; Williams won the Horizontal Bars. Team Points for Texas University 92, Texas A. & M. 51.

Darrell Williams of Texas University was high point man for the meet with 43 points. Taking six firsts and second and a third. Swatzell from A. & M. was second with 21 and Smith of Texas University was third with 17.

A team at Southern Methodist University is being formed and should be competing next year.

7th DISTRICT — ROBERT FLIEGER.

District 7 includes schools in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, with the exception of the Universities of Colorado, Montana and New Mexico, which are listed in other districts because of conference tieups.

However, because of the closeness of the other schools, Colorado as well as Nebraska University compete with the four other schools properly in District 7, in the Invitational gymnastics meet which takes the place of a regular district meeting.

This year's Invitational, held at Colorado A. & M., found Colorado University easily winning the team title, with Nebraska second, Colorado State College third, a new team — Denver — fourth, A. & M. fifth, and Montana State College sixth.

The three top performers were Haase of Colorado, Dunavan of Nebraska and Woolery of Colorado State.

Long distances have generally presented a problem in the development of this sport, but more exhibitions and the movement of trained gymnasts into several of the "wide spaces" have been building up interest. At present there are no collegiate gymnastics teams in Utah or New Mexico. Wyoming has had a team but did not have one this year.

The four Colorado schools are all within a 65 mile area and with the start of a state high school gymnastics meet, are continuing on their way with a smooth program. In Montana the problem is a little more difficult. Because of the great distances to travel, Montana State gymnasts usually compete only in the Invitational each year. Frequent exhibitions, particularly before high school groups, may be successful in building up high school interest and may eventually start some secondary school competition.

So far competition in the area has been in the regular events—High-bar, Side Horse, Parallels, Rings, Mats and trampoline, but sentiment is increasing for the addition of Long Horse jumping and rope climbing in dual competition.

8th DISTRICT — CHARLES J. KEENEY.

Gymnastic Competition in the Eighth District on the College Level (not including Junior College) during the 1949-50 season can be best covered under three headings. The California Collegiate Athletic Assn., the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference, and the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The Championship Meet of the California Collegiate Athletic Assn. was entered by only three teams with last year's additional entrant, College of the Pacific of Stockton, California, having withdrawn. San Jose State, with a better than usual team won the meet with 98 points. California Polytechnic from San Luis Obispo who were the hosts of the meet took second team honors by the small margin of 51 points to 3rd place San Diego State's 49. Jim Melton of San Jose, the All-Around winner, was the outstanding performer with firsts on the Horizontal Bar and Parallel Bars, second on the Rings, and fourth on the Side Horse.

The competition in the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference was primarily among University of Southern California, University of California, and University of California at Los Angeles. Stanford University team competed in several Practice meets beating San Jose State among others. Stanford lost in dual competition to University of California 66 to 15, and did not compete in dual meets against University of Southern California or University of California at Los Angeles. Two Stanford men entered the All Conference Championship meet and scored a few points for their school. The results of the championship meet held at the University of California confirmed the seasons dual meet results with University of Southern California winning with 79½ points, University of California at Los Angeles placing second with 58½ points, and University of California a close third with 57 points. Outstanding performer and winner of the All-Around was Charlie Simms of University of Southern California.

The Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference has had up to now no regular conference interschool competition in gymnastics, but Washington State College at Pullman, Washington, under the enthusiastic leadership of Coach Hubert Dunn, has for the second year spon-

sored a competitive team, competing with some 7th District teams. There is hope that in the future more of the Oregon and Washington schools will join in the general national upswing in Intercollegiate Gymnastic Competition.

(A letter to your chairman from Hubert Dunn adds this to Mr. Keeney's report: "The University of Idaho started a team this year. Our meets this year were with Idaho, Montana State College, and the University of British Columbia. We also participated in the Pacific Northwest Championships held at Vancouver, Canada. We are hoping Oregon, Oregon State, and the University of Washington will join us soon.")

The 1950 Championship Meet. This was run by Thomas Maloney at West Point and he did an excellent job. The District Representatives have covered most of the results in their reports. The detailed results of this meet can be obtained by writing Mr. Maloney at the U.S. Military Academy.

ERWIN F. BEYER, Univ. of Chicago,
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

INTERCOLLEGIATE ice hockey which during the time of World War II received (as did most other sports) a considerable set-back, continued on its comeback during the past year. Interest in this skating sport seems to be on the increase not only on the collegiate level but also among secondary schools and other amateur organizations. A number of years ago, school boy hockey was played mainly in the private schools and academies but recently numerous public high schools have added the sport to their programs and many district and state tournaments have sprung up.

This increased activity on the Secondary school level has reached up into the colleges with a resulting expansion in this area. Quite naturally hockey interest has been located in the northern section of the country with most of the emphasis in the Northeastern and upper Midwestern areas. Within the past few years, however, this interest has spread to the Rocky Mountain area. The erection of indoor skating facilities at a number of institutions has augmented the movement. Splendid indoor skating rinks have been built at Michigan State, University of Denver, North Dakota, and Minnesota during the past five years and all of these institutions have entered the national picture. In addition, other colleges such as Colorado School of Mines, the University of Wyoming and others have begun to place teams on the ice. One very recent development is the formation of a Midwest Hockey League with Michigan Tech, University of North Dakota, Denver University and Colorado College as members. It seems very likely that considerable interest will be aroused from this new development.

For the third consecutive year the N.C.A.A. championships were held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace in Colorado Springs with Colorado College as the host. Although the Ice Hockey Rules Committee was responsible for the promotion of the tournament, the local tournament committee under the chairmanship of Director Juan Reid of Colorado College with fine cooperation of the Broadmoor Rink should be given credit for the efficient operation of these contests during the past three years. Colorado College will again be host to the tournament on March 15-16-17, 1951. A detailed report of the 1950 championship, as prepared by Juan Reid, will be found below.

The annual meeting of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held in Boston, Massachusetts on March 25-26 with all members present. Since the Hockey Coaches' Association was in session at the same time it was possible to meet with this group and discuss cooperatively problems and other matters relevant to promotion of ice hockey as an educational activity in educational institutions. Although only a very few changes were made in the playing rules, a considerable amount of time and thought was given to clarification of existing ones. Most of the recommendations of the Coaches' Association were adopted.

The Chairman would like to express the appreciation of the committee for the excellent work that has been done by Mr. David Tirrell, Secretary and Editor for the group. He has spent much time and effort on the project and has revised and re-arranged the rules and the Guide so as to make it more easily read and understood. Through his efforts college and school boy hockey have been greatly improved.

I should like to reiterate that the main objective of the rules committee is to make and maintain the game of ice hockey one that is rugged and interesting and at the same time commensurate with the aims and objectives of the educational institutions which we represent.

1950 TOURNAMENT

Committees. The following composed the Tournament Committee: Juan Reid, Director of Athletics, Colorado College, Chairman; Louis F. Keller, Chairman, NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee; Howard Olson, Chairman, Eligibility Committee, Colorado College; Cheddy Thompson, Ice Hockey Coach, Colorado College; Thayer Tutt, Assistant to the President, Broadmoor Hotel Company.

Entries. The five man selection committee in the East selected Boston College and Boston University to represent that area, and the five man selection committee in the West selected the University of Michigan and Colorado College.

Pairings. The pairings were drawn by President William H. Gill of Colorado College on March 9 under the supervision of the Tournament Committee. The pairings were as follows: March 16 — Colorado Col-

lege vs. Boston College; March 17 — Michigan University vs. Boston University.

Results of Tournament. Colorado College won the Third Annual Ice Hockey Championship title by defeating Boston University in the final game by a score of 13 to 4. Boston University defeated the University of Michigan 4 to 3, and Colorado College defeated Boston College 10 to 3 to qualify for the finals. Michigan University defeated Boston College 10 to 6 for third place.

Game Officials. Members of the American Hockey Coaches Association in the Eastern area recommended the officials to Mr. Asa Bushnell, and members of the association in the West and Mid-West recommended officials to Mr. Louis F. Keller. Mr. Keller and Mr. Bushnell in turn recommended the following referees, who were appointed by the Tournament Committee: Jack McKee, Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada; John Blake, New Haven, Connecticut; Robert Myre, Denver, Colorado.

The other game officials were selected from experienced officials within the Pikes Peak region. They were as follows — Assistant Penalty Timekeeper: George Hammond; Regular Timekeeper: Roland Giggey and Ray Sykes; Official Scorer: Harold Orgren; Goal Judges: Don Canty, Bob Kinnaman, and Jack Might. The non-working referee acted as penalty timekeeper for all games.

Awards. The Associated Press, through the cooperation of the Tournament Committee, selected an Official All-Tournament team and a most valuable player by polling officials, coaches, and sports writers. The following men were selected:

First Team		Pos.	Second Team
Ralph Bevins, Boston University	G	Roy Ikola, Colorado College	
Ross Smith, Michigan University	D	Ed Songin, Boston College	
Jim Starrak, Colorado College	D	Joe Folino, Boston University	
Tony Frasca, Colorado College	C	John Mulhern, Boston College	
John Garrity, Boston University	W	Wally Grant, Michigan Univer.	
Walter Anderson, Boston Univ.	W	Ron Hartwell, Colorado College	
Goalie, Ralph Bevins, was named the most			

Boston University's goalie, Ralph Bevins, was named the most outstanding player.

Trophies were awarded to the winner, runner-up, and the third place winner. Gold and Silver medals were awarded to members of Colorado College and Boston University teams. Members of the other two teams received bronze participation medals. Radio Station KVOR awarded a trophy to Mr. Bevins.

Assignment of Officials. At a meeting of the Tournament Committee held on the afternoon of March 16 the assignments of officials were determined by lot for the two first round games. Following the first two games each coach named his first, second, and third choice of the officials and the assignments for the championship and consolation games were made on the basis of these ratings.

Acknowledgments. Team members, coaches and officials, as well as members of the Tournament Committee are indebted to the Broadmoor Hotel Company, and particularly Mr. Thayer Tutt of the Broadmoor Hotel Company for their excellent cooperation in staging the Tournament, and for their continued confidence in intercollegiate ice hockey to the extent of guaranteeing all expenses incident to the staging of the Tournament. The entertainment of the teams, coaches, officials and the press was of the highest order. Through the hospitality of the Broadmoor Hotel Company, each member of the competing teams was given a Western cowboy hat and scarf. All visitors were given the opportunity of making a sightseeing trip in the Pikes Peak region. A reception was held on March 17 in honor of the

hockey queen, and a cocktail party for members of the press, radio, game officials, coaches and N.C.A.A. officials on the afternoon of March 18. Following the final game, a dance was held in the ballroom of the Broadmoor Hotel in honor of the competing teams. Too much commendation cannot be given to the conduct of the players and coaches for the excellent sportsmanship exhibited throughout the Tournament.

LOUIS F. KELLER, University of Minnesota.
Chairman, Rules Committee

LACROSSE

THE 1950 LaCrosse season measured up well in comparison with its predecessors.

Lacrosse was played on the intercollegiate schedules of thirty-eight (38) colleges, located for the most part in the First, Second and Third Districts, with interest developing in the middle west.

The playing rules, as recodified in 1948, were carried along with but a few minor changes. Interpretations were sought by coaches and officials. In an effort to improve officiating and play, an arrangement was worked out by the Committee's Chairman whereby all members of the Rules Committee submitted mail or telephonic replies to him on any questions received from a proper party. The questions and the replies of the Committee's members were then tabulated by the Chairman, who promptly disseminated them as rules interpretations to the colleges who were playing the game and to the officials. This service was very well received and resulted in a generally improved game from every angle.

The Annual All Star Game between teams representing the North and the South, sponsored by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association was played on June 9, 1950, at the University of Maryland. The game was won by the North Squad.

The Wilson Wingate trophy, emblematic of intercollegiate team championship, was awarded to Johns Hopkins University.

MORRIS D. GILMORE, U. S. Naval Academy,
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

GENERAL: The continued increase in the sport of soccer is most gratifying to those men associated with this sport. Soccer enjoyed another good year with an increase in the number of colleges and universities competing in the sport. There was considerable new interest in the

south and southwest and there was also expanded interest in the middlewest as well as the far west, where there has been league competition for a number of years. The outstanding teams of the 1950 season included:

West Chester (Penn.) State Teachers College, declared national champions by the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association.
Army, winner in the Eastern Intercollegiate Soccer League.

Haverford College, winner of the Middle Atlantic States Conference.

Other outstanding teams included Yale, Temple, Penn State and the University of Baltimore. Many colleges have become interested in the sport because of the international aspect of the game. Touring teams from abroad find this sport a common denominator for their sports interests.

Rules: The Rules Committee met at New York, January 12, 1951. A full discussion was held on the two major rule changes that had been made in 1949; namely, changing the throw-in to a kick-in, and changing the rule from allowing charging the goalkeeper to disallowing such charging. The Committee agreed that these changes should remain in the rules. However, the Committee took into consideration the various criticisms received relative to these changes and attempted to make minor adjustments that were felt would improve the interpretation of the rules.

The Committee also undertook to make the necessary changes in the wording of all the rules in the book so that a clearer meaning could be had from them.

By: Rules Committee.

SWIMMING

THE National Collegiate Athletic Association Annual Swimming Championships, the 27th in the long line of swimming competition, was held in the beautiful Ohio State University natatorium on March 23-25, 1950. As was expected and even better than expected, in fact, this meet upheld all traditions of former meets. Several new champions were honored, new events were added to the program and the old masters of the sport fought hard to hold onto their supremacy in their respective events. It is ever thus in this world of competition in which we live.

There were 47 colleges represented and 219 individual competitors entered. The two new events which had been added by the Rules Committee at their last year's spring

meeting, proved to be both interesting and worth while. The events, the 100 yard backstroke and 100 yard breaststroke, were popular and keenly contested.

The team championship trophy was won by the host institution, Ohio State University, with a grand total of 64 points and five championships. The Ohio champions were, the inimitable and popular Bruce Harlan, in the One meter and Three meter diving with a superb exhibition; the sophomore sensation Jack Taylor in the 1500 Meters and 150 yard backstroke, and the equally good youngster, Bill Sonner winning the 100 yard backstroke. Yale was the runner-up for team honors scoring 43 points and winning three events, two of them Relays which added greatly to their scoring points. Blum was their individual winner when he outlasted a fine field to win the 220 yards. Ray Reid of Yale was an excellent performer, as anchor man, on both relays. Iowa with 25 points, Michigan with 24 points and Michigan State with 17, Stanford 15, Princeton 12, Texas 11 and La Salle with 10 points respectively were the other teams in the double figure scoring column. Altogether there were 19 different colleges listed in the championships scoring for this year.

The leading individuals for top scoring honors were one veteran and two youngsters with totals of 12 points each for their three days work. These competitors were Bruce Harlan the senior and Robert Braunner, the Princeton sophomore, together with Jack Taylor another talented sophomore from Ohio State. Harlan as has been said above, won both of the diving events. Taylor won the backstroke 150 yards and won and set a new N.C.A.A. record in the 1500 meters race. Braunner won both breaststroke events and made a new World's record in the 200 yard race and in both contests defeated the great Joe Verdeur in hotly contested races.

The meet was well supported, financially, by the swimming-minded people of Columbus, and after the expenses were paid, the net amount was forwarded on to the Executive Office of the N.C.A.A. with the recommendation that this were paid, the net amount was forwarded on to the Executive Office of the N.C.A.A. with the recommendation that this \$2164.26 be earmarked for the Men's Olympic Swimming Fund, for the 1952 U.S. Olympic games.

The committee, with the help and cooperation of the Ohio State University authorities, made arrangements to take moving pictures of all events, which was done and these pictures will be sent to the Executive Office for distribution and study by the various leagues and conferences during the next year.

Members of the College and High School Coaches Association officiated at the meeting, and handled their difficult assignments in magnificent style. It is my honest belief, and I say this after many years of experience in many types of sport, that swimming is one of the few real top-notch sports which is run by the coaches of the boys competing and it is well run with "malice toward none." It is amateur sport for sport's sake.

The High School and College Coaches had their annual meetings during the week and the results of their discussions were tabulated and forwarded on to the Rules Committee for action. This assistance is much appreciated by the Rules Committee and we hope that this will be the order for these meetings for many years to come.

The Swimming Rules Committee, with a full attendance of membership had several meetings before and after the meet and acted on the recommendations which had been received from the leagues and conferences.

Ohio State University authorities were, as always, very genial hosts. Mr. Mike Peppe, the coach and Mr. Richard Larkins, the Athletic Director, together with all of their assistants, had everything in tip top shape for the meet. On behalf of the Executive Committee and the Swimming Rules Committee of the National College Athletic Association, I want to thank all of them for their hospitality, their patience and their generosity. The committee also wishes to express its gratitude for the work of all the officials.

The final results, as well as a list of the competing institutions:

Team Scoring	
Ohio State	64
Yale	43
Iowa	25
Michigan	24
Michigan State	17
Stanford	15
Princeton	12
Texas	11
LaSalle	10
Northwestern	9
Purdue	8
Miami (Fla.)	4
Army	2
Colgate	2
Indiana	2
Southern California	2
Washington State	2
Wisconsin	1
Georgia	1
Southern Methodist	1

Entering, but not scoring: Bowdoin, Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Dartmouth, Detroit, Duke, Fenn, Florida State, Florida, Iowa State, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, College of Pacific, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Jose State, Springfield, Syracuse, Texas A. & M., U.C.L.A., Virginia, Wayne, and Wyoming.

Meet Results

1500 Meter Free Style: 1) J. Taylor, Ohio State; 2) R. Sala, Stanford; 3) P. Cole, Stanford; 4) Canning, Washington State; 5) Watson, Iowa; 6) Cullenward, College of Pacific. Time: 18:38:3.

- 50 Yard Free Style: 1) E. Garst, Iowa; 2) Erkert, Northwestern; 3) Paton, Michigan State; 4) Cherne, Wisconsin; 5) Muckleroy, Southern Methodist; 6) Thomas, Purdue. Time: 23:1.
- 150 Yard Backstroke: 1) Taylor, Ohio State; 2) Sonner, Ohio State; 3) Korten, Michigan State; 4) Coxhead, Colgate; 5) Ratkiewich, Yale; 6) Fetterman, Miami, (Fla.). Time: 1:32:1.
- 220 Yard Free Style: 1) Blum, Yale; 2) Farnsworth, Yale; 3) Gilbert, Texas; 4) Sala, Stanford; 5) Stager, Michigan; 6) Mann III, Michigan. Time: 2:10:0.
- 200 Yard Breaststroke: 1) Brawner, Princeton; 2) Verdeur, La Salle; 3) Stassforth, Iowa; 4) Dunlop, Purdue; 5) D. Siebold, Michigan State; 6) Omans, Michigan State. Time: 2:14.3.
- One Meter Diving: 1) B. Harlan, Ohio State; 2) S. Browning, Texas; 3) C. Chelich, Northwestern; 4) J. Calhoun, Ohio State; 5) J. Billingsley, Ohio State; 6) J. Simpson, Ohio State. Winner's Points: 145.2.
- 400 Yard Freestyle Relay: 1) Yale (Farnsworth, Munson, Blum, Reid); 2) Michigan (Neisch, Tittle, Mann III, Stager); 3) Ohio State (Stephanos, Balmores, Dooley, Kobayashi); 4) Iowa (Draves, Garst, Dunbar, Nicholson); 5) Army (Smyly, Irwin, DeArmond, Prosser); 6) Michigan State (Miller, Verity, Scholes, Quigley), (disqualified). Time: 3:27:9.
- 100 Yard Backstroke: 1) Sonner, Ohio State; 2) Fetterman, Miami (Fla.); 3) Patterson, Michigan State; 4) Brooks, Purdue; 5) Ratkiewich, Yale; 6) Shoup, Michigan State. Time: 59:1.
- 100 Yard Breaststroke: 1) Brawner, Princeton; 2) Moss, Michigan; 3) Stassforth, Iowa; 4) Elliott, Michigan; 5) Volk, Georgia; 6) Fitzgerald, La Salle. Time: 59:9.
- 100 Yard Freestyle: 1) Scholes, Michigan State; 2) Farnsworth, Yale; 3) Kobayashi, Ohio State; 4) Munson, Yale; 5) Dooley, Ohio State; 6) Smith, U.C.L.A. Time: 50:9.
- 440 Yard Freestyle: 1) Sala, Stanford; 2) Taylor, Ohio State; 3) Stager, Michigan; 4) Wolfe, Southern California; 5) Hoffman, Michigan State; 6) Gilbert, Texas. Time: 4:43:1.
- 150 Yard Individual Medley Swim: 1) Verdeur, La Salle; 2) Moss, Michigan; 3) Balmores, Ohio State; 4) Meyer, Indiana; 5) McMullen, Yale; 6) Stickney, Cincinnati. Time: 1:31:2.
- Three-Meter Diving: 1) Harlan, Ohio State; 2) Browning, Texas; 3) Calhoun, Ohio State; 4) Chelich, Northwestern; 5) Marino, Ohio State; 6) Billingsley, Ohio State. Winner's Points: 153.65.
- 300 Yard Medley Relay: 1) Yale (Ratkiewich, Essert, Reid); 2) Iowa (Draves, Stassforth, Dunbar); 3) Ohio State (Sonner, Balmores, Dooley); 4) Purdue (Brooks, Dunlop, Thomas); 5) Michigan (Kahn, Moss, Neisch); 6) Michigan State (Patterson, Omans, Miller). Time 2:51:2.

EDWARD T. KENNEDY, Columbia University,
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1950 N.C.A.A. Tennis Championships were held again at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, June 19-24, 1950. The tournament was under the capable direction of Dr. D. A. Penick, a member of the N.C.A.A. Execu-

tive Tennis Committee who acted as tournament manager, Mr. Wilmer Allison, referee, and Mr. D. X. Bible, Director of Athletics at the University of Texas, as tournament chairman.

There was a total entry of 70 in singles and 24 doubles teams representing 25 universities. The matches progressed normally throughout the week on the University's clay courts. On Tuesday evening, a dinner was held for all players and coaches. Special entertainment was featured by the students of the University of Texas with speeches by representatives of the University of Texas, Dr. Penick and Mr. Bible.

The tournament grossed \$2158.24 and disbursed \$2854.80 which left a net deficit of \$696.56, which was assumed by the University of Texas. Three weeks prior to the tournament, brochures were sent to all athletic directors and tennis coaches giving complete details of the tournament. Entrants were well-housed in Hill Hall on the University campus.

On the final day, June 24, Mr. Herb Flam of the University of California at Los Angeles met Mr. Ricardo Balbiers of Rollins University. After this match, the doubles were played between Mr. Herb Flam and Mr. Gene Garrett of the University of California at Los Angeles and Mr. Henry Pfister and Mr. Don Hamilton of the College of the Pacific. At the conclusion of these two final matches, the N.C.A.A. medals and appropriate prizes were presented to the winners of the singles and doubles matches. The Team Championship and the Garland Bowl were won by the University of California at Los Angeles.

The 1951 Championships will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Paul Bennett, the new Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Tennis Executive Committee will be in charge.

On behalf of the N.C.A.A. Tennis Executive Committee, I wish to thank the University of Texas for its splendid hospitality the past two years and pay special tribute to their representative, Dr. D. A. Penick, who very efficiently handled both tournaments.

The results of the singles and doubles starting with a round of 8, and the summary of the Garland Bowl points, Team championship scores, and official N.C.A.A. rankings follows:

SINGLES

Quarter-Finals

Jack Tuero (Tulane) defeated Glenn Bassett (U.C.L.A.), 2-6, 10-8, 6-2
Ricardo Balbiers (Rollins) defeated Gene Garrett (U.C.L.A.), 3-6, 6-1, 6-3

Herb Flam (U.C.L.A.) defeated Chick Harris (Rice), 6-2, 6-3
 Earl Cochell (U.S.C.) defeated Grant Golden (Northwestern), 6-2, 6-0

Semi-Finals

Ricardo Balbiers (Rollins) defeated Jack Tuero (Tulane), 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3

Herb Flam (U.C.L.A.) defeated Earl Cochell (U.S.C.), 2-6, 9-7, Default

Finals

Herb Flam (U.C.L.A.) defeated Ricardo Balbiers (Rollins), 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 9-7

DOUBLES

Quarter-Finals

Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.) defeated Atwater-Boys (Wm. and Mary), 7-5, 6-4

Bogley-Devoe (Princeton) defeated Shea-Teal (U.S.C.), 7-5, 12-14, 6-3

Cochell-Stewart (U.S.C.) defeated Bassett-Shoemaker (U.C.L.A.), 6-1, 6-3

Pfister-Hamilton (Pacific) defeated Harris-Turpin (Rice), 6-3, 8-10, 6-3

Semi-Finals

Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.) defeated Bogley-Devoe (Princeton), 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1

Pfister-Hamilton (Pacific) defeated Cochell-Stewart (U.S.C.), Default

Finals

Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.) defeated Pfister-Hamilton (Pacific), 6-2, 6-2, 6-4

TEAM SCORING

	Singles	Doubles	Total
U. C. L. A.	6	5	11
Southern California	2	3	5
Rollins	3	0	3
College of Pacific	0	3	3
Princeton	0	2	2
Rice	1	1	2
Tulane	2	0	2
Northwestern	1	0	1
William and Mary	0	1	1

GARLAND BOWL SCORING

	Singles	Doubles	Total 1950	Total '42-'50
William and Mary	0	0	0	15
Southern California	1	1	2	14
Miami	0	0	0	12
Stanford	0	0	0	11
U. C. L. A.	3	3	6	10
Texas	0	0	0	9
San Francisco	0	0	0	9
Rice	0	0	0	6
Tulane	1	0	1	6
Notre Dame	0	0	0	5

California	0	0	0	4
U.S. Military Academy	0	0	0	4
North Carolina	0	0	0	4
University of Washington	0	0	2	3
Rollins College	2	0	0	2
Georgia Tech	0	0	0	2
George Pepperdine	0	2	2	2
College of Pacific	0	0	0	1
Cal. Inst. of Technology	0	0	0	1
Gonzaga	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	1	1	1
Princeton	0			

N.C.A.A. RANKINGS

Singles

1. Herbert Flam
2. Ricardo Balbiers
3. Jack Tuero
4. Earl Cochell
5. Glenn Bassett
6. Gene Garrett
7. Chick Harris
8. Grant Golden
9. Tom Molloy
10. Jack Teal

Doubles

1. Flam and Garrett
2. Pfister and Hamilton
3. Bogley and Devoe
4. Cochell and Stewart
5. Harris and Turpin
6. Shea and Teal
7. Bassett and Shoemaker
8. Atwater and Boys
9. Balbiers and Molloy
10. Crawford and Karren

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN, U.C.L.A.,
 Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE N.C.A.A. Track and Field Rules Committee met at the St. Paul Hotel in St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 15-16-17, 1950, with all members present. There were several rule clarifications and changes. These actions will be incorporated in the rules as published in the Official Track and Field Guide and also are available through Elliott B. Noyes of Dartmouth College, Secretary of the Rules Committee.

The University of Minnesota was host again to the 1950 National Collegiate Track and Field championships. This university has sponsored this meet several times in recent years and, speaking on behalf of the Track Coaches Association and the Rules Committee, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for the contribution the University of Minnesota has made to the sport. Athletic Director Frank G. McCormick, Business Manager Marshall Ryman, Publicity Director Otis Dypwick and Coach Jim Kelly all have contributed in making the National Collegiate meet a success at Minneapolis and I would like to extend my thanks to those men and the men who cooperate and work with them.

The University of Southern California captured the team title with 49-1/5 points as Stanford finished second with 28, followed by Yale with 27 and North Carolina with 22. Several brilliant individual performances were recorded including the two-mile victory scored by Don McEwen of Michigan in the time of 9:01.9 and the mark of 56 feet, 11-3/16 inches set by Jim Fuchs of Yale in winning the shot put.

The 12th annual National Collegiate Cross Country championships were held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, November 27. Herb E. Semper of Kansas won the individual title, covering the four-mile course in 20:31.7, while Penn State won the team title. The race was run under adverse weather conditions. The ground crew cleaned off a medium snow fall and the race was run in 25-degree temperature. The footing was fair. The Cross Country coaches recommended that the 1951 meet be held at Michigan State College on the fourth Monday in November.

Following are the results of the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet and Cross Country Meet:

TRACK AND FIELD

Team Scoring

S. California 49 1/5	Kansas10	Oregon State. 2 1/6
Stanford28	Montana10	Tennessee ... 2 1/6
Yale27	Wisconsin ...10	Albright 2
N. Carolina ..22	Ohio State .. 8	Miami (O.) .. 2
Morgan State 20	New York U. 8	Pittsburgh .. 2
California ...20	U. C. L. A. .. 8	Alabama Poly 1
Rice18	Arizona State 6	Drake 1
Occidental ...17	Rhode Island. 6	Missouri 1
San Diego St. 14 1/3	San Jose St. . 6	Oregon 1
Texas14	Cornell 4	Penn State .. 1
Kansas State 13	Georgetown . 4	St. Thomas .. 1
Michigan St. .13	Indiana 4	Baldwin-
Tulane12	Minnesota ... 4	Wallace ... 3/5
Pennsylvania 11	Bradley 3 1/6	Illinois 3/5
Denver10	Santa Barbara 2 1/6	Nebraska ... 3/5

Meet Results

- 100-yard dash: 1) Bob Boyd, Loyola, L.A.; 2) Don Anderson, California; 3) Paul Bienz, Tulane; 4) Charles Parker, Texas; 5) Charles Peters, Indiana; 6) Dave Henthorne, Oregon. Time: 9.8 secs.
- 220-yard dash: 1) Charles Parker, Texas; 2) Don Anderson, California; 3) Paul Bienz, Tulane; 4) Walt McKibben, Occidental; 5) Charles Peters, Indiana; 6) Bill Parker, Occidental. Time: 21.5 secs.
- 440-yard dash: 1) George Rhoden, Morgan State; 2) Tom Cox, Rice; 3) Bill Parker, Occidental; 4) Charles Moore, Cornell; 5) Hugh Maiacco, N.Y.U.; 6) Jim Lavery, Drake. Time: 47.2 secs.
- 880-yard run: 1) William Brown, Morgan State; 2) Len Truex, Ohio State; 3) John Barnes, Occidental; 4) Joseph Deady, Georgetown;

5) John Wilson, Pittsburgh; 6) George Wade, Yale. Time: 1:51.2.

Mile run: 1) Don Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2) Thomas Kirwan, Pennsylvania; 3) William Mach, Michigan State; 4) Bob Karnes, Kansas; 5) Wally Wilson, U.S.C.; 6) Whitey Overton, Alabama Poly. Time: 4:12.4.

Two mile run: 1) Don McEwen, Michigan; 2) Jim Newcomb, U.S.C.; 3) Herb Semper, Kansas; 4) Warren Dreutzler, Michigan State; 5) Richard Hart, Pennsylvania; 6) Robert Fox, Missouri. Time: 9:01.9.

120-yard high hurdles: 1) Dick Attlessey, U.S.C.; 2) William Fleming, Notre Dame; 3) William Albans, North Carolina; 4) Art Bernard, U.S.C.; 5) Horace Smith, Michigan State; 6) Jim Gehrdes, Penn State. Time: 14.0 secs.

220-yard low hurdles: 1) William Albans, North Carolina; 2) Dick Attlessey, U.S.C.; 3) William Fleming, Notre Dame; 4) Robert Bryan, Stanford; 5) Phil Hamilton, Miami, O.; 6) Roy Grieve, Bradley. Time: 23.8 secs.

Pole Vault: 1) Bobby Smith, San Diego State (14' 2 7/8"), 2) Tied: Arthur Sherman, Rhode Island State; George Mattos, San Jose State; George Appel, Yale (14' 0"); Tied: Richard Coleman, Illinois; Walt Jensen, U.S.C.; Jack Rowan, U.S.C.; Don Cooper, Nebraska; William Hillyard, Baldwin-Wallace (13' 6").

High Jump: 1) Vern McGrew, Rice (6' 7"); 2) Virgil Severns, Kansas State (6' 6"); 3) Tied: John Heintzman, Bradley; Herb Neff, Tennessee; Ken Elliot, Oregon State; Joe Page, San Diego State; Jack Razetto, San Diego State; Willie Dance, Santa Barbara (6' 4").

Broad Jump: 1) Jerome Biffle, Denver (25' 4 3/4"); 2) Henry Aihara, U.S.C. (25' 1 1/2"); 3) William Albans, North Carolina (24' 9 1/4"); 4) Herbert Hoskins, Kansas State (24' 8"); 5) Gaylord Bryan, Stanford (24' 5 1/2"); 6) Jim Danielson, Kansas State (23' 10").

Shot Put: 1) Jim Fuchs, Yale (56' 11-3/16"); 2) Otis Chandler, Stanford (56' 5 1/2"); 3) Stan Lampert (53' 9 1/4"); 4) Lewis Davis, Stanford (52' 11 1/8"); 5) Byrl Thompson, Minnesota (51' 11"); 6) Bob Carey, Michigan State (51' 3 7/8"). * - New Record.

Discus: 1) Dick Doyle, Montana (171' 5"); 2) Sim Iness, U.S.C. (171' 2 5/8"); 3) Jim Fuchs, Yale (166' 6 1/8"); 4) Vic Frank, Yale (165' 9 1/8"); 5) Byrl Thompson, Minnesota (162' 3 7/8"); 6) Stan Martinka, St. Thomas (153' 7 1/8").

Javelin: 1) Bud Held, Stanford (216' 8 5/8"); 2) Cy Young, U.C.L.A. (214' 1"); 3) Bill Miller, Arizona State (211' 9 3/4"); 4) George Roseme, California (206' 2 1/4"); 5) Al Harnly, Albright (198' 1 1/2"); 6) John Thomas, Pennsylvania (194' 6 3/8").

CROSS COUNTRY

Place	Name	Team	Official Time	Team Place
1	Herb E. Semper	Kansas '52	20:31.7	1
2	Warren O. Druetzler	Michigan State '51	20:39.0	2
3	David W. Allison	Wooster '52	20:39.1	
4	Walter Deike	Wisconsin '52	20:48.0	3
5	Dewey M. Johnson	Drake '53	20:55.0	
6	Bruno Giordano	Connecticut '51	20:59.0	
7	Ben Almaguer	Notre Dame '52	21:02.0	4
8	William N. Ashenfelter	Penn State '51	21:05.0	5
9	John Stearns	Marquette '52	21:10.0	
10	Robert Rodibaugh	Purdue '51	21:11.0	6

11	Robert Freebairn	Penn State '51	21:12.0	7
12	James R. Kepford	Michigan State '53	21:16.0	8
13	Cliff L. Abel	Kansas '51	21:18.0	9
14	Richard E. Randolph	Wisconsin '51	21:21.0	10
15	Donald J. Makielski	Michigan State '51	21:25.0	11
16	Don F. St. Clair	Penn State '51	21:34.0	12
17	William S. Gordon	Penn State '51	21:36.0	13
18	Donald A. Firchow	Wisconsin '52	21:38.0	14
19	Jerry A. Zerbe	Michigan State '53	21:40.0	15
20	Dudley J. Foster	Penn State '52	21:41.0	16
21	Thomas R. Ward	Wisconsin '52	21:42.0	17
22	Donald J. Ashenfelter	Penn State '51	21:45.0	18
23	Richard W. Roberts	Michigan State '52	21:46.0	19
24	Dave Breidenthal	Kansas '51	21:47.0	20
25	James D. Urquhart	Wisconsin '51	21:50.0	21

TEAM SCORING

1.	Pennsylvania State	5-7-12-13-16-(18)-(31)	53
2.	Michigan State	2-8-11-15-19-(24)-(29)	55
3.	Wisconsin	3-10-14-17-21-(26)-(39)	65
4.	Kansas	1-9-20-28-33	91
5.	Notre Dame	4-22-25-27-32-(42)	110
6.	Purdue	6-23-38-40-41	148
7.	Michigan Normal	34-35-36-44-45-(50)-(54)	194
8.	Lawrence	30-37-46-47-48	208
9.	Albion	43-49-51-52-53-(55)-(56)	248

(Time of Leader at points on the course: ½ mile — Stearns, Marquette '52, 2:15; 1 mile — Stearns, Marquette '52, 4:52.8; 1½ mile — 7:30.3, Semper, Kansas '52; 2 mile — 10:09, Shea, Army '52; 2½ mile — 13:40.6, Druetzler, Michigan State '51; 3 mile — 15:31.7, Shea, Army '52; 3½ mile — Semper, Kansas '52, 18:05.)

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

WRESTLING

THE 20th Annual Team and Individual Wrestling championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were held at the Men's Gymnasium, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 24 and 25, 1950.

The entire staff of the Iowa State Teachers College is to be congratulated on the efficiently planned and well run tournament. The arrangements, courtesy, and entertainment were all that anyone could desire. The staff of the Iowa State Teachers College even improved on the arrangements that Colorado A. & M. College had last year; this I did not think possible.

Our entry list was 160; the number participating 114. This was four below last year's tournament, which was 118. Personally I know of five boys who were kept out of the tournament because of illness. The matches were well contested and in fact they were even closer than those of last year. A. Gizoni of Waynesburg Teachers College, Waynesburg, Penn., was the outstanding wrestler of the tournament. He earned this by winning the championship in the

121-lb. class and in order to do that he had to beat Plaza of Purdue; Peninger of Oklahoma A. & M., and Altman of Iowa Teachers College.

Iowa Teachers won the team trophy with 30 points. They were far ahead of the nearest competitor — Purdue University with 16 points. Cornell was third with 14 points. Oklahoma A. & M. (last year's champions) and Syracuse University tied for fourth place with 10 points each.

SCHOOL SCORING POINTS PER WEIGHT

School	121	128	136	145	155	165	175	Hwt.	Total
1. Iowa State Teachers	2	1	4	6	7	6		4	30
2. Purdue University	5	6	1	4					16
3. Cornell University		4	6	3		1			14
4. Oklahoma A. & M. Syracuse	1		1		2 5		5	6	10 10
6. Iowa University							7		7
7. Ithaca Waynesburg	6							6	6 6
9. Penn State				3				2	5
10. Navy Illinois					1		2		3 3
12. Wyoming Oklahoma University Wheaton Michigan State		1 2			1			2	2 2 2 2
16. Alabama Polytechnic Lock Haven Teachers							1	1	1 1

Iowa Teachers College had a very well conditioned and a well balanced team. They placed a man in every weight except in the 175-lb. class. Dave McCuskey had Iowa Teachers College wrestlers looking better than they did at any time this year.

The Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association met under J. F. Wagner, (Colorado A. & M. College) President of the association, and they elected the following officers:

D. H. McCuskey, President (Iowa State Teachers)

D. C. Bartelma, Vice-president
(Univ. of Minnesota)

Glenn C. Law, Secretary and Treasurer
(Univ. of Illinois)

Ray Sparks, Membership Secretary
(Springfield College)

Division	Champion	Individual Place	Winners	
121 lb.....	Gizoni (Waynes- burg)	Second Plaza (Purdue)	Third Altman (Ia. St. T. C.)	Fourth Borders (Oklahoma)
128 lb.....	Patacil (Purdue)	Romanowski (Cornell)	Blubaugh (Oklahoma)	Klar (Ia. St. T. C.)
136 lb.....	L. Lange (Cornell Col.)	Oglesby (Ia. St. T. C.)	Smith (U. S. N. A.)	Farina (Purdue)
145 lb.....	Young (Ia. St. T. C.)	Mareno (Purdue)	Maurey (Pa. St.)	Snook (Cornell Col.)
155 lb.....	Nelson (Ia. St. T. C.)	Hunte (Syracuse)	Todd (Okla. A&M)	Mason (Wyo. U.)
165 lb.....	Smith (Ia. St. T. C.)	LaRock (Ithaca Col.)	Gibbons (Mich. St.)	Nardini (Cornell Col.)
175 lb.....	Scarpello (Univ. Iowa)	Gebhardt (Syracuse U.)	Vohaska (Univ. Ill.)	Mantrone (Ala. Poly.)
Hvywt.....	Hutton (Okla. A&M)	Stoeker (Ia. St. T. C.)	Barr (Pa. St.)	Simmons (Wheaton)

B. R. PATTERSON, University of Illinois,
Chairman, Rules Committee

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

April 4-5, 1950

1. Voted that the Publications Committee be authorized to proceed with the adoption and publication of an Official N.C.A.A. Basketball Scorebook and that the Publications Committee is to finally determine a title for the scorebook, it being understood that the title is to generally conform to the format established for the Official Guides of the Association.

2. Voted that the Treasurer be authorized to appropriate \$500.00 from Association funds to pay the cost incurred in the distribution of N.C.A.B. basketball statistics to members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches during the 1949-1950 season.

3. Voted that the N.C.A.B. statistical service shall be restricted to active N.C.A.A. member institutions as of September 1, 1950, and that non-member institutions may be serviced for a period of one year by payment of a fee of \$25.00, it being understood that this action shall be operative only for the 1950-51 school year.

4. Voted that in recognition of the N.C.A.A.'s responsibilities to the Olympic Association, the N.C.A.A. shall support the organization and conduct of the Pan American Games and further the Executive Committee hereby authorizes the President to appoint a five-man committee to formulate the N.C.A.A.'s policy relative to the Pan American Games and to formulate a plan for raising funds during the next two and one-half years for the Pan American and Olympic Games.

5. Voted that the revised Basketball Tournament Plan be adopted as amended. (The approved plan, as adopted for the 1951 tournament, may be found following the minutes of the Executive Committee and Council.)

6. Voted to approve a detailed plan for the establishment of separate headquarter offices.

7. Voted that the Constitutional Revision Committee be instructed to submit the recommended 50% increase in institutional membership dues to make possible the re-organization of the headquarters office.

8. Voted that the Treasurer be authorized to appropriate to the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the operation of its football and basketball statistical service for the school year 1950-51, an amount not to exceed \$20,000.00, less any

receipts from the payment of N.C.A.B. service fees by non-member institutions, it being understood that in no case shall the grant be less than \$15,000.00.

9. Voted that the N.C.A.A. adopt the recommendations of the Special Committee on Standard Awards,

(1) by creating and establishing an official N.C.A.A. championship plaque (its components to include two medalions symbolic respectively of the N.C.A.A. as an entity and of the particular sport involved) to be presented to all individual N.C.A.A. championship winners and to all individual members of N.C.A.A. championship teams in team sports;

(2) by creating and establishing an official N.C.A.A. medal (of different, distinctive design for each separate sport, each such design being used also on the plaque for that sport) to be presented to all individuals placing 2nd, 3rd, and 4th and 5th and 6th (if awarded), in N.C.A.A. championship events and to all individual members of teams placing 2nd, 3rd and 4th and 5th (if awarded), in N.C.A.A. championships in team sports;

(3) by commissioning the Medallie Art Company of New York, N.Y., to produce the official N.C.A.A. plaque and the official N.C.A.A. medal in designs to be approved by the Special Committee on Standard Awards and by the Executive Committee; and

(4) by granting the Medallie Art Company exclusive rights to manufacture the official N.C.A.A. plaque and the official N.C.A.A. medal under financial terms to be approved by the Executive Committee.

10. Voted that James H. Stewart's resignation from the Executive Committee be accepted at the time of the 1951 Convention of the Association and that his resignation from the Constitutional Compliance Committee be accepted effective July 1, 1950, this action being taken by the Executive Committee with reluctance and regret, with commendation for capable services rendered, and with thanks for making attendance at meetings more pleasant.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

September 18-19, 1950

1. Voted that in connection with the Association's policy governing individual and team awards for its meets and tournaments, the N.C.A.A. shall not sanction awards for its championships in the names of individuals or groups unless such awards are of a memorial type specifically approved by the Executive Committee.

2. The President announced the following appointments to the N.C.A.A. Olympic Fund Committee:

Horace Renegar, Tulane University
D. X. Bible, University of Texas
Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
Ivan J. Geiger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Ralph H. Young, Michigan State College, (Chairman)

3. Voted to authorize a solicitation of funds from member institutions to enable the N.C.A.A. to participate with the Television Industry in a survey to measure the effect of live television on sports attendance, particularly college football.

4. Voted that the television survey contributions collected by the N.C.A.A. shall be used to meet not more than one-half of the cost of the anticipated survey; it being understood if the total amount of the N.C.A.A. collected funds is less than one-half of the survey cost, the Secretary-Treasurer is authorized to commit the N.C.A.A. only to the amount of the funds collected, and if the collected amount is more than one-half of the cost of the survey, the N.C.A.A. will make a pro-rated repayment of the surplus funds to the contributing institutions.

5. Voted that the following persons be approved as the N.C.A.A. Committee on Committees for the next convention of the Association:

1st District	William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
2nd District	Earl R. Yeomans, Temple University
3rd District	Horace Renegar, Tulane University
4th District	Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
5th District	Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.
6th District	Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
7th District	Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
8th District	Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California
Chairman	Earl Fullbrook, University of Nebraska

6. Voted that the following persons be approved as the N.C.A.A. Committee on Nominations for the next convention of the Association:

1st District	Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University
2nd District	R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University
3rd District	Geary Eppley, University of Maryland
4th District	Kenneth Little, University of Wisconsin
5th District	George D. Small, University of Tulsa
6th District	Edwin D. Mouzon, Southern Methodist University
7th District	E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
8th District	H. P. Everest, University of Washington
Chairman	J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College

Executive Committee at Dallas, Texas

January 9-10-11, 1951

1. Voted that a Credentials Committee composed of Messrs. Fetzer (University of North Carolina), Bjork (U.C.L.A.), and Kenny (Brown University) be appointed to serve for the 45th annual convention.

2. Voted that the following order of business be established for the Business Session of the 45th annual convention:

- (a) Announcements.
- (b) Reports of Officers and Committees other than Constitutional Revision Committee.
- (c) Proposed amendments other than those proposed by the Constitutional Revision Committee.
- (d) Recommendations for disciplinary action against certain member institutions.
- (e) Report of the Constitutional Revision Committee.
- (f) Election of Officers and Committees.

3. Voted that for the 12-month period ending July 31, 1951, the Publications Committee is hereby authorized to expend sums not to exceed \$2,500.00 for the promotion and sale of the Guides, it being understood that bills involved in these expenditures shall be treated by the Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner as bills incurred in manufacturing the Guides.

4. Voted that the second paragraph of Section 3, Executive Regulation II be revised to permit new members, which apply for membership prior to January 1 and are admitted thereafter, to be eligible for meets and tournaments of the year in which they are accepted.

5. Voted to approve a Pan-American and Olympic fund raising plan, as presented by Ralph H. Young, and it was agreed Mr. Young would report his plan to the 45th annual convention.

6. Voted the following resolution:

(a) Resolved, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association borrow money from The Northern Trust Company for Association purposes, including but not limited to the preparation, printing and distribution of N.C.A.A. Guides, at such times and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary-Treasurer may deem expedient: Provided, however, that the amount of indebtedness outstanding for borrowed money shall not at any one time exceed Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00).

(b) Resolved also, that the Secretary-Treasurer of this Association be and hereby is authorized and directed to execute and deliver notes on behalf of the Association in form satisfactory to The Northern Trust Company.

(c) Resolved also, that this resolution shall be in full force and binding upon this Association until it shall have been repealed and until written notice of such repeal shall have been delivered to The Northern Trust Company at its office in the City of Chicago, Illinois.

The Council at Chicago, Illinois
February 25-26, 1950

1. Voted to endorse the ruling of the Officers of the Association, as contained in a memorandum to the membership under date of January 18, which stated:

"It is the judgment of your officers that according to the Constitution and Regulations of the Association the present status of the above named institutions (in non-compliance with the N.C.A.A. Constitution as reported at the 44th annual convention) implies: (a) That until such time as the charge of non-compliance is lifted by the Compliance Committee, these members may not participate in national meets or tournaments under the auspices of the N.C.A.A., and (b) That until such time as the charge of non-compliance is lifted by the Compliance Committee other members of the N.C.A.A. who have regard for the observance of the 'Conditions and Obligations of Membership' set forth in Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution will not schedule athletic contests with these six members. Contests already scheduled may be played. However, extensions of present contracts or agreements will be regarded as new contracts or agreements."

2. Voted that Boston College be certified as being eligible for meets and tournaments of the Association for the year 1950 and that if any other institutions presently not in good standing are certified as being in compliance with the Constitution, and thus in good standing, that these institutions so certified be declared immediately eligible for the Association's meets and tournaments.

3. Voted that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three to receive from any source within the N.C.A.A. suggestions for the revision of the Sanity Code, to screen, correlate, and edit such suggestions, and to put them in form for consideration by the Council at a meeting to be held not later than September 1, to the end that the Council may determine whether it wishes to recommend that the Association adopt any of the amendments suggested.

4. Voted that the Secretary call a meeting of the Commissioners or representatives of the allied conferences of the Association for the purpose of implementing the Byrd resolution, it being understood that each Conference shall be expected to underwrite the expenses incurred by its representative.

The Council at Chicago, Illinois
August 12-13, 1950

1. Clarence P. Houston, as chairman of the Constitutional Compliance Committee, reported cases involving 11 mem-

ber institutions. In the cases of six institutions, he stated that the chairman of The Panel and the Compliance Committee recommended termination of membership; in the case of one institution it was recommended that disciplinary action of some type be taken, and in the case of four institutions there was no specific recommendation from the chairman of The Panel and the Compliance Committee.

2. H. P. Everest, chairman of the "Receiving Committee for Constitutional Amendments" (See above Minute No. 2 of February 25-26, 1950, Council meeting) reported to the Council proposed amendments received by his Committee since the February meeting of the Council. He stated his Committee had received eight proposals and that his Committee could not reach unanimous agreement on any one proposal to recommend, but that it had selected one proposed amendment, with modifications, to suggest to the Council as the one closest to Committee agreement.

3. The Council postponed until its pre-Convention, January meeting a decision as to the exact proposed amendment it might recommend for adoption by the 45th annual Convention.

4. Voted to recommend to the 45th annual Convention that the six institutions reported in Minute No. 1 above be suspended as members of the Association until the Constitutional Compliance Committee certifies that the institutions are in compliance, such suspension to provide that these institutions shall not be eligible to enter athletes in N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments, shall not be eligible to vote in the business affairs of the Association and that member institutions shall not schedule intercollegiate athletic contests with these six institutions until their compliance is certified.

5. Voted to advise the four institutions noted in Minute No. 1 above that unless they can satisfy the Compliance Committee of their compliance, the Council will recommend to the 45th annual Convention their suspension from membership.

6. Voted that when the Officers issue to the membership the official notice of the 45th annual Convention, the Council's recommendations relative to disciplinary action shall be duly noted but the names of the institutions shall not be used.

7. Voted that the Council approve Lawrence Tech's application for an associate membership.

8. Voted that the National Fencing Coaches Association of America be accepted as an affiliated member.

9. Voted that the request for transfer of membership by the University of New Mexico from District No. 6 to 7 and by Montana State University from District 8 to 7 be approved and recommended to the next Convention.

The Council at Dallas, Texas

January 10-11, 1951

1. Voted that three of the institutions referred to in Minute No. 5 of the Council's August meeting be considered in compliance and that one institution of the original four be recommended for suspension at the Business Session of the 45th annual Convention.

2. Voted that in the event the Convention amends any part of Article III of the Constitution, the Secretary shall announce on behalf of the Council that the motions for suspension of membership of certain member institutions shall be withheld pending a review of those institutions' status under the revised Article III.

3. Voted that the Council not support any particular amendment to the Association's Constitution.

REVISED AND APPROVED N.C.A.A. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT PLAN FOR 1951

1. **Introduction.** During the past two years, it has become evident that the existing organization of the N.C.A.A.'s annual basketball championship is outmoded. This conclusion has been prompted by two factors: (1) the present eight-team limitation is too restrictive and, as a result, the N.C.A.A. tournament has failed in its purpose of providing a national tournament for the members of the Association; and (2) selection between a group of closely-matched products always is, at best, hazardous. In particular, the present selection system used for the N.C.A.A. basketball tournament — in which there are eight keenly-contested selections to be made each year — is not satisfactory.

2. **Proposal.** Consequently, the N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament Committee and the Basketball Rules Committee, including a representative from each of the eight N.C.A.A. Districts, recommended to the Executive Committee of the Association a revision in the organization of the tournament. At its meetings, April 4, 1950, the Executive Committee adopted the recommendations of these Committees and voted that the following plan be put into effect starting with the 1951 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

3. Approved Plan.

(a) The N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament shall be a 16-team tournament with eight teams to compete in the Eastern Regionals and eight teams in the Western Regionals. The winner and runner-up in each Regional Tournament will compete in the championship finals.

(b) Ten of the 16 teams will automatically qualify by winning their Conference championships.* Six of the teams will be selected by

a Committee and these six shall hereafter be designated as "members-at-large."** (All participation, of course, shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Association.) Following are the 10 Conferences whose champions will automatically qualify for the 1951 tournament and the division of the teams in the Eastern and Western Regionals:

Eastern Regionals (Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4)

1. Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League (Ivy League)
2. Southern Conference
3. Southeastern Conference
4. Intercollegiate Conference (Big Ten)
5. Member-at-large
6. Member-at-large
7. Member-at-large
8. Member-at-large

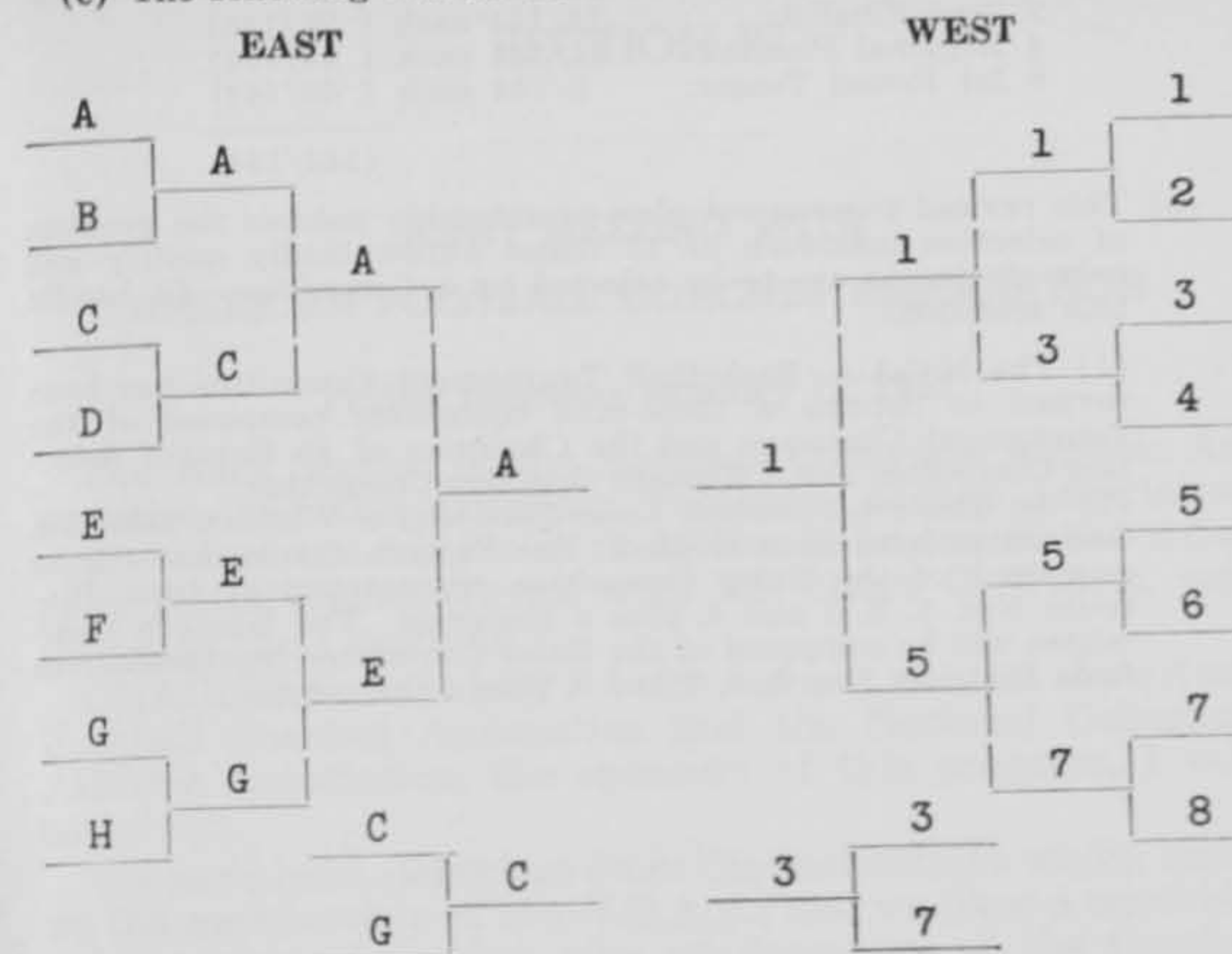
Western Regionals (Districts Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8)

1. Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Assn. (Big Seven)
2. Missouri Valley Conference
3. Southwest Athletic Conference
4. Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
5. Mountain States Conference
6. Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
7. Member-at-large
8. Member-at-large

* — NOTE: Detailed study was given to the designation of the Conferences whose champions automatically qualify for the tournament. Consideration was given to all allied Conference members of the Association. It was agreed that a Conference and the members thereof should be commonly accepted as providing competition of a major caliber, using past performances as a yardstick. In reviewing previous performances, these three points were kept in mind — the members of a Conference should (1) year-in and year-out make a representative showing against all classes of competition; (2) maintain a high competitive level within the Conference, both in quality of competition and number of Conference games played; and (3) maintain a high competitive level in non-Conference competition. It is understood that those Conferences designated for the 1951 tournament do not annually and automatically retain their designation. The matter of designating the Conferences whose champions automatically qualify will be reviewed from time to time. Further, in cases of ties for a Conference championship, it shall be the responsibility of the Conference to determine which of its teams is to compete in the National Collegiate Championship. It shall not be the responsibility of the N.C.A.A.

** — NOTE: The members-at-large will be selected from the membership not represented by the above named 10 Conferences. The Committee in charge of this selection (See Item "e" following) will be instructed to pick the six other outstanding teams in the nation from the membership of the Association, subject to normal East-West geographical restrictions.

(c) The following will be the tournament bracketing:



FINALS

Championship

Team A vs Team 1

Consolation

Team E vs Team 5

* * * *

(d) Under such an arrangement for 16 teams, there will be 18 games played. Two teams appearing in each game make a total of 36 appearances as follows:

4 teams play 4 games —	total: 16
4 teams play 3 games —	total: 12
8 teams play 1 game —	total: 8
	<hr/> 36

The distribution of receipts will be based on the number of appearances made by each team. In order to reach an equitable distribution figure, the 36 appearances are graduated by four to give a denominator of 144 for the purposes of dividing the receipts among the competing institutions. The competing teams' share of the tournament receipts will be divided as follows:

2 Finalist:	16/144 each (32/144)
2 Semi-Finalist:	14/144 each (28/144)
4 Regional Finalist:	11/144 each (44/144)
8 1st Round Teams:	5/144 each (40/144)

(144/144)

(e) This revised tournament plan considerably reduces the problem of selection inasmuch as 10 teams automatically qualify and only six teams are to be selected by a Committee. To handle this selection:

(1) The N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament Committee has been revised to become a three-man committee composed of the Tournament Chairman and the Chairmen of an Eastern Selection Committee and a Western Selection Committee.

(2) An Eastern Selection Committee and a Western Selection Committee have been created. The Eastern Committee will be composed of the Rules Committee representatives from Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, plus a chairman. The Western Committee will be composed of the Rules Committee representatives from Districts Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, plus a chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION SECTION III

JOINT MEETING WITH AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

Friday Morning, January 12, 1951

The Joint Session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association convened at ten-forty o'clock in the Ballroom of the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, with Mr. Hugh C. Willett, presiding as the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WILLETT: On behalf of the American Football Coaches Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the sponsors of this program, I welcome you.

We have here, delegates from the institutions which make up the membership of the N.C.A.A., and we have a considerable number of coaches who are members of the Coaches Association; we have members of other affiliated associations, visiting delegates and representatives of the press. You are all indeed, very welcome.

It was our expectation that Governor Shivers of the State of Texas would be with us this morning. It has been impossible for him to be here or for his representative, the Secretary of State, to be here. However, we have a good friend from the State of Texas in the person of Dana Bible, who will, at the Governor's request, extend the welcome of the State of Texas to the delegates and visitors here assembled.

I am very glad to present to you, a man whom you have known for many years, our very good friend, Dana X. Bible, the Director of Athletics at the University of Texas.

MR. DANA X. BIBLE: I am a little bit embarrassed this morning because I have to speak of the weather in an unfavorable way. The Governor regrets very much that he was unable to be here. He has sent a wire addressed to the members of the various associations. He says:

Regret that I am unable to welcome you personally to the Joint Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association. I planned for my Secretary of State, John Bain Sheppard to be here this morning with you, but he is grounded here by fog and I don't believe anybody could give you a satis-

factory explanation of both the weather and the Cotton Bowl game. We are happy to have you in Texas and hope that your stay here will be both pleasant and profitable.

Allen Shivers
Governor of Texas

CHAIRMAN WILLETT: I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the President of the American Football Coaches Association who will, shall I say, address you, or at any rate, extend some remarks from the standpoint of his position both as a coach and as the President of the Coaches Association.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you at this time, Mr. Lynn Waldorf of the University of California.

MR. LYNN WALDORF: President Willett, General Eaker, Members of the N.C.A.A. and Football Coaches Associations: I assure you that my remarks will not be in the form of an address, but merely very simple remarks. It is always a pleasure for our Association to have the opportunity each year of meeting with the N.C.A.A. on the occasion of this joint meeting.

We have been having what we think is a very good meeting over across the street at the Baker Hotel. We have had some 600 members of our Association present, and as always it is a most pleasant occasion when we can renew old acquaintanceships and form new friends.

We are interested in many of the same problems in which our parent organization, the N.C.A.A. is interested, and perhaps we are especially interested because many of the crucial problems which you gentlemen face are in the field of football in which we make our living. We have many things in common and we not only this year have been concerned with fellowship and technical discussions, but we are as a group, concerned about some of the problems which we face.

When we meet for our annual meeting and we realize that fellows like Wes Fesler, Bernie Bierman, from the Big Ten, Jeff Cravath and Marchie Swartz from the Pacific Coast Conference, like Blair Cherry from Texas whom we all admire — when we realize those men have left the coaching profession, and when we realize that other men have left, we realize that we do have problems.

I wish I were clever enough to pose the problem correctly and I wish I were wise enough to suggest an answer. All I can say is that we are very conscious of those problems. We are conscious, I think, first of all, that football, the sport which we love and the means through which we earn our livelihood, is after all, a game. And I think number one, it must be kept as a game.

Always we have thought that it is the primary function of the coach to absorb whatever pressures there may be or undoubtedly are, surrounding the game of football so that as far as the men who are playing the game, it shall be kept as a game and none of the pressures transmitted to the boys on the playing field. I think that, whether by original intention or by inevitable development, has become one of our principal functions and I want to see it kept that way. Certainly we have many forms of pressures and I think I can speak from personal and recent experience in that regard.

I was rather interested in an article in one of the Los Angeles' papers. The sub-headline, in the reporting of our recent loss of the Rose Bowl to the University of Michigan, went something like this: "Ortmann Wins for Michigan; Waldorf loses for California."

Now, to me, that is fine so long as it is that way; that is just the way it should be. But, if it should ever be the other way around, then I would think that we as coaches were certainly not fulfilling our duties.

I don't know what can be done. Certainly, we have as coaches, had the opportunity for gradually a little added security, gradually an increase in salary; but gentlemen, I think we are all agreed that while salaries and security are advancing arithmetically, the pressures surrounding the game are advancing diametrically.

We are not complaining as coaches. We know there are pressures surrounding this game of football. We go into it with our eyes open. But, the thing I am concerned with as one of the older coaches in our Association, is the future and the prospects of our younger coaches. I am not concerned too much with the men of my generation. We have developed through the years, calluses and protective scar tissue that perhaps saves us and adjusts us to a certain extent. I am not concerned primarily with the boy who is just starting in to coach, who is in his first, second or third year, who isn't sure he wants to make a life work of coaching. But gentlemen, I do think that we as coaches and you as leaders in the field of athletics do owe something to the fellow of the thirty to forty year age group who has found out that he can coach, that he enjoys it, that he has abilities along these lines and who would like to make it his life work.

What the answer is, I don't pretend to know. But, I think it merits our very careful study — every one of us. I don't know in this whole field of athletics just what the rules should be. I have always had a rather simple rule of thumb that I would like to see hold true at any institution at which I have the privilege of coaching. It is very simple. Three things hold true: At any institution, I think athletics are

on a good wholesome plane if, first of all, the athletes at that institution shall enter by the same identical processes as any other student and shall be required to make the same progress towards graduation as any other student. Then, that is a wholesome situation. And if further, he can in most cases, come from the same general geographic area as the students of that institution, that is desirable.

The second thing is a very simple one and a hard one to get. Football is a game. Other sports are games. Let's keep them as games. I think it is highly important that any boy competing in any sport, and particularly in a pressure sport such as football, should get some fun from the process. Whenever there is a lack of fun on a practice field or on a playing field, I think we have lost something that is very important.

And the third thing and last, if four years after graduation, a boy, an athlete, is reasonably well adjusted to life and is making reasonable progress in his business or profession, then the boy has done a good job and the school has done a good job. The boy has obtained an education, he has learned something; his sports experience has been something that is of value to him. I would like to see those three simple things always hold true. Yes, they are simple, I grant you that. Perhaps that is a rather naive approach, but I do think, gentlemen, that if we are sure of the things of the spirit in connection with athletics, then the things that we administer by rule will be very much easier to administer.

I would like to see us, all of us, have a fine spirit surrounding our competition, and I want to truthfully say, as President of our Football Coaches Association, that it always gives me a real thrill to attend our annual meeting and to look around and see the men who are there and to know them as friends and to know them as men with whom it is a pleasure to compete; to know them as honorable men whom we can trust 100 per cent. It is a pleasant feeling.

I won't take any more of your time, gentlemen. It is a pleasure to be here as a representative of the American Football Coaches Association.

CHAIRMAN WILLETT: It is not my intention to take advantage either of the traditions of this occasion or of my position as presiding officer to burden you with a long address. However, I would not be true to the office with which I have been honored by the N.C.A.A. if I did not remind all of you that we face within the next 24 hours, a crisis in American collegiate athletics.

Please do not charge me with having lost all perspective. I admit, that compared with the problems we face as free

men in a world tottering on the brink of total war, our athletic problems seem to be of little consequence. The main speaker of the day whom I shall have the pleasure to present in a few moments, will, I am sure, restore our perspective if by chance I should seem to give undue emphasis to matters which I know have weighed heavily on the hearts and minds of your leaders during the past few days.

It may come as a surprise to some of you that I have no intention of discussing the sanity or insanity of our athletic code, the benefits or detrimental effects of television or even the joys and tribulations of a coach's life. I must confess that this morning I am rather weary of the pros and cons of amendments, of television, of subsidization, of recruiting, of pressures, of various sorts, of threats, of expulsion, threats of suspension or threats of censure, and all the other controversial matters that have demanded our attention since the beginning of this week.

Just for your consideration for a few minutes I would like to present a subject for which the arguments, I feel, are all pro. The N.C.A.A. has had an honorable history for more than 45 years. Its accomplishments in the field of intercollegiate athletics have been remarkable and significant since that day in 1905 when President Theodore Roosevelt invited representatives of certain colleges and universities to the White House to consider ways and means to save the great American game of football. The list of accomplishments since that day is entirely too long for recital on this occasion. I am constrained however, to remind you of the four great areas in which the National Collegiate Athletic Association with the loyal assistance of its affiliates has beyond a doubt accomplished great things during the past four decades. The first area, the writing and maintenance of playing rules in 11 different amateur sports. I pay tribute to the superb accomplishments of nearly 200 carefully selected men who, year in and year out, devote their best endeavors to the maintenance of the rules of play under which not only our college boys compete, but practically all amateur athletic organizations in the country. If the N.C.A.A. had accomplished nothing else, in my humble opinion, the existence of the organization would be justified by the accomplishments it has made in the maintenance of Playing Rules.

The second area is closely related to the first. It has to do with the preparation and publication of guides and rule books in nine distinct sports. We view with pardonable pride the work of our National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. Rule books, guides, score books and other documents do not grow on bushes. I wonder if all of you realize that the collection and editing of material, the actual printing, the sales

promotion and distribution of thousands of copies to state dealers and book stores throughout the country, is a day-by-day responsibility of a staff maintained by our Association in or near the City of New York.

Closely related is the distribution of news articles and statistical services, much appreciated, I am sure, by the press of the whole country.

The third great area is the conducting of the National College Championships in basketball, boxing, baseball, ice hockey, swimming, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, track, golf, tennis and cross country, an even dozen of outstanding athletic events.

Fourth, and perhaps the least understood of our activities is the sharing with the A.A.U. of by far the largest part of the responsibility of placing American athletes on Olympic competition. I wish that on some other occasion there might be brought home to our members a better realization of the tremendous contribution our Association and its representatives is making to the American participation in Olympic games.

Recently we have added a fifth area of activity to the four I mentioned. We have entered the field of so-called regulations. It would be dishonest and ungracious of me not to acknowledge the progress we have made in bringing to the consciousness of our members, the great need of putting their athletic houses in order. The athletic evils which we have sought to destroy are no idle figments of our imagination. I am confident that there is no great difference of opinion among us as to the goal we strive to attain. It is quite apparent however, that we differ seriously amongst ourselves as to the best road to travel towards that goal.

May I now express the devout hope that today and tomorrow we shall find a common ground on which to compose our differences, for if through intolerance or stubborn adherence to our own particular ideas or our unwillingness to look at athletic problems from the other fellow's point of view we should be divided or rendered ineffective as a national organization. Who, pray, will be responsible for maintaining the rules of play in most of our amateur sports? Who, I ask you, will take up the heavy financial burden of our publication and statistical services? Will our national championships cease to be truly national in character? Who, pray, will nudge us out of our place in the Olympic sun?

I trust that it has not been out of order for me as President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to bring these matters to your attention.

And now to restore our perspective, to have brought before us issues of far greater importance to us as citizens, I

have the great pleasure to introduce a man whose accomplishments have been truly remarkable. The speaker of the morning is a graduate, I am happy to say, of the institution which I represent. His post-graduate studies in law were pursued at Columbia University and George Washington University. He entered the military service from Oklahoma in 1917 as a student in the First Officers Training Camp. Since that time he has climbed the ladder rank by rank until in December, 1943, he was made Lieutenant General of the United States Army. He commanded the 17th Pursuit group A.F. in 1944. He commanded the 20th Pursuit group 1920 and 1921. The 8th Bomber Command in England in 1942, the 8th Air Force in England in 1943 and he commanded the Mediterranean Allied Forces in Italy in 1944. He was Deputy Commanding General, Army Air Forces and Chief of Air Staff in 1945-1947. He personally flew on many missions in Europe, including the first heavy bomber raid on German occupied Europe on August 17, 1942, the first shuttle bombing raid from Italy to German targets, landing in Russia. He flew a fighter plane in the invasion over Southern France in August 1944 and outside his activities in the army, he was chief pilot of the Army A.F. plane Questionmark, which set the world endurance record in 1929.

He made the first transcontinental flight in 1936. He was pilot of the Pan-American Good Will Flight, visiting the Central and South American countries in 1926-27. He made the first cross-continental flight, refueling in air in 1930.

I have attempted to read a part of the list of his decorations but I shall not attempt to read all of the decorations he has received. He has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters, army; Distinguished Service Medal, navy; Legion of Merit, Silver Star; Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf cluster; Air Medal; World War I and II victory medals; American Campaign Medal; American Service Medal; European, Middle East, African Service Medal with Bronze Service Stars, and I will not attempt to read the long list of foreign decorations which he now holds.

Since August 31, 1947, our speaker has been a retired lieutenant general of the United States Air Force. It is with great pleasure that I present to this group, this distinguished gentleman who I know has a message that is appropriate for any gathering of American citizens in these days. May I present to you, General Ira C. Eaker!

GENERAL IRA C. EAKER: Mr. President, Members of the American Coaches Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association: I appreciate the kind remarks of

the President in introducing me. I recognize it is called the army obituary. I hope it is slightly premature.

I also remember that story that illustrates my plight. It is very brief. There was an old man who left the village for a time and when he returned a friend of his said to the 70 year old gentleman, "Where have you been?"

And the old man said, "I have been in jail. I was sent up for rape."

And his friend said, "You know at your age you didn't commit rape."

The old gentleman said, "I know, but the testimony was so flattering I pleaded guilty."

It is not easy to live up to such an introduction, but fortunately for my head size, I have been spared on other similar occasions. Not long ago, a friend of mine told this story: There was an old retired general living in the community with his young aide who had returned to civilian life after the war. This young aide developed a fondness for the old man and came to see him and one day they were walking around the old man's study looking at the souvenirs he had collected in the war, the boy stopped in front of a framed photograph of the marriage license of the old gentleman's father and mother and stood there a long while.

Finally the old man said, "Son, what interests you so much?"

The boy said, "Sir, if I had had that during the war, I definitely could have disproved some of the things the boys were saying about you."

I think my pleasure in being here and the reason for my being here today perhaps can be summed up best by a simple little wartime incident. I heard General Taylor tell this story, the great 301st paratroop commander in the last war.

He said, on the night of June 5, before he was to be dropped at four o'clock the following morning with his division behind the German lines in the invasion of France, he went to visit his division and see how they were getting along and see what spirit and morale they had, whether they were equal to the task. He came to a little boy no older than sixteen years of age, a boy who had misstated his age to get into uniform at all and he saw he was very frightened. He said, hoping to restore some of his equilibrium and confidence, "Son, would you like to fly in airplanes?"

The boy said, "No sir, it scares me to death."

"Would you like to jump in a parachute?"

"No sir, I hate it."

Taylor said, "Son, this is a voluntary outfit. Why are you with us under those conditions?"

The young boy said, "Sir, I guess I just like to be with people who fly in airplanes and jump in parachutes."

I think the reason for my coming today is because I recognize an opportunity. I think it is a great thing in this time in our country's history to talk briefly to the men who have had the opportunity to play such a tremendous part in building up team play, discipline and courage and the will to win — leadership. And if you will bear with me for a minute, I am going to outline a few of our current problems and suggest what may be possible solutions. I don't ask you to agree with me, but if I succeed in getting you to think about the problems it will all be on the plus side.

First, I would like to say I well know from long experience in the military, when a military man gets up to talk before any group there may be some who feel, "Here is a war-monger." I remember talking in St. Louis in 1946. I was announced as the speaker, and the subject was, "A Brief Look at This War." A paid heckler got up and said, "There you go, talking about wars. That is what causes wars."

I said, "The preacher talks about sin but he is not encouraging sin; the doctor talks about disease, but he is not encouraging disease. But of this I am certain, the man who hates war the most in all the world is the man who has to fight."

I also believe the only benefit you may have from the fact your committee selected a military man to address you is that it should be done with reasonable dispatch. One of the things I learned in army attacks was to attack with speed and retreat with super-speed. This presentation this morning I hope, will follow the old military slogan of fire and fall back.

I think that practically every citizen, everyone you will have contact with and have to deal with in the next several months, will be concerned with these problems. The early problems I shall mention are local; what we might call state and national problems, and the last of course, will be the international problem.

I think the first of these very complex problems that face us today is the problem of taxation. It affects every American in every community. We have reached the state in taxation in this country where if it continues, it will become a matter of taking everybody's property from him and lumping it in a common pool and the next step will be to have a dictator to dole it out as he sees fit. If this process continues, we shall have, whether we like it or not, the same thing Russia has, and the things we are complaining about. I think it behooves every citizen to make certain he selects national management, state management and community

management, with leaders who will recognize the seriousness of this problem.

The reason I shall continue to stress this business of leadership is because I had occasion in the last war to learn this very important fact. I had a bombardment group going out day after day, and when they were being cut to pieces or one was obviously falling by the wayside, not doing his job because of bad morale or inefficiency, all I had to do to restore the organization to high morale and make it an effective fighting unit was to change one man, the group leader. I did it time and again and it always worked.

This business of leadership is our prime problem. I think the number two thing that concerns us might be called our trend towards socialism. I think we have a very great failing in America and have had it for a long time — a sort of inferior complex. We look always to the British to see what they are doing and our habit has been to come tumbling after them some five years later. Now, Britain has been following since the close of the war, the path to socialism and I want to repeat to you a little historical story and the only pardon I ask for telling it is because it is a historical statement from the greatest man I have ever known. I recall one evening — I remember the evening so well because it was the evening that Mr. Hopkins came to England on his way to Europe and I was over at the home of the Prime Minister as the senior military representative who was in Britain. Then after the dinner was over, I heard this remarkable counterplay. One of the men he called the Professor, an old scientist who was there to advise on scientific problems, said in the course of our conversation, "Perhaps though we call ourselves Conservatives, our own lives could stand like a stone wall. Perhaps this tide of Liberalism will flow over us if we adopt that attitude. Perhaps we should bend towards it. Maybe we should invoke socialism as a paving way to communism."

The old Prime Minister replied, "Invoking socialism as a paving of the way to communism would be like congratulating a maiden lady because she is only slightly pregnant. In either case the result is inevitable and will be exactly the same."

I hope you will take back to your communities an agreement with me on this problem, that one of our prime concerns is to make certain that we do not attempt this headlong rush towards socialism. The solution to that problem again is the selection of sound leadership, more interest by the citizen in the problems of his country. Here is one thing you must never forget: We must make this system of ours more perfect.

It has, as we all know, many injustices and inequalities. It is not a perfect system. It is being changed by evolution all the while but it should never be changed by revolution.

I remember very well when I was coming home from two years of service in the Philippines in 1921. I was traveling through the Indian Ocean and visiting in the Asiatic and European countries and we came into port at Ceylon. I had been two years from my country and had not seen an American newspaper for several months. I tried to buy a newspaper and the only foreign newspaper I could find at that particular place was a Russian newspaper. I had a member of the crew read it to me to see the items from the United States, and there were two items, side by side. The first one said a woman who had stolen a loaf of bread for a hungry child had been sent to prison for life, and the other article alongside said that a great banker had absconded with a million dollars and had been sent to prison for two years.

You see what these people do. The other side tries to destroy our system because they want the rest of the world to lose confidence in us. They always gather little defects in our system and highlight them. And if they can't find them, they make them up. The point is, we should make our system perfect as far as possible, so it is easier to explain to the other people of the world.

Another great problem which confronts us is the problem of the fifth column. We have in our country the most powerful fifth column any country ever had and it is for an obvious and understandable reason. The Russians well know we are the only people powerful enough to prevent a world invasion by communism, so they are making us their number one target. It is the Russian plan to be able in the days of dark, dismal depression — if so-called capitalism became broken down — to be able to seize the country by the fifth column, without the necessity of military intervention. It would be the same way they took over Czechoslovakia. We find great emphasis on the fifth column. No community is free from it.

I was reading last year, a method of dealing with the fifth column and strangely enough the story was about a great sports figure — the great All American, Leon Hart of Notre Dame. He was asked how are you always able to break up the plays of the other team before they get started and he said, "When the opponents snap the ball, I grab an armful of players and throw them away one at a time until I come to the man with the ball, and I keep him." In my judgment in all of these communities, in any group of these red rats assembling for the destruction of our country, there is one leader and you had better grab him. Throw away the little rats, but the big man at the middle is always found to be an

agent from Moscow and we had better deal with him according to the law of the land. I know you will all remember that great jury in New York City which has recently shown us how to do that.

Never fail to understand this business of the fifth column. It is probably in your community and perhaps in your school and it would be a great thing if you could be one of those to take the leader and eliminate him. It is a real menace to the security and safety of our country.

Now I come to something on which I think you will all agree and it is something that involves our national security. Our nation today is in graver danger than it has ever been at any time in history, for the very good reason it has today, the most powerful enemy it has ever had. For almost four years I had the opportunity to see and observe the two powerful menaces, the Nazis and the Japanese and compared to either of those or both of them combined, the Russian is much more powerful, stubborn and vigorous. Our country is in grave danger.

The first thing we must do is to realize our danger, realize the tragedy of our times. It is the greatest tragedy of our generation that in all generations of men through all of the annals of history of mankind, where has there been another generation that had to shoulder the burden of two great World Wars and is now faced with the great probability of a third? It remains to be seen whether these circumstances have come upon the field of history at a time when the strength and character of men is able to measure up to these terrific responsibilities.

I remind you as a possible solution of this problem, of a statement made by a friend of mine, General Kenny, many years ago. A great magazine publisher said to him at the time the Japanese went into Manchuria, "General, don't you think we should issue an ultimatum to the Japanese?"

He said, "Gentlemen, I am a little guy. I never call a big guy an s.o.b. unless I have a rock in my pocket. We have no rocks in our pockets."

A lot of people are talking today about issuing an ultimatum to the great country that is swarming over other countries. We should be well aware that anything we issue to them, particularly to the realistic Russians, should not be done unless we have rocks in our pockets.

Another thing, we must be certain to have the best weapons first. I well believe that may be the key to the solution of the next emergency — having the proper weapon first. I urge all of you to insist that your leadership make certain that we devote enough money, funds and effort to research

development and scientific effort, and make certain we have the best weapon first.

Another thing we must have is sound planning. I think the greatest strategic danger we face today is this: The idea that we should set divisions ashore in Western Europe and start them marching East. That is a sure way to defeat. Nobody can overcome Russia on the ground. Napoleon tried it, the greatest soldier of his time. Hitler tried it with the greatest ground army the world has ever seen. Both failed dismally. No nation has the combination of power to invade Russia on the land. We have a great technological superiority to provide us with more and better weapons. We would be wise to take advantage of our great strength where they are weak, instead of opposing them where they are strong and where we are weak.

A great many people say I am a defeatist, that I talk about the possibility of losing this great war. I deny that. I have never been a defeatist at any time. I think it is well to analyze in your jargon or parlance, what we are up against at this time. I think our team has a line that is outweighed by the opposing team. Our line has no replacements. Theirs has unlimited resources. Our back field represented by the air force, is stronger. It is a pony back field; our air force is only about one-fifth as numerous as the Russian air force, but it is a more powerful one because it has more modern weapons and is constituted along sounder lines, considering the job to be done, so our back field is somewhat superior to theirs.

We have two All Americans, using the navy as our ends, we have the All American flankers; there is no doubt about that. But, here is the thing to always bear well in mind: They are well qualified to play the platoon system. They have many platoons they can throw in, and our tired eleven men will have to play the whole game. I think we had better bear that condition in mind and make certain our leadership furnishes us with real leadership in the community, the state and the nation; also, that we have a sound plan that we take advantage of our greater munitions-making superiority and the technological conditions we enjoy superior to theirs.

After that, there is but one real thing, we and our schools, homes and churches must teach a brand of patriotism to our children, teach them to put national interests ahead of selfish, petty interests.

If they do these things, in my judgment the land we love will be secure; but if we fail, history will write for us this unhappy epitaph: They have not deserved their freedom.

They have not the stout hearts and the good sense to defend it.

You were a kind audience. I wish you all good fortune, good health and great happiness.

CHAIRMAN WILLETT: General Eaker, I haven't the words with which to express our great appreciation for this masterful address. I am sure that you have helped to restore our perspective and that we shall go about our affairs resolved we shall do our little part to contribute what we can to the welfare and safety and victory of our nation.

I want to thank you all for coming and for the attention that you have given to this program. We are adjourned.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

Thursday Afternoon, January 11, 1951

The N.C.A.A. Round Table Meeting of the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at two twenty-five o'clock in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas.

CHAIRMAN K. L. WILSON: Gentlemen, I don't suppose that we have had any item for years that has occupied as much of our time and attention and had as much been written about as the subject of television.

There are a lot of things I would like to say, but inasmuch as we have a very competent number of speakers who are going to take up the subject we will go right into the subject without further ado.

This is the annual N.C.A.A. Round Table Session, and our meeting today will be devoted to the subject of television and its effect on sports attendance, particularly college football. This promises to be a lengthy session, so I will dispense with any opening remarks except to call your attention to the action taken by the N.C.A.A. at its last convention in New York.

The following motion was adopted:

"We recommend the immediate appointment of an active and representative television committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with instructions that that committee make a thorough investigation of all material now available and report to the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the regular June meeting. Furthermore, if the study of the television committee indicates that action of any type should be necessary, that steps be instituted to provide for amendments to the Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in order that television be properly controlled.

"Pending any possible action at the 1951 convention, we urge that the National Collegiate Athletic Association recommend to its members that no television commitments be made beyond the 1950-'51 college year."

No proposed amendments to the Constitution relating to television have been received. It is my understanding that the reason for this is the fact that the Television Committee was delayed in collecting the necessary data. However, it is my understanding that they have recently completed a major part of their work and have some interesting information and proposals to place before us. However, before hearing the N.C.A.A. Television Committee's report we are to have reports from the various sections of the nation as to the policy of the various conferences during the past season, the effect of television on their attendance and a report of their thinking at the present time. Following the sectional reports we will hear from special representatives of industries in the field of television.

The Conferences were notified and a spokesman was selected. The first on the list is the Southeastern Conference, the report to be given by Bernie Moore, the Commissioner.

MR. BERNIE MOORE: I have here a short written report on television in the Southeastern Conference area.

Representatives of the Southeastern Conference are of the opinion

that a definite television policy should be established by the N.C.A.A. and not by conferences or individual institutions. However, the Southeastern Conference during the 1950 football season followed the idea of no direct telecasting but permitted delayed telecasting of conference games on Sunday afternoon.

This policy was completely followed by all conference institutions except one, Georgia Tech, which institution had previous commitments in television which would have been difficult or almost impossible to cancel.

The following cities in the Southeastern Conference area have co-axial cable service: Memphis, Tennessee; Birmingham, Alabama; Jacksonville, Florida; Louisville, Kentucky; and Atlanta, Georgia.

Nashville, Tennessee has a relay system from Louisville, Kentucky, which is similar to that of co-axial cable. New Orleans, one of the larger cities in the Southeastern Conference area, does not at this time have co-axial cable service.

The number of television sets which have been shipped into the Southeastern Conference areas in different cities are as follows:

Atlanta, Georgia, 67,800.
Birmingham, 27,500.
Nashville, Tennessee, 16,727.
Louisville, Kentucky, 65,758.
Memphis, Tennessee, 64,422.
New Orleans, 43,593.
Jacksonville, Florida, 22,000.

making a total of television sets shipped into the Southeastern Conference areas in those cities which have the co-axial cable service, 307,800 sets.

As stated before, only one institution in the Conference televised football direct in the 1950 season.

In a letter from Roy Mundorf, Assistant Athletic Director of Georgia Tech, he stated that it was the opinion of the officials at Georgia Tech that the telecasting of major games originating outside of the Atlanta area has but slight effect or reduced attendance very little, if any. Also, it was the opinion of the Georgia Tech officials that direct telecasting of their games did not affect attendance a great deal. However, some of the other athletic directors in the Conference did not agree with that idea.

Several of the athletic directors believed that the telecasting of games in Atlanta did affect gate receipts to some extent or reduced gate receipts.

Bernie Shively, Athletic Director at the University of Kentucky, stated the closest television to Lexington, Kentucky, was in Louisville and Cincinnati and he did not believe that this indirect telecasting or the co-axial cable affected attendance very much in Lexington at the University of Kentucky games.

Horace Renegar of Tulane stated that the Tulane gross attendance was off practically 10 per cent this year, but could not attribute any of that to telecasting.

As stated before, several of the athletic directors feel that telecasting cabled in did affect attendance to some extent. :

I do not believe that the small college attendance and high school attendance in the Southeastern Conference area was affected by television because most of these small college games are played either on Friday night or Saturday night when there is no direct telecasting or indirect telecasting.

Certainly that is true in high school. The Southeastern Conference had no sports program using television as the educational process other than movies except the indirect telecasting of football games on Sunday afternoon.

Television in the South has not developed to the point where definite

opinions can be stated as to its possible effect on attendance. However, it is the unanimous opinion — or almost the unanimous opinion — of the athletic directors in the Southeastern Conference — that if direct telecast of Southeastern games is permitted, that such procedure would almost ruin football in that area.

Mr. Chairman, that is a short report, but it is about all that is necessary, I think. It covers the situation in the Southeastern Conference area.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: The Eastern College Athletic Association will be represented by Robert Hall, Director of Athletics at Yale.

MR. ROBERT HALL: As you all know, we are in the major television area of the country. I imagine there are some ten million sets around the East, and a good many of the colleges in that area have had long experience with television.

At the E.C.A.C. meeting a few weeks ago it was decided that we would recommend to our membership, some ninety odd colleges, that there be no commitments made for live television, for 1951 until the N.C.A.A. meeting here in Dallas, and then after the report of Tom Hamilton's committee, we would then determine our course of action.

There is one institution in the E.C.A.C. that has very definite views in favor of live television. I think with that one exception the rest of the institutions, particularly those that have had live television, are of the opinion that it has had adverse effects on attendance.

We have given a lot of time to the problem, a lot of study, and that represents the judgment of the Television Committee of the E.C.A.C.

We believe in further experimentation. We believe that there should be a moratorium on live television, that delayed telecast, phonevision and other methods should be tried in cooperation with the industry.

All of our action, however, depends upon the outcome of the report of Tom Hamilton's Committee and the action of the N.C.A.A.

We are of the very strong opinion that any action to be effective, must be taken by the N.C.A.A. and must be national in its scope.

I believe that sums up our position.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: For the Big Ten Conference, our spokesman, Fritz Crisler, University of Michigan.

MR. FRITZ CRISLER: I have no formal report or written report to give you, but I will review very briefly the actions that we have taken in the Conference, the reasons for the action and the conclusions at which we have arrived so far as future policy is concerned.

Back last April the commissioner, Mr. Wilson, called a meeting of the Conference institutions and other sister institutions in the Middle West area for an exchange of views on television and what possible actions might be taken.

For one full day there was a full exchange of views with all of our institutions in that area. On the following day the Conference met in executive session and adopted a policy of banning live television for the 1950 season.

In the consideration, the problem was broken down into four major divisions and each one discussed separately and conclusions drawn on each one. Then at the conclusion, a summary was drawn on which we based our action.

The first major phase we discussed and considered was whether or not television would have an effect on attendance. We had had the experience of three years of television at some of our institutions. Others were not in the television area, but with that experience the conclusion was that we would be risking or likely risking a loss in attendance.

Up to that point I think it was felt that we had not suffered any

particular loss in attendance because of television, and we weren't absolutely sure that we would suffer the loss in '50, but from the information at hand, it was concluded that it would not be unlikely if attendance were affected. So rather than continue another year and risk being hurt a lot, it was thought we could get out and not suffer as great public reaction to the ban. This course was followed rather than to have "live" television for another year, risk being hurt a lot and then risk an increased public opinion if we took action against it for 1951.

The second major phase had to do with our responsibility to sister institutions, and it was concluded that each one individually did have a responsibility to other sister institutions in that area as well as other Conference institutions. For instance, in the Chicago area, which has a high set concentration, there was the possibility — with Chicago having four television stations — of four games being aired in competition with Northwestern and some other institution playing at Evanston on a particular afternoon.

It was felt that the alumni of those other institutions that were on television would not be likely to attend the Northwestern game, whereas, if those games were not televised in Chicago, it was not unlikely that some of the alumni of the other institutions would go out to Evanston to the game. So the answer and the conclusion we came to with regard to the second major division of the large problem was that we very definitely had a responsibility to sister institutions.

The third main division that we discussed was the matter of how we might offset any risk in loss of attendance by return in revenue.

The institution that sold their television rights the year before for the greatest amount, I think, got \$5,000 a game.

After investigating what the possibilities were in revenue return for the coming year, it was concluded so far as local sale was concerned, local sponsor in one institution's area, that we would not be able to get enough to offset the risk that we might be taking if we televised.

Certainly there is no way to get any help from the set owner. Our state legislatures would not offset any loss in revenue. We couldn't see how we might expect it from the television station or how we might get it from the set manufacturer. It wasn't possible to take it out of university funds, and so it was our conclusion that we would be taking almost the entire risk, that we saw no possibility of getting a return sufficient for all ten of our institutions to offset the possible reduction in attendance.

So the answer to the first three main divisions of the large problem that we discussed seemed to point to the wisdom of not televising.

The fourth major problem that was discussed was the matter of our responsibility to the public and what the reaction in public relations would be if we did ban "live" television.

We recognized that we did have a responsibility to the public, the shut-ins, to those who were unable to go to the game, to those who were not economically fixed so they could afford to attend the game. So we recognized without much hesitancy that there was a definite responsibility in public relations, especially so since nine of our institutions are state institutions and are dependent upon the various legislatures for appropriations to the university.

In order to meet that responsibility, we, as did the Southeastern Conference, made our films of the games available for television any time after the Sunday noon following the game played on Saturday.

We offered the films for sale, and one of our institutions sold those for \$20,000. The lowest, I think, that any institution got in the sale of them was \$600 per game, but the policy of the free use of films of all of our Conference games for television after Sunday noon was part of the principle in the ban of live television.

We hoped to study objectively during the 1950 season — the year of the ban — how we might adjust to television, how we might use television, because it was concluded that television certainly is here to stay. We wanted that time to study the possible ways and means by which we would adjust and accommodate to television.

One of the experiments that we did was a matter of theater television which I will not dwell on because I think you will have a report from Mr. O'Brien on that.

Another thing we hoped to study was the matter of phonevision which was on test in Chicago but unfortunately the test of this system was delayed.

Then we had to study the broad problem of the effect on attendance, and then at the conclusion of this season at our Conference meeting to arrive at a decision as to what policy we would follow for the coming year.

Our attendance was off on an average of about 2,500 per game throughout the season. We feel that we can account for that in inter-sectional games which our Conference teams played which were televised live. For instance, at the Northwestern-Navy game, which was televised in Baltimore, the attendance was 22,000 and the expectations were considerably greater than that. The University of Iowa, playing in Los Angeles area in 1947, drew 90,915. This year the University of Iowa played U.S.C. and drew around forty-odd thousand. Illinois in the Los Angeles area again had a similar attendance of forty odd thousand but a much larger attendance was expected and hoped for. So we rather concluded that our losses in attendance could be at least in part accounted for by the Conference games that were played in areas where television was live.

The effect of the delayed telecast of the films had a rather striking effect in some areas. In the area of one institution there were several quarterback clubs around the neighboring cities and with a telecast of the films of the game on Sunday the quarterback club attendance was almost killed. As a matter of fact, four of them suspended their meetings.

There was a big one in one city at which there was an average attendance of around five or six hundred per Monday noon and their attendance dropped below a hundred. Their lowest attendance, I think, was sixty.

The alumni club showings were killed with the Sunday telecast of the film. I say they were killed. Most of them suspended their meetings because the attendance was not there.

There was one interesting observation that all of us noted. While we banned television and none of our games were on live in that area, our gate sales were killed. At one institution the average gate sale when they did have a gate sale was between ten and twelve thousand dollars, and the gate sale this year fell below a thousand at every game. The lowest gate sale was \$268.

So after studying the various effects of television for a year, the Conference, at its December meeting, had the profound conviction that the action we took was a wise one and it was voted to reaffirm that same action for the coming season, contingent, of course, on what action might be taken here at this N.C.A.A. Convention.

Of course, we are as much confused as anybody else. We don't know where we are going. We don't know what the end result is going to be, but we do feel that there should be some way, if we are going to be able to live with television, of establishing box office television of some sort.

We are not sure how to achieve it, but at any rate, we are going to stand by again and not televise, contingent on possible action that might be taken here, because it is felt that that is the safest thing to do under the conditions that prevail now.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Thank you, Fritz. The Southwest Conference, Howard Grubbs.

MR. HOWARD GRUBBS: Mr. Wilson, Gentlemen: Television problems in the Southwest are not quite so acute as in other sections of the country because first, only three of our seven schools are in television areas, and second, we do not have the co-axial cable coming into our area from other areas.

Our policy during the past season was to allow live television only on sell-out games. Since the live television affected only the ratio of thirty to forty miles, we did not feel that the televising of the game in Dallas had any material effect on the gate receipts at Houston.

I believe that in so far as we are concerned, at least temporarily, that policy proved rather successful.

There are approximately 100,000 sets in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and approximately 55,000 sets in the Houston area.

We did have the post-game television by movies of all of our games beginning at two o'clock following the game on Saturday.

This post-game television had a tremendous audience in our area, and it is my belief and shared I believe by the entire Conference that this type of television did not affect our gate receipts and probably acted as an agent to create interest in football in our section and will probably be continued, subject, of course, to any regulations which this body may pass at this convention.

As for our future policy, action upon television was postponed until after the convention had an opportunity at this time to pass resolutions and make regulations that they see fit.

Our Conference, of course, will go along with anything that the N.C.A.A. desires to do in the matter.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: The Big Seven Conference, Reaves E. Peters.

MR. REAVES E. PETERS: My report will be very short.

First of all, we have seven schools in our conference. Only two have televised and they for only two seasons. The University of Nebraska televised at Omaha, 60-some miles away. They have approximately 47 thousand sets in the area.

In 1948 they had a very ordinary football team but sell-out crowds. In 1949 they had a fair football team and had sell-out crowds. In 1950 they had a very fine football team with sell-out crowds, but apparently no more demand for tickets than the previous two years.

At this time they do not know whether televising has had any appreciable effect or not. Their seating capacity is around 36,000 and ordinarily they will sell about 34,000 season tickets. So the effect probably is not too great there.

The other school that has televised for the past two seasons is the University of Oklahoma.

They have approximately 68 thousand sets in that area. It is increasing about 7,000 sets a month. There may be a drop in that, but they expect at least 100,000 sets by the season of 1951.

They believe that televising at the University of Oklahoma has affected attendance. The past two seasons their ticket sales in the City of Oklahoma City have dropped 15,000 tickets each year.

That has been partially made up by extra demand in other parts of the state.

The Conference has not taken any definite action and will not until the March meeting. What is done here will have an effect on what will be done in that meeting.

There has been some thought that televising of games in other areas, coming over the co-axial cable to Kansas City, has had some effect.

There is no statistical information on that but it is the feeling that

it has had an effect on the attendance of nearby games. But up until now our area is not saturated with stations or with sets. But the effect has been felt some.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: The Pacific Coast Conference, Wilbur Johns.

MR. WILBUR JOHNS: My report will of necessity be very short because this was the first time that I was notified that I was to make a report. However, we did have a meeting a short time ago and our commissioner presented some very interesting data that he had collected during the year. I will have to give that as much as I can from memory in order to give you the information we have.

We make comparisons both on attendance and on income. First, I think I should review our policy during the last year. We permitted television only on a conference basis. We did not permit a member institution the right to decide whether they would televise or not.

We decided if television was permitted in the conference it should be done in all situations where it was possible.

We then negotiated on the basis of a contract underwriting a certain attendance as based on the record of the past ten years or so. That guarantee was taken over by the sponsor on a percentage basis guaranteeing the top 20 per cent of the figure established for each game. We insisted that all games be televised.

Our experience was such that we found we had thirty games televised in our conference. Of the thirty, twenty-one of them failed to come up to the anticipated figure which had been established. Of the twenty-one, thirteen of those failed to come up to the figure when the guaranteeing figure was added to it.

We also found institutionally there was some variation in attendance and there were other factors entered into that. For example, in the Seattle area, the number of sets is very small compared to that in the Los Angeles area, and the same is true of the San Francisco area.

In the Seattle area they run just a little over 50,000 sets and in the Bay Area about 110,000, and in our area, right around 850,000 sets, that is in the Los Angeles area.

We found also that at the University of Washington they added 16,000 seats within the goal lines by adding a wing on their stadium, so that they should be expected normally to increase their attendance.

They had perhaps the most satisfactory experience relative to any loss or possible loss from television. But in the Los Angeles area there was a different story. I am going to confine these figures to my own institution because I happen to know just exactly what they are. We made comparisons with our '48 season because our schedule was identical with the '48 season with the exception of Illinois being an opponent in place of Northwestern as an intersectional game.

Our attendance was off 26 per cent, and our total revenue was off approximately 11 per cent, including income from television, so that we felt it was not a satisfactory experience. We were particularly concerned about the attendance.

One thing that hasn't been raised here, and which I think should be brought into this discussion, is the effect on the student attendance at games.

Our student attendance has fallen off very badly. As a matter of fact, students who have to pay a compulsory fee and have a free ticket to every game have lost interest, we have found, to the point where they have formed television parties at the various fraternity and sorority houses and save up their strength for the dance that night. When you begin losing the interest of the students, we think an important problem has developed.

In our whole approach — and again I am speaking now for my own institution — we are concerned about the effect on what we believe

to be an integral part of our athletic competition, and that is what we offer in the way of this competition for the spectator.

We are losing some of the benefits that we have cherished for so long, as to what we are contributing to the American way of life.

Again that is my own opinion. From the Conference standpoint, I believe our attendance figures show somewhere around a 19 per cent loss. Again this is from memory, and as I say, we did televise 30 games.

I am sorry this report is so sketchy, but as I say, I was not notified I was to make this report.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: The Television Committee has not listed any speaker from the Southern Conference. Is there any one here from the Southern Conference who could give the report?

We will proceed then. At this time I am going to call on Tom Hamilton, Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee, to introduce certain spokesmen who will speak on behalf of the television industry.

I would like to say this. When Tom was appointed Chairman it was a tough job. He and his committee, Ralph Furey and Bill Hunter, had many meetings, a great deal of correspondence, and worked very hard. Tom, on behalf of the N.C.A.A. we want to thank you for that great job you have done.

MR. TOM HAMILTON: I want to trace some of the action of the committee after we were appointed. We tried to assemble whatever information we could and found that that was quite sketchy and unsatisfactory, so we met with the representatives of the television networks and with their cooperation and agreement scheduled and authorized a joint survey to be conducted by an impartial survey company to get at the real facts in this big problem.

We have had the utmost in cooperation and friendly relationships with the industry representatives, and so far we have received from the National Opinion Research Center, who was authorized to conduct the survey, a preliminary report which all of you should have received. There was in addition to that a summary report of appendices which give a very good condensation of previous studies that have been done in this field.

All of you have contributed with statistics from your institutions toward compiling reliable information that can be evaluated and brought to some benefit of this Association.

Mr. Paul Sheatsley, the Director of the N.O.R.C., is here, and I would like to ask him to come up and summarize the findings and results of the work that has been done to date on the attendance figures.

You realize it was done only on the attendance figures. We did not authorize or try to get into the habits behind attendance which was desirable, but a bit too expensive for us at the present time.

MR. PAUL SHEATSLEY: Before I review these figures, I certainly would like to express our appreciation to all of you who cooperated and made these attendance data possible.

It has been a big job for all of us and without your cooperation we could never have gotten it done. That goes, too, for the television networks.

They volunteered to collect from every television station in the nation a complete account of every game that has been televised for the last four years. They collected all that information, and it was only through that contribution that we could make this analysis.

I would also like, of course, to thank Homer Cook and the N.C.A.A. Statistical Bureau for his help. I am sorry we have no more detailed figures at this time. This whole job was done in quite a rush. It

hasn't been too long since the football season ended and almost immediately after that we ran into the Christmas holidays.

Many of these returns were still coming in last week, and some of these figures that have been distributed among you, I received only yesterday over the telephone. We hope to have a more detailed and refined analysis available later on in March or April. But for the time being I think these basic tables that have been distributed today tell us pretty much the story in general of television effects on attendance during the last year or two.

(The report, as distributed, is printed on Pages 147-148).

I would like to run through them briefly. First, I might explain the 1947-'48 average you see on the first page.

You will notice those first two columns say "Percentage Change, From 1947-1948 Average," and then under that "1949-1950."

In order to evaluate football attendance in a given year, you have to have some base with which to compare to see whether it has gone up or down.

We felt that the most logical base would be a combination of the 1947 and 1948 figures averaged and adjusted for the number of games played.

We took two seasons because football teams customarily engage in home and home arrangements, so that one year they might play a game with the same opponent in a stadium which seats only 25,000. The next year they might play at their own stadium which might seat 50,000 and a combination of two years, we thought, would give a fairer base.

Furthermore, 1949 was an all-time high in football attendance, and it might not be fair to compare 1950 only with '49. Finally, the years 1947 and 1948 averaged seemed to be a pretty good base because TV was certainly a negligible factor those two seasons.

If we look on the first line there, "All Colleges," we can see that 1949 was a pretty good year for college football attendance in general for all colleges. It was up 3.3 per cent over the 1947-'48 average.

In 1950 attendance held pretty close to the 1947-'48 average. It was off three-tenths of one per cent. For 1949-'50, as we see, attendance dropped 3½ per cent overall.

The interesting finding, I think, in regard to the subject which we are discussing today, is the attendance at those colleges which are exposed to television, which are in television areas, compared with attendance at colleges which are outside of television areas and are unaffected by that medium.

For all colleges all over the country, look at that 1950 middle column there. We see that colleges in television areas lost 4.2 per cent of their base or '47-'48 average attendance. Colleges outside the television areas, however, showed a 9.3 per cent gain in attendance over the same base period.

That relationship holds true pretty much in every district. There are only two exceptions — one here in the Southwest where the colleges in the television areas showed a very large gain, while the colleges outside of the TV area showed a smaller gain, and that situation is also true to a smaller extent in the Missouri Valley or West Central District. In all the other areas, however, it appears that attendance is off much more among those colleges which are exposed to television, not just those which televise their own games, but which are in television areas.

New England and the East appear to be hardest hit.

Looking to the middle column for New England, for instance, we see the attendance for colleges in the television area in New England has fallen off 28 per cent. Outside the television areas in New England, football attendance was up one per cent.

Again in the East, in the television areas, attendance dropped 23 per cent. Outside of the television areas in that district attendance rose 33 per cent. That is pretty much the story on table one.

Two shows how attendance varies in relation to performance in and out of TV areas. As might be expected, teams which are successful, which win the high proportion of their games, draw a better crowd than poor teams. Both inside television areas and outside television areas, that holds true as would obviously be expected.

We see that in television areas the teams which won 75 per cent or more of their games increased their attendance 15 per cent. Those who had poor seasons fell off 23 per cent, and outside of television areas the good teams increased their attendance 12 or 13 per cent. The poorer ones held just about the same.

The significant relationship, however, is the comparison between the two figures on each horizontal line where we see that with two groups of colleges having equal performance records, those in television areas gained less attendance or lost more attendance as the case may be. For instance, in that top group, teams which won 75 per cent or more of their games, lost one or two all season, in television areas they picked up 10 per cent, but outside they picked up 12½ per cent.

In the second group, still good teams — they won more than half their games — they lost maybe two, three or four. In the television areas their attendance fell off 3 per cent, but outside of television areas, teams with that performance gained 13.8 per cent, and particularly television appears to affect teams with poorer performance records.

Those which won less than half their games saw a sharp drop in their attendance in TV areas, whereas, if they were not exposed to television, their attendance held pretty steady.

Table three gives us a little data on the relation of attendance to what has been referred to as television saturation, the number of sets in the area.

There are eight areas in which more than half the population, according to the latest estimates, November 1, had TV sets. Those 8 areas cover 35 member institutions who play football, and for all those 35 colleges in those heavily saturated television areas, attendance was off 18.3 per cent.

As you see, where saturation is less, 40 to 49, 30 to 39 and 20 to 29 areas, attendance is fairly steady. It is off a little bit from the base period of '47-'48. With less than 20 per cent saturation, there doesn't seem to be any adverse effect at all. As a matter of fact, in areas without television as we saw in the other table, college attendance improved 9.3 per cent and in very lightly saturated areas, where only one family in ten or one in five has a set, attendance was up 11 per cent.

The bottom two lines of that table three emphasize, however, the importance of heavy saturation, the effect of that, on attendance.

For all those colleges in areas where 30 per cent or more of families own television sets, attendance was off 10 per cent for all colleges. Outside those areas, either no television at all or less than 30 per cent of set owners, it was up 10.7 per cent.

Table four shows how major and minor college attendance was affected. I think the only point to be made out of that table is that we do not find any great adverse effect on the smaller schools as a result of television.

Both inside and outside of television areas the minor colleges did less well than the major colleges. In television areas the minor colleges lost 7.2 per cent. The major colleges lost only 4 per cent. Outside of television areas the minor colleges gained only one and a half per cent. The major colleges gained 10½ per cent.

As you can see, the minor colleges were affected relatively less in television areas than outside.

Table five does not give any breakdown by TV areas. It simply shows the attendance changes in the eight major conferences from the 1947-'48 average.

I thought you might be interested in that. As I said, I am sorry we do not have more complete results today, but I think the implications of these figures are pretty clear. I think it would be hard to deny on the basis of this that television has an adverse effect on attendance.

The colleges that are exposed to it, those that are in television areas, suffer from it more than those who are outside the areas. They either gained less in attendance than the unexposed teams did or they lost more. The real good teams, the successful ones, undefeated teams, still gained slightly even though they were exposed to television. Their attendance is up, but within any performance group, the teams outside the television area show better trends of attendance and especially is this true among the weaker teams.

Finally, that saturation figure in table three shows pretty clearly that when you get a high level of set owners in the area, attendance is affected. Those are the facts.

Of course, the interpretation of these figures and appropriate action to take on the basis of them is up to you. Our job is simply to collect and compile them and present them to you, but there are two points I would like to call to your attention before I retire.

I would like to emphasize that there are many local differences. I think it is unfair to say television hurts attendance "period." It does not hurt attendance in every case, in every area, in every situation.

As we see in two of the eight geographical districts, colleges inside television areas gained more attendance than those outside, and there are always exceptions to every rule. I don't think there can be any one answer for every institution.

If you have been hit by television, it doesn't necessarily mean it is bad for everybody else, or vice versa.

Secondly, I would like to make the point that these figures show that television has had an adverse effect on football attendance, but I would like to point out that that is not the same thing as the televising of football games. In other words, suppose you banned all football telecasting next year, there was no football on the air Saturday afternoons, we might conceivably find the same situation next year. That is, colleges in television areas, might suffer attendance losses larger than those outside because other television programs would still be on the air, and it is the medium itself which is causing the drop in attendance.

I just wanted to call that to your attention, that this shows only the medium itself is having an effect and not necessarily the televising of football games.

MR. HAMILTON: I believe you can understand why your committee and the television industry representatives have a lot of confidence in the ability of the N.O.R.C.

We undertook this job together with the industry and they have cooperated and respected our discussions and rights and views, and I feel that we have a splendid base for future relationships. We are honored, and I think will be informed, by the representatives of the industry who are here today.

The first one I would like to introduce is Mr. H. M. Beville, Jr., who is the head of research for the National Broadcasting Company. He probably has a lot of other titles I don't know about, but it has been a pleasure to work with him. I am sure you will enjoy hearing from him.

MR. H. M. BEVILLE, JR.: It is indeed a pleasure to be here today. I certainly appreciate the fine spirit of cooperation and wonderful opportunity that we have had to work with Tom Hamilton's Television Committee since the meeting in New York last January.

You may recall at that time Mr. Joseph McConnell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, represented the networks and Mr. McConnell offered to the N.C.A.A. on behalf of the networks at that time every possible assistance on the part of the industry to study and approach a solution to the problem of handling the televising of college games.

Mr. Sheatsley has already outlined the work that the N.O.R.C. has done with particular reference to the analysis of attendance figures.

It is, I think, a very good job in so far as it has gone. It is unfortunate that time between the close of the season and this meeting did not permit a more complete report and analysis.

We recognized that problem when we first went into this matter with the N.C.A.A. Television Committee. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons — aside from funds — that we decided to approach the problem on an attendance analysis basis was the fact that it was the one type of an approach that we could use from a research standpoint which offered any promise of turning up results that would be at all indicative by the time of this meeting. Even so, as Mr. Sheatsley has pointed out, the report is not complete and probably will not be finished until sometime in March.

The fact that Mr. Sheatsley referred to at the close of his talk, the analysis so far has been made strictly on the basis of comparing football attendance in television areas in contrast with colleges outside of television areas is, of course, one of the weaknesses of the data we now have.

It is planned to go ahead with the analyses in which the N.O.R.C. will attempt to relate these attendance trends to the actual telecasting of games in the area. That, of course, will be a much more definitive indication as to whether this effect that we see in these over-all figures is coming strictly from the fact there are live telecast games on the air or whether the effect may be just from television itself regardless of what kind of programming is on the air on Saturday afternoon.

As far as we are concerned, after looking at these figures, our conclusion is that they do not sustain the contention that has often been made. The statement has been made, and I have even heard it made from the platform here today, that television is ruining collegiate football attendance or that its effects are staggering on affecting attendance at games.

We know there is an effect. It is certainly indicated here. Still, as I say, we do not know exactly how much, and we do not know in any detail what other factors are also at work.

There are a great many other factors which the N.O.R.C. themselves have outlined in their preliminary report to us that do have an effect upon attendance. These are factors completely aside from television. There are fifteen of them here, but just as an example, there is the long-range economic fact, changes in income, employment, ticket prices, as they may operate differentially in different areas, team performance, which has only been studied in very broad outline, weather, long-range change in leisure habits, local interest in football, the individual game's attractiveness and the promotion behind the game.

These are just a few of the factors. I think it is particularly important, though, that we do analyze these figures in terms of change in price of football tickets which I happened to see in an article in the

paper this morning is a factor that football coaches felt had been important in affecting college football attendance.

That factor certainly has to be studied, and it is one of the factors on which we have information, but there just hasn't been time to analyze it.

Of course, another factor is college enrollment. One of the speakers here this afternoon made reference to the fact that student attendance at games is falling off. Of course, student enrollment is falling off. The over-all picture for the country as developed by the University of Cincinnati, making this analysis each year, shows that enrollment in colleges this year, full-time enrollment, is off 11 per cent from last year. Last year it was down several per cent from the preceding year.

When you look at some of the individual, major institutions and some of those that are in television areas, we find drops of enrollment as high as 25 to 30 per cent in individual cases, so certainly that is a factor, and that has to be taken into account also in our further study of these figures.

Weather, about which normally you think nothing can be done — and that is true — nevertheless has an effect, and this year, I think, had a terrific effect in the Eastern and New England areas where we had a severe hurricane and storm on November 25, the date when many of the traditional games were played and when attendance figures dropped down to a very low level. That particular weather phenomenon has to be studied also in its effect upon these figures this year for the Eastern and New England area.

Those are just some of the factors that still have to be studied.

I am giving you this from the research standpoint because I am essentially a research man and have worked with the committee on this project.

I think I ought to point out now, however, a few other aspects of this problem. We know that there is some effect here. We don't know what the degree of that effect is.

As I said before, we think that the degree is much less than some of the contentions that have been made in the past.

Let's look at the other side of the picture, though. What are the benefits that television offers to colleges?

We television networks have a public service responsibility to our viewers to give them the kind of programming, the kind of attractions they want. We are required by law to do that.

You have a number of public service obligations also, public responsibilities. Mr. Crisler referred to those in his talk, and I think it is worthwhile to take a look at what some of those may be.

I have heard in talking to certain of the N.C.A.A. Television Committee frequent reference to the fact that the N.C.A.A. colleges have an obligation to foster a growing interest in sports.

We feel that television as a medium for reaching the masses is a device by which greater interest in sports on a broader base can be stimulated than by any means that has so far come on the scene.

We think the effect of reaching the youth who are particularly susceptible to instructions and influences of television is a very vital factor for the future of all sports.

We think that it can build future fans. That may be a long-time trend, but I am sure, and we are sure, that that can be done.

We think television is a medium that can keep football as part of the American way of life, and it certainly is that. That is one aspect that it seems to me is a public responsibility that the N.C.A.A. members have.

There is a second one and that is to contribute to the over-all public relations and educational objectives of your organizations and your institutions. Whether you represent public or private institutions you

are going to be calling more and more on the public for financial support, as I understand, by all the trends and all we hear and what I read in the papers and from what I know from talking to people of educational institutions. In other words, the rank and file of your alumni, taxpayers and others will be approached because of the squeeze that is on today for financing of educational institutions.

There is a third aspect of this obligation to the public, and that is one which I think impresses itself upon us today more than any other and that is our growing national emergency.

The period ahead is going to be a difficult one for us and for you, too. We in the television industry know that the number of sets that will be produced in this coming year will probably be less than 50 per cent of the number produced in 1950. If we make 50 per cent, it will be surprising.

That is one of the effects of the national emergency upon the business. You are not going to have as many new television owners or as rapidly increasing saturation in 1951 as you had in 1950. In fact, you may never see that same rate of growth again, at least, not for some time to come.

We are also faced with the situation, as you are, where many thousands, hundreds of thousands, of young men, probably students of your institutions and alumni, are going to be in camps, to some degree hospitals.

We are being impressed daily by the people from Washington with the need for devoting as much TV time as possible as a morale factor in this situation.

These men would normally probably be able to attend college football games, but certainly they would, I am sure, resent any action that might deprive them of the possibility of seeing them on television.

That brings me around to the question of why are we here today? Why are the networks here today? I can tell you one thing. We are not here today because the telecasting of college games is more profitable to us than the programming of some other type. In other words, we can program with other types of shows, but just to go back and look at the past and for most of us in the network television business, we have a long history in the network radio business.

N.B.C. and all the radio networks have carried college football programming on a sustaining basis for many years on Saturday afternoon.

Why did we do that? We didn't do that because we couldn't sell time on Saturday afternoon to commercial sponsors who might put on some other kind of program.

We did that because we felt our listeners wanted football on Saturday afternoon. We think that Saturday afternoon football is a basic American tradition, and the public wants it and we want to give it to them.

We have been doing that with radio, and we, of course, would like to be able to do it with television. But on the other hand, we could program commercially on Saturday afternoon, and of course, if we have as one speaker recommended here this afternoon, a moratorium on live telecasting, we would have to program in some other fashion on Saturday afternoon.

We would then build up a tradition for some other kind of programming at that particular time, and new program habits would be established in television that might be pretty difficult to break. So we are here actually today in an attempt to point out to you that we have a public service obligation to discharge, and that we want to help discharge that.

We certainly do not want to do anything or urge you to do anything that is going to hurt your situation, that is going to hurt collegiate

athletics, football attendance or anything else. But we do feel that we have an obligation to work with you.

We would like to feel we can continue to work with you as we have in this past year. We have this research project behind us. That was a necessary step to give us the foundation upon which we could work to find a solution to the problem.

We will be able to pin-point the areas where this problem is greatest when we get the complete report, and we will be able to devise a new approach. I am sure we can handle the problem.

We think our joint approach has borne good fruit this year, and we hope and suggest that we can continue to work with you in the year to come.

We, of course, would like very much to see some arrangement whereby live telecasting could be permitted, and we think that some arrangement could be worked out.

To that end we would like to suggest to you that the N.C.A.A. have a committee, whether it is the present committee or a different one. We would be pleased to work with any group you designate and to give that committee the authority to work with us in planning, experiments, that may produce the answer that we are looking for.

If we can have that, if we can continue to go along as we have in the past year, I am sure that we can serve our mutual interest and the public interest to the full extent.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like to introduce Mr. Mickelson, one of the Vice Presidents of Columbia Broadcasting System who is present for this meeting.

MR. SIG MICKELSON: I would just like to point out to the meeting, thirteen months ago I was sitting comfortably in Minneapolis, Minnesota, having nothing to do with television. Things have changed enormously since that time. As a matter of fact, during much of that time, I wished I could have been out there instead of being mixed up in the television business which is about as serious and tough a mill as you can get involved in.

We have had an interesting time doing this study, working with your group toward the end of trying to bring some sense out of television and its relationship to athletics.

It has been interesting; but of course, you run into that old question again of what statistics mean.

I think you have all heard the story. There are three kinds of lies — lies, white lies and statistics.

I suppose there are all kinds of questions, all kinds of methods of interpreting statistics as they are presented.

The case of television, on the basis of the report you have heard here today, does not look good considering its influence on football attendance.

Fritz Crisler mentioned the fact that of the Big Ten games telecast in the East last year, the Northwestern-Navy game showed a sharp decline at the box office under expectations.

I might point out that I know of two Big Ten games which were played in the East last year. One was the Army-Michigan game. As a matter of fact, the box office there was so tight that Reynard the Fox had to slip in by truck the night before in order to get a place to watch in Yankee Stadium. In other words, the Northwestern-Navy game was not telecast live. It was carried in film the next afternoon.

The principal reason that I was interested in being introduced and having just a chance to talk a minute is the fact I think you men have an enormously important responsibility, and I think we do as well.

I was in a public meeting of business men in a large city not long

ago when a prominent government official — I don't know whether he was trying to frighten the group or not, but I suspect he wasn't completely — pointed out, and this is almost a direct quote: There is about a 50-50 chance that your children within the next twenty years will be in Communist slave labor camps.

That hit me squarely between the eyes. I have a small, fat, little, under-a-year-old boy at home. It is a pretty serious outlook for American civilization.

I think you men have an enormously important responsibility. If there is anything that is going to save the United States, it certainly is going to the independence, the initiative, the daring, the swash-buckling attitude of the American citizens, and I suppose there is no place that cultivates that attitude of independence quite like athletics, not necessarily college athletics only, but certainly athletics.

I simply wanted to point out here that we do have a medium at our command now, television, which for the first time in all history, any kind of technological history, has made it possible for us to bring sports to the masses.

This is an opportunity to put sports on the broadest possible base. I know that can hurt you where it really hurts the most — in the pocketbook.

I know that it can restrict the sports participation, the sports programs, of colleges if the effect of television at the box office is really severe. But I think you should bare in mind that there is this possibility now to really bring sports to the masses as it has never been brought before and to cultivate in the entire population of the country that interest in sports, that attitude, which grows out of sports.

I think all of us here know that sports really give us that aggressive attitude, that attitude of independence, that attitude which can make a country strong and keep it strong enough to fight back any kind of adversity.

I simply ask that whatever decisions you make here, that you give us an opportunity to make use of this medium to put sports on this mass participation and mass interest basis.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like to introduce Mr. Les Arries, Sports Director of Dumont Networks.

MR. LES ARRIES: I want you to know when we started to work with you we told you that we wanted to find out the answers ourselves along with you.

We have found out some of the answers, and I just hope that the mechanism can be set up by your organization which will allow us to continue to work with you and find out just how much of this decline in attendance is due to the telecasting of the games themselves, how much of it is due to just television, and how much of it is due to the other variables that we know and you know exist and that the report does not show.

MR. HAMILTON: Representing the Manufacturers Association, Mr. Dan Halpin, RCA.

MR. DAN HALPIN: My basic purpose in being here today is to merely thank you gentlemen for the very excellent cooperation that you have rendered the television industry and particularly to express the hope that we can find a method and a means to work with you and with this great new medium of understanding and communications.

It is a privilege to be here, and it is a privilege to be able to send you from time to time information and material which we think may be interesting and helpful to you in the consideration of this important problem.

Two weeks ago in Philadelphia we heard a presentation of the lat-

est Jordan Survey. The Radio Manufacturers Association was willing to print that survey and mail it to you for your consideration.

We believe that a survey of that sort can merely be a guide, as any survey can be, to our business or to your organization.

We do believe that the survey done by Jordan is important in one respect. It is important in that having been made by Jerry Jordan, it is considered in the expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars for baseball broadcast rights. There is no paternalism or emotionalism in the Jordan Survey as such.

We realize being made by Jerry Jordan, because his father is Vice President of N. W. Ayer, that some people may feel there is some bias in the survey. We don't think so, and we hope it may be helpful to you.

We would like to mail to you, from time to time, other information that becomes available on this particular subject.

The radio and television manufacturers in the country have been anxious to be helpful in the problem that we face here today. The Hoffman organization on the Coast, according to Bill Hunter, did a very creditable job in attempting to work out a solution to a difficult problem in that area.

We are hopeful that as occasions arise in the future, that the manufacturers can be considered in relation to any further problems that you may have.

I think in the long run there is one point that over the next few years will become more and more evident and that is the age of television set or age of ownership. You will find after a two-year period your attendance among television set owners will be the equal or better than your attendance from non-television set owners.

There have been ten million sets put out since 1946. The sets are out. There will be television programming. Possibly by the end of 1951 there will be some fifteen million sets in existence.

We do believe as your ownership increases, people will want to get out and see your events. We believe with the events exposed to many more millions of people, we can in the long run be helpful to the attendance at college football.

I think the matter sums itself up into a very fundamental principle — good game; good gate.

And there is another principle of the show business involved. People like to go and see a performance in the flesh as it were. Once having been attracted to it, they want to go out and see it.

I think the baseball people in their approach to this problem of television, in deciding to work with it and trying to harness it for the mutual benefit of all concerned, hope to do and will do a very creditable job.

Again, I want to thank you on behalf of the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association and to say that if there is anything further we can do, we would enjoy working with you.

MR. HAMILTON: One interesting experiment that was conducted this fall was the one in theater television which Fritz Crisler mentioned. We have here Mr. Robert O'Brien of United Paramount Theatres, Inc. who is responsible for that experiment, and would you tell us briefly about your experience please.

MR. ROBERT H. O'BRIEN: As a preface to a description of our experiment with the Big Ten football games this fall in certain of our theaters, I would like to give you just a little background leading up to the development of theater television to the rather limited state of development that it has reached.

Starting in about 1939 Paramount Pictures commenced to experiment with theater television hoping to be able to bring in to the theaters simultaneously with the occurrence of the events, those events

which through experience we thought might turn out to be attractive in a theater.

We didn't anticipate, of course, at that time that complexities of this kind would arise in connection with broadcast television. I won't attempt to discuss those. You have heard a great deal on that question today. There are certain highlights that do stand out which might be solved by the passage of further time but they seem sort of blunt at their edges now.

Television on a broadcast basis appears to concentrate. It appears to attract the greatest number of spectators to the top event. We had the experience in our theaters with the Joe Louis-Wolcott fight where, on the night of that fight, our theaters were empty. The reason I think is the attractiveness of the TV program.

If television has the best program, I believe it will have the best audience. If it has a mediocre program, I believe it will have a mediocre audience. If it has a poor program, it will have a limited audience just as we do in our theaters.

I don't think the comparisons are as direct or simple as I have made them because there is the convenience and absence of price on television and all those other considerations.

However, coming up to 1949 we had utilized in our theater in New York, the New York Paramount, several different kinds of events. We had carried the Churchill speech, the Republican and Democratic Conventions in 1948, the Joe Louis-Walcott fight and a number of other things which we put on on a wholly experimental basis.

Each of those, of course, was rather scattered and disconnected, and the first occasion we had to bring about any systematic approach to the use of theater television was in connection with the Big Ten schedule last year. When we learned that the Big Ten had decided to withdraw from broadcast television, we felt that that presented a fine opportunity to test theater television on an exclusive basis because we had already discovered that except for a limited number of kinds of things, theater television is not attractive if the same event is on broadcast television. So we talked to "Tug" Wilson and his associate Big Ten athletic directors.

We had nothing to do with their decision to withdraw from broadcast television. As a result of our later discussions it was decided that we would carry the Illinois games in two theaters in Chicago and the Michigan games in one theater in Detroit.

We had one RCA installation in one of the theaters in Chicago which is direct projection simultaneously with the event. The other was a Paramount installation which is an intermedial process. A 35 millimeter print is developed and that in turn is projected on the screen.

We used the same kind of equipment in the Paramount Theater in Detroit. We had a difficult time to make this thing known at the outset. The first games were not very encouraging from the standpoint of attendance. Nevertheless, they built up from Saturday to Saturday.

In Detroit the building up was not too pronounced. In Illinois on the game of November 18 between Illinois and Ohio State, the two theaters were filled, and I think we turned away perhaps enough people to fill two more theaters.

On the following Saturday when Illinois played Northwestern, we had a similar experience, although not quite as large a crowd.

Summing up the experience, I would say that number one, theater television demonstrated during this past fall that it is attractive, that is the public likes it. Those who saw it enjoyed the picture. They liked the crowd around them. It was closer to the atmosphere you would find at a stadium. The play, of course, came over in extremely

fine detail on an 18 by 24 screen. In all respects, I would say the public reaction was very, very good.

Now, as to the second question which we talked to the Big Ten about — and by no means do we have strong or firm convictions on this. Assuming that broadcast television does concentrate, and the evidence at this point indicating, as it does, that it tends to skim off the crowds elsewhere in favor of the people who watch the big game whatever it may be; theater television, I believe, offers a means of controlling that. It occurs on a closed circuit. It can't be received over an ordinary television set. It is carried in only to the theaters which have receiving equipment. So I should say that someone who fears the effects of broadcast television either on the gate of the game that is being carried or on the gates of sister institutions, theater television may offer a way out on that because those responsible for the game, or whatever the event may be, can select the communities they want the game to be shown in. They can exclude those areas where they don't want it to be shown. Once having selected the communities, they can select theaters within those communities, one or two or three based upon seating capacity and the extent to which they want to let this thing develop, or they can hold it down to whatever figure they like.

Finally I would say that theater television tends again to restore or comes closer to restoring the old competitive tensions which existed. If a fellow wanted to make a choice between one football game, a college game at \$4 or whatever the price might be, and a high school game at \$2, he could decide which he wanted to pay and see the game he wanted to see.

With television you don't have that sort of decision. You can see the game free. With theater television, on the other hand, he does have the admission price to meet so that there is a factor in there that tends to restore that old equilibrium which existed before broadcast television came in.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: We are now ready to hear the report of the Television Committee. It is a pleasure again to re-introduce Tom Hamilton who spent so much time and work on this report.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like to read at this time a report that your committee, Ralph Furey, Bill Hunter and I, have prepared.

In making this report to you the Television Committee fully realizes that we are dealing with one of the major scientific developments in modern life, and we present our information and views to you with a very real sense of humility and a realization of the inadequacy of mere individuals attempting to interpret and understand the whole scope of a communication revolution. Many of us have witnessed the great changes in American life from the introduction of the automobile, the changes of habit that have come with the introduction of the telephone, and then the radio. We have seen the change from silent pictures to sound, from black and white to color, and realize that this is an ever-changing and progressive world. We have witnessed the absorption of these technological advances into the full pattern of our daily and economic life.

When it is recognized that television may very well prove to be one of the biggest technical and economic changes to appear on the horizon of this generation — plus the fact that television may also turn out to be the greatest motivating force for social and cultural change for possibly several generations — it should indicate the need for most careful thinking and action by people caught in television's path.

Today we all meet here more or less like a Board of Trustees to study and evaluate the effect of a new scientific development on our work and responsibilities. Individually and collectively we direct the

destinies and control the fate of athletics and physical training of our young men and women in an early formative period of their lives. These activities will go forward for greater benefit or retreat in accordance with our collective wisdom and energy. Therefore, we sincerely recommend that you devote serious thought and study to the subject of television, for whether or not it has affected you as yet, it is a certainty that it will.

Television first made its appearance about ten years ago and a sports program of the University of Pennsylvania football games was produced in 1940 with only 700 television sets in Philadelphia. Since 1946 there has occurred a most phenomenal growth of this infant industry. This table shows some of the picture of this growth.

Date	Sets	Date	Sets
Jan. 1 1947 —	7,000	Jan. 1 1950 —	3,950,000
Jan. 1 1948 —	190,000	Jan. 1 1951 —	10,500,000
Jan. 1 1949 —	1,000,000	Jan. 1 1955 —	30,000,000

As of January 1, 1951, with an estimated 9,200,000 television sets, there are 107 stations servicing 63 markets. By the same date 1952, barring war curtailment, there will be about 14,000,000 sets. By 1955 it is believed there will be some 30,000,000 sets in use and a possible 1200 stations. When we consider that there are now some 81,000,000 radio sets produced, and with the advance of television, we must recognize that we are dealing with a terrific force like a powerful wind of gale velocity. We are already feeling the first breezes of this hurricane, and knowing the devouring strength of the vortex of this cyclonic power, it behooves us to plot our course to the safe semi-circle of this storm, and like the great clipper ships of sailing days, use the helping winds to ride more swiftly toward our own goals.

This committee has concerned itself primarily with the effect of television on college football and most of this report will pertain to that field. However, the subject is so large and is influencing other activities so much that we would be foolish not to observe what is happening in other areas.

Take the movie industry. Surveys conducted in New York show that television owners went to the movies 20 to 30 per cent less often and tabulations of amusement tax receipts from Chicago theaters in 1949 show a decline every month in theater business. For the last six months in 1949, the average decrease was 12.13 per cent. Then in the month of January, 1950, the drop was 23.40 per cent. In Columbus with 71,000 sets in use, taxes from movies showed a decrease for 1950 of 20.25 per cent. Harrisburg, which has practically no television, showed for five months an increase of 6.31 per cent. Out of some 19,000 movie houses in the United States, 680 closed their doors between January 1, 1950, and July 1, 1950. At the same time in Canada, which has practically no television, attendance at movies increased, and 562 new theaters opened their doors.

We have received statements that most other sports have felt the adverse effect of television on their attendance with one or two exceptions like the "Roller Derby." Professional boxing, in particular, has been hurt. It was reported that 25,000,000 people saw the Louis - Charles heavyweight title fight on television, although the ring attendance was only 22,000. The gate was \$205,370, compared to a \$262,000 gate for a featherweight title fight that was not televised.

Jerry Jordan has presented an excellent report on major and minor league attendance in baseball. He enumerates five major factors affecting baseball attendance in 1950, which caused the majors to drop off 13.7 per cent and the minors 19 per cent, which represents a loss of 8,000,000 customers. Three minor leagues and thirteen teams have folded. The minor leagues are seriously concerned over the effect of major leagues' radio and television competition which caused their

revenue to be curtailed. The franchise of Newark has been shifted to Ottawa, Canada, like the Jersey City team which moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, on account of the radio and television competition with Yankee, Giant and Dodger aircasts. Pacific Coast, International League and American Association attendance in 1950 all decreased by more than 500,000 each. There is a strong feeling that when co-axial cables make the telecasting of major league games available in any community, it will be impossible for the minor leagues to continue at all unless some effective method of controlling the major league telecasts is permitted.

Final professional football statistics are not available to us at this time, but as of November 2nd, with forty-two games played in 1950 versus forty-one in 1949, the total attendance for 1950 had dropped by 85,530 fans, with six teams ahead in attendance and seven below 1949 figures. Probably the most interesting situation was given by the Los Angeles Rams. In 1949 the Rams and the Bears drew 86,080 fans at Los Angeles not televised, and in 1950 when they televised, only 18,219 showed up. Yet in a play-off game at the end of the season without television, the same two teams drew 83,501.

The Los Angeles Rams were the only professional team that televised in their own local area.

However, in all the foregoing cases, we have been discussing the influence of television on professional or commercial activities. The aim of these organizations is to make money, and all the management and players can be expected to assume some competitive risk in the business world.

Our problem is different. True, we are interested in dollars, but it is only because they are the only medium by which we can pay for the conducting of athletic and physical training programs so essential in the education of our youth. Schools have been criticized for being so commercial in their attitudes, but it is a reflex action due to the burden of carrying the budget for the physical side of our kids' training. A great part of our college athletic economics depends on the football attendance and a good many people have lost sight of the fact that in purchasing tickets, they are providing substantial support to the running of all the other sports and athletic facilities at most of our institutions. On the first N.C.A.A. questionnaire we asked the question of what proportion of the athletic budget did football receipts contribute. Not many of the schools answered, but of the ones that did, the per cent ran from around 11 per cent to 158 per cent and the average was about 72 per cent. Where the per cent ran over 100 per cent, it is assumed that football receipts exceeded the budget and were used for other collegiate purposes or placed in reserve for the building of additional athletic facilities.

It is no news to anyone of us that all the schools of this country are faced with a serious financial problem to operate under the rising costs of the present day. If the athletic budget is not balanced, either the program must be cut back or the money be obtained by greater taxes from the people. Maybe the latter is the way our program should be sponsored, but right now football revenue represents a very large pillar in our economic structure, and to have this pillar knocked down or weakened will bring the same sort of chaos and destruction to our physical training as suddenly removing the Federal Reserve Bank from our national economy. No, we are not just interested in the dollars that come in from football, we are morally bound to protect the great and essential role that athletics and physical training must continue to play in bringing up our kids right in this country of ours.

Jerry Jordan, who spoke at this meeting last year, has made a very thorough and interesting study of the effect of television on attendance and we all are very much in his debt for unearthing a vast amount of

material and pointing the way for research on the subject. He has built a case around an hypothesis that attendance only suffers during the novelty period of ownership of a television set, and when this wears off, attendance will be increased. This idea has been pushed and distributed by the Radio and Television Manufacturers Association, and we all will be very happy if this theory turns out to be true.

Other surveys and countless opinions have been rendered on the subject, so that it became quite clear to your committee that it was necessary to investigate and study the problem from a scientific viewpoint, and determine the real facts in the case as soon as practicable. Therefore, with the approval of the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee, we met with the representatives of the four television networks and worked out with them a plan to co-sponsor a survey to be conducted by an impartial professional survey company. The National Opinion Research Center affiliated with the University of Chicago was selected after considering the proposals of several outstanding firms. They studied previous surveys and reports and submitted a preliminary study last summer which was mailed to you, and undoubtedly you are all familiar with it. All N.C.A.A. members were requested to send in their attendance data for 1947, 1948, 1949 and after the season the record of 1950 was requested. A full evaluation cannot be given at this time, but has been promised in March or April. Nevertheless, enough information has been assembled and evaluated to indicate some definite trends, which present the basis for our recommendation.

The information now assembled was distributed to members entering this meeting and has already been covered by Mr. Sheatsley of N.O.R.C.

In addition we have taken some steps to investigate what television is doing to high school football and find a great deal of concern and some reports of damage, but the information is too fragmentary to be conclusive.

Your committee feels that television does have an adverse effect on college football attendance and unless brought under some control threatens to seriously harm the nation's overall athletic and physical system. True, a few schools may profit and grow into greater powers, but the rank and file schools will be reduced and the wide-spread play of football and other sports will be greatly diminished due to decreased budgets. I ask you why this should happen. But I feel that it will happen if we continue to have a few schools telecast and the remainder scramble around for the crumbs that are left. Under the present system of advertisers sponsoring TV games, it is not possible for television to pay the cost of making up to the schools for the necessary money to maintain their programs. They will say "Why should we? We can always buy six or seven schools' TV rights, and that is all we need to make money for us and those six or seven schools." Maybe they can, but if it does happen, we as trustees of a great business of providing essential training for our kids will be derelict in our duties if we allow the hundred million or more of college football receipts to be irreparably reduced, and the great investment of our colleges and high schools in athletic facilities to be jeopardized and not be used fully toward their purpose of building health and virility in this great land.

What should be our course of action? Certainly as representatives of great institutions of learning, we should not be opposed to technological progress, and the increase of enjoyment to the people of this country. We have no quarrel with television, but at the same time, we cannot sit idly by and watch a cornerstone of education eliminated by unwise action. Our dealings with the television officials indicate that they are fine citizens who have no desire to hurt our school system, but are confronted with so many problems in their fast grow-

ing and costly industry that they naturally choose the easiest and most profitable course.

Yet we believe that the leaders of the TV industry with their tremendous financial and manufacturing interests have not fully assessed their position, and when they realize that they, like us, have a national responsibility in preserving essential elements of training for our youth, that they will work hand in hand with us to avoid any damage to college football.

In the growth of television so far, many colleges have first allowed their sporting events to be televised free in order to help TV get started. Later the colleges have received small receipts for these events, which in most cases have not been sufficient to offset losses at the gate. Now, the infant television has grown to man size and is at present offering such serious competition to attendance that both the colleges and TV leaders must seek and find a way to preserve football across the country.

Now perhaps the experimentation should be at television's expense rather than at the expense of the athletic programs for our kids. Certainly both sides should push for a satisfactory solution which can benefit all concerned.

There is a reasonable question that the large costs of television production may make it unlikely that the present system of advertising sponsorship will be able to pay for quality programs on television. The television networks lost \$24,000,000 in 1949, according to F.C.C. reports, and the costs of establishing a national system of television are staggering, so there is doubt whether the present four billion dollar national advertising budgets can expand to pay these costs.

There are two experimental systems being tested to allow television sets equipped with a decoder to permit a "pay-as-you-see" plan, to pay for quality programs. One is called Phonevision, being currently tested in Chicago. It requires a subscriber to call the telephone company if he desires to see a special program, and part of the television signal is channeled through the telephone wire to unscramble a blurred picture otherwise seen on the television screen. They are planning to charge \$1.00 for each first run movie so seen in Chicago. They plan now to divide this dollar — 50 cents for the producer, 25 cents for the television company, and 25 cents for the Bell Telephone Company.

The Skiatron system consists of equipping the television set with a decoding box into which a plastic coded card will fit and will allow the unscrambling of the picture. A new card can be bought at various agencies for a certain interval of time or specific event.

These two methods provide a means by which the viewer can pay for the program seen.

We feel that the colleges should give every encouragement and co-operation to the television industry to develop some such means of paying for the events. It is our belief that the American public will be willing to pay to see their television sporting events especially when they realize that the money goes to support and augment the athletic and physical programs so essential for their sons and daughters. We believe that this income will supplement the actual gate receipts, and may prove beneficial in helping to build better athletic facilities where needed.

A major adjustment would be necessary to administer such a system. It is visualized that the N.C.A.A. and local programming boards would have to work with the television networks and stations. Also a local distribution would be necessary, which might work something like this: Say Notre Dame and Purdue were selected by the N.C.A.A. and Television Planning Board as one of the national games to be live telecast. If the Pittsburgh station telecast it, and a \$1.00 Phonevision charge was made on the program and say 100,000 of the

180,000 sets were tuned in, 50 cents would go to the television and phone companies. The 50 cents for the producers could be divided like this:

20% to the two selected teams or	\$ 5,000 for Notre Dame \$ 5,000 for Purdue
80% to be distributed to the 17 colleges in the 50 mile area around Pittsburgh.	\$40,000
	<u>\$50,000 per game</u>

Of course, if the Notre-Dame-Purdue game were televised in many areas, they will receive $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per set viewing which should insure ample revenue for the chosen contestants. For the local areas, a board of representatives of type schools represented could decide what loss each school had suffered from normal attendance, the enrollment, and the need of the school for athletic facilities.

These formulae are only suggested and would have to be adjusted to give as equitable a solution as possible. The whole idea may sound like a crack-pot arrangement, but the problems of how to divide up some revenue are certainly more soluable than trying to run needed athletic programs without money in the till.

It must be realized that these are two experimental systems which have definite possibilities for the future, but at the present do not offer us any more than a ray of hope.

Another method of televising games which has definite promise is the theatre television. As explained in previous reports, this method was employed experimentally this past fall in Detroit and Chicago by the Paramount Theatres and Big Ten schools. By this means simultaneous TV shows are run through the theatre box office and opportunity given to many potential fans to witness the game at a reduced price. These markets may be rigidly controlled to prevent damage to football attendance revenue and possibly some formula may be established for this means to assist in furthering the schools' athletic systems.

Another method which has had wide use has been the post-game telecasting of films of Saturday's games throughout the following days of the week. Most colleges reported that these showings were well received, stimulated good interest, and aroused some desire in viewers to witness the real games. These programs offer just as good an opportunity to portray the many-sided features of collegiate institutions and create public good will for the school as on the live telecast. Notre Dame has reported a fine reaction to these interesting parts of their programs. The Big Ten employed a post-game plan this fall, and their experience indicates that there was little adverse effect with attendance, and they realized other collateral values. Some revenue can be received, and it can be controlled so that it will not conflict with small college and high school games on Friday night.

It has been the aim of this committee to attempt to collect and present factual information to the N.C.A.A. We acknowledge with thanks the splendid cooperation of the TV industry, and the N.O.R.C., and many other assists from numerous people.

Your committee is perfectly aware of the importance which television has assumed in the American way of life, changing in a short period, the entertainment habits of a large segment of our population. The industry representatives are well aware of this impact, and frankly admit that they have no final answer.

Our study of the past year indicates to us that the live telecasting of college football games has an adverse effect on gate receipts. We

believe that the adverse effect is proportionate to the degree of saturation of TV in an area with present methods of telecasting.

The industry representatives with whom we have consulted through the past year have assured us that they have no desire to harm the present structure of intercollegiate athletics. Therefore, we suggest that the N.C.A.A. in cooperation with the industry set up a program of experimentation during the 1951-'52 academic year, which would include such methods of telecasting as delayed TV, the use of highlights and special features, Phonevision, Skiatron, theatre television, and any other new methods which might be developed before the next football season. During this period of experimentation, we recommend that the colleges declare a moratorium on the live telecasting of college football games.

As part of this experimentation study, we visualize that a certain amount of live telecasting may be conducted on a strict control basis to test desired situations. To administer the experimental work, it is recommended that a steering committee with a representative from each of the eight N.C.A.A. Districts be appointed to work out the problem in cooperation with the industry.

In our opinion if such a program was properly developed and promoted, it would result in mutual benefits for the industry and for the colleges and the public.

We wish to emphasize that the television problem is truly a national one and requires collective action by the colleges. The history on TV has been that concern has only been expressed where some effect has been felt. By next year practically every section will have television so all of us will be involved. Sectional lines cannot be drawn for the co-axial cable will cover the whole country soon. Our decision in solving this problem should be to determine what is good and right for athletics in our schools, and then stand collectively and exert all our efforts to bring about the proper result. We may be likened to the small free nations of the world. By standing together we can fight our cause; separated we will be gobbled up one by one.

We firmly believe that our school athletic programs have contributed a great deal to the qualities that have made this country great. Today as never before, we see the striking need of superb physical fitness in everyone of our young men as they shoulder the burden of a nation's fighting responsibilities. This is no time for us here to drop our flag and cease fighting for more and better athletic and physical training, or permit the lessening of one bit of our essential program to produce physical fitness in our kids. Rather let the dollars of television and many another less essential activity contribute to assist in the mustering of our best efforts to produce the strongest, fightingest, Americans we have had.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: We have an hour or so for any comments from the floor. Is there any discussion?

MR. EDWARD S. PARSONS (Northeastern University): The hour is getting late, and so that our discussions of these excellent reports may be directed toward some definite conclusion and in view of the hard work and careful study which our Television Committee has given to this problem and the fine report that Tom Hamilton has just made for the committee, I move it be the sense of this meeting that the report of the committee should be accepted and its recommendations adopted by the N.C.A.A. at its business meeting this week. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR FRANCIS MURRAY (University of Pennsylvania): I neither want to minimize nor inflate my position as Athletic Director at the University of Pennsylvania. However, I think that before such a motion is adopted, that I would be frank enough to say the decision at

the University of Pennsylvania is not going to be a decision made solely by the Athletic Director of our institution.

I think television is taking sports, which are an external part of any university, into the sphere of public relations and I don't know whether or not this body has the right to rule or pass upon it or not. It is a question of scope. I think also that something should be investigated rather carefully, and that would be the legality of such a measure.

I am not a lawyer either, but there is serious doubt, I understand, that this could be in violation of certain existing laws which I think we should investigate before we move forward.

Earlier in the day Bob Hall was reporting for the Eastern Athletic Conference. He said that there was one member of that group that entertained ideas contrary to the group thinking, and I have no doubt in my mind but that Bob was referring to Pennsylvania.

I think we are entitled to express our views because we have been the first to televise football. We have televised it for eleven years, and we have drawn certain conclusions we think are pretty worthwhile. Sports like the world today are being called upon to form opinions, make decisions for which there is absolutely no precedent, and Pennsylvania, I think, has the opportunity of serving as one instrument that could establish a definite precedent in connection with TV and its effect on football attendance.

I don't want to labor you with a lot of views of my own on what can be done. I think we are being kind of shortsighted when we look at a crowded stadium and think that is the saturation point.

I am a little more optimistic than that. I think if properly employed, it is my personal opinion — and I would so express to those who are interested in this at the University of Pennsylvania — that this forceful medium which will change the habits of the nation can become the strongest ally of all sports. Now we sit here very comfortably and don't say a thing about the fact that the women don't know a first-down from a third-down, and there is 50 per cent of your possible attendance at football games.

We have a terrific educational problem to do, and that is why I once again want to make my position clear, that this thing called television can become an important ally of sports. Instead of having the effect as we heard expressed very pessimistically — it could be the death knell of sports — it could be sure; but there again, if properly employed it could be the greatest boost we ever had to the sports which would benefit the entire over-all program.

Our attendance at Pennsylvania was off, and I should holler because I have to administer a budget. Our attendance was off rather some 15 per cent which amounted to 35,000 people in attendance in those figures. We had a Pennsylvania-Cornell game that was played in what amounted to hurricane weather so the figures can be toyed with.

I think in all fairness to this meeting, I should report our people consider this phase of the athletic department as something that affects the over-all university picture. Therefore, they are not going to leave the decision in the hands of just the athletic director. However, they do appreciate the strenuous efforts of gathering facts and data, and Lord knows, everyone agrees that they are far from having any injurious designs on intercollegiate athletics of any form at all.

I am curious to hear from some other people in a similar situation. There is no precedent on this matter. I want to be completely honest and fair about it.

REVEREND T. M. HESBURGH (University of Notre Dame): I think it has been a very enjoyable meeting. I myself have learned a great deal, and I must say that I am very much impressed by the fact that so many people are interested in getting at the facts. I think

we must say, speaking for my own school, that we have a tremendous debt to athletics.

We don't want to be considered a football school, but I know that football has had a tremendous influence in making our school a better school and in making our name known to the nation. I would like to say we don't want to be derelict in that debt to athletics, whether athletics are considered for ourselves or for the whole country at large. I realize our school and myself personally, as Chairman of the Athletics Board, are very much concerned about the whole picture. Last year at this time I mentioned that we were extremely interested in getting at the factual situation and studying all the variables involved.

As you know, we were very happy that this study was made by the N.C.A.A. and the television industry, and I believe that our contribution to that study was about two-fifths of the contribution of the N.C.A.A.

I mention that only as evidence of our good will in this matter, and I also want to say that whatever the factual situation is when we actually do find it, I can pledge that we as a school are interested in doing what is the best for sports generally.

We realize we are not living in a fish bowl, that we can't merely think of ourselves. We don't want to, but we also do not want to act hastily. We do not want to commit either ourselves as lovers of a sport or sports generally to an action that is taken hastily or perhaps not advisedly.

For this reason, I say that in this particular discussion which we are engaged in now I think there are three things to be examined particularly. First, because we are an athletic association, we should look to the good of sports, and I am sure much of what has been said here today has been taken into consideration. The second thing should be a look at the institutions we represent because we represent intercollegiate sports, amateur sports. I think we must be very sincere in our effort to always tie up our sports program with the program for the institution which is education. I like to think that through this most dramatic side of education perhaps, the sports programs of our institutions, we can bring the broader aspects of our institutions to many millions of people, especially young people throughout the country.

The third thing we should look to, I think, is the future. I know if we were sitting here back in the year 1900 and someone said the game could be brought to ten million, twenty million or fifty million people, I know we would be interested in looking into the matter. Today we are in the situation, but 50 years later. We have developed certain habits such as full stadiums, which I as well as you, am in favor of because it is the only way we can support our programs at the moment. However, as I say, there is a new world we are living in. We are facing new communication problems, new cultural problems, and I think we have to get to the bottom of them in the most honest and most fair way. I would like to commit my institution to that effort.

I think also at this time we must think of the television industry. I have had a great deal of contact with that industry during the past two years particularly. I have found them very helpful, very objective. I think I can say at this point they spent more than \$50,000 last year to portray the educational side of our institution and five other teams we played were on television.

That was money out of their pocket, and I would hate to have to put a price out for what good it did for us. I don't think it is false to say it might have done millions of dollars worth of public relations good for us, and I like to hope that same job can be done for your institution.

Another thing we must always think of is the public because it is the public that supports our sports program, and the more of the

public that knows our program, that follows our program, the wider support we should get.

The problem now is: How can we get the support?

Television has broadened the base. It hasn't broadened the income. How can we broaden the income through television? That, I think, is the problem, and I think we should work at it competently and intelligently in viewing all the aspects involved.

For that reason I say let us be very broad minded today. Let us look at the whole scope of sports, everything that is involved including education, this new means of communication and the public. If we can do that, I think we are going to get the right answer.

Frankly, I don't know the right answer. I wish I did, but I think I can say for all of you, as I want to say for myself and my institution, that we have to be broad minded about it and we have to be honest about it with ourselves and with each other.

I think we have to be committed as an athletic association nationally to the national good of sports. I think you will find in the recommendation of the committee an honest attempt, a sincere attempt, to give a broad answer to experiment before definitive action is taken. Perhaps some things will be added to what they say.

I want to leave with you this last exhortation. Let's look into the equity involved. Let us consider the whole picture. Let us hope and pray and work that whatever we do, we can further the sports nationally for the good of the country in the time of crisis.

MR. LES ARRIES (Dumont Networks): Tom, I would like to point out that professional baseball and football have both been mentioned. The television industry is working with the major leagues in baseball, and we are working with Bert Bell in professional football to try to solve their problem.

The people who appropriate money for us to work with the major leagues and with professional football do not believe that a moratorium on live broadcasts is the way to solve the problem of television of college football games.

I hope that the same kind of machinery can be set up with the N.C.A.A. that we have set up with professional baseball and with professional football so that we can continue to try to find the answer to the problem.

Frankly, I am afraid that the so-called moratorium actually in my opinion may be — What did you call it — a "death knell?" It might turn out to be a death knell so far as any further efforts are concerned on our part to find the answer to the problem primarily because the people whose job it is to find the answer will find themselves without the funds to continue.

I hope again, Tom, that we can continue to work, and I hope you can find ways and means of setting up the machinery which makes it possible for us to do it.

MR. C. MAX FARRINGTON (George Washington University): Before further discussion and to officially get the motion on the floor, I would like to second Mr. Parson's motion.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: We have had a motion that Tom Hamilton's Television Committee report and recommendations be accepted and presented to the Business Session tomorrow. Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor say "aye;" contrary-minded the same sign. It is carried.

Are there any further comments that anyone would like to make at this time?

This report, of course, will be presented at the business session for action.

If there are no further speakers who wish to be heard, the meeting will be adjourned.

NORC STATISTICAL SUMMARY

All Tables based on 112 major colleges and 102 minor colleges, accounting for virtually all of the total college football attendance. Figures collected and tabulated by National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, for N.C.A.A. and the four Television Networks.

Table One

ATTENDANCE TRENDS FOR COLLEGES IN TV AREAS AND OUTSIDE THEM.

	Percent Change From 1947 - 1948 Average		Percent Change 1949 to 1950
	1949	1950	
All Colleges	+ 3.3	— 0.3	— 3.5
Colleges in TV Areas	+ 1.9	— 4.2	— 6.0
Colleges Outside TV Areas	+ 6.6	+ 9.3	+ 2.5
District 1 — New England	+ 2.6	—24.4	—26.3
In TV Areas	+ 0.7	—28.2	—28.7
Outside TV Areas	+12.1	+ 1.1	— 9.8
District 2 — East	— 5.8	—19.5	—15.5
In TV Areas	— 8.1	—23.0	—16.2
Outside TV Areas	+21.3	+33.3	+ 9.9
District 3 — Southeast	+ 4.7	+ 4.6	— 0.1
In TV Areas	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	— 0.9
Outside TV Areas	+ 7.4	+ 7.9	+ 0.5
District 4 — Midwest	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
In TV Areas	+ 0.2	— 0.1	— 0.3
Outside TV Areas	+ 1.7	+ 4.1	+ 2.4
District 5 — West Central	+12.2	+11.4	— 0.7
In TV Areas	+11.1	+11.6	+ 0.5
Outside TV Areas	+13.8	+11.1	— 2.4
District 6 — Southwest	+16.0	+34.0	+15.5
In TV Areas	+26.9	+49.7	+18.0
Outside TV Areas	+ 4.9	+20.5	+14.9
District 7 — Mountain	+13.4	—10.2	—20.8
In TV Areas	+14.5	—18.7	—29.0
Outside TV Areas	+12.8	— 6.1	—16.8
District 8 — Pacific	+ 0.3	— 3.4	— 3.7
In TV Areas	+ 0.6	— 5.8	— 6.4
Outside TV Areas	— 1.5	+ 8.1	+11.0

Table Two

ATTENDANCE IN RELATION TO TEAM PERFORMANCE

	Percent Change in 1950 Attendance From 1947 - 1948 Average	
	IN TV Areas	OUTSIDE TV Areas
Colleges with Teams which Won		
75% or more of games	+ 9.8	+12.6
50-74% of games	— 2.9	+13.8
25-49% of games	—23.1	+ 2.5
0-24% of games	—22.7	— 1.5

Table Three
**ATTENDANCE IN RELATION TO NUMBER
OF TV SETS IN AREA**

Percent of families owning TV Sets:	Percent Change in 1950 Attendance From 1947 - 1948 Average
50-59% (8 areas, 35 colleges)	-18.3
40-49% (11 areas, 29 colleges)	- 4.2
30-39% (9 areas, 15 colleges)	0.0
20-29% (14 areas, 28 colleges)	- 5.5
1-19% (13 areas, 21 colleges)	+11.1
Areas without television	+ 9.3
Colleges in areas where 30% or more of families own TV sets	-10.1
All other colleges	+10.7

Table Four
1950 ATTENDANCE BY MAJOR AND MINOR COLLEGES

	1950 Actual Attendance	1947-1948 Average Attendance	Percent Change
Major Colleges	13,261,446	13,253,430	+ 0.1
Minor Colleges	1,399,861	1,457,226	- 3.9
Total	14,661,307	14,710,656	- 0.3
In TV Areas			
Major Colleges	9,190,244	9,569,118	- 4.0
Minor Colleges	838,275	903,549	- 7.2
Total	10,028,519	10,472,667	- 4.2
Outside TV Areas			
Major Colleges	4,071,202	3,684,312	+10.5
Minor Colleges	561,586	553,677	+ 1.4
Total	4,632,788	4,237,989	+ 9.3

Table Five
ATTENDANCE IN MAJOR CONFERENCES

	1950 Actual Attendance	1947-1948 Average Attendance	Percent Change
Ivy League	1,120,025	1,498,252	-25
Southeast	1,765,922	1,784,342	- 1
Southern	865,331	791,058	+ 9
Big Ten	2,223,408	2,175,504	+ 2
Big Seven	974,775	790,982	+23
Southwest	1,221,891	879,479	+39
Mountain	366,494	429,425	-15
Pacific Coast	1,557,956	1,670,990	- 7

B. COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Thursday Morning, January 11, 1951

The College Round Table Meeting of the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 10:15 a.m. in Parlor A, Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas, Mr. J. H. Nichols of Oberlin College presiding.

CHAIRMAN J. H. NICHOLS: I would first like to make the announcement that this session is going to be very informal. We want you all to feel that you can ask questions. We are going to try to develop this program around the things that you are interested in and the questions that you are interested in asking. For that reason it is very important from the standpoint of the records that you do give your name and your school as you speak. Please do that each time that you speak.

This session is called the "College Round Table" instead of the "Small College." The N.C.A.A. is expecting to make that division if the new Constitution is adopted.

That doesn't mean any university man is not welcome in these meetings because as you know there are many colleges really that have the name "university" and there are some universities that are really colleges.

Most of the colleges that are represented here have enrollments frequently of over a thousand men, and it represents simply the college group. If you happen to have the new Constitution revision which has been sent out to the membership, you will note on page 16 it says "The College Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Committee may consider and may bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association —" He has that word "smaller colleges" in there again although it is called the College Committee. We could have that taken out. "— and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges."

Again I think it would be better to have within the wording just "colleges." If it has your approval, I will carry that to Victor Schmidt, who is the chairman of this Committee on Revision. I would like to have your feeling on it, as to whether you would like to have that changed, simply to cross out the "Smaller Colleges" and call it "Colleges" since they are changing the title of this group to the "College Group."

Is there such a motion that we request that? Is there general agreement? Is there any one opposed to requesting that we simply call it the "College Group" in the interest of the college group? So agreed.

Then we will carry that as the agreement of the College Group.

To get started on the program for the morning, we have drawn up as the topic for discussion, the Sanity Code.

We have here men who are familiar with the history of the N.C.A.A. almost from its inception 45 years ago. I don't mean that these men were in on the inception, but they have been attending meetings and have been connected with the N.C.A.A., a great many of them, for a great many years. They have seen the organization change and develop and increase in strength and power. They have seen the change that have been made in connection with the introduction of the so-called Sanity Code. They know the history and the reasons back

of it and have been the men primarily responsible for the effort to make it work.

I think we are very, very fortunate in being able to have with us "Pop" Houston, Ralph Aigler and Jim Lynah. "Pop" has been Chairman of the Compliance Committee since the Sanity Code went into effect three years ago. Jim Lynah, Ralph Aigler and Jimmy Stewart are the other members of the Compliance Committee.

They have put in an immense amount of work and effort and thought. They have gone into this, and they know what the problems have been. I think they know as well as anyone perhaps what the answers are, if there are any answers. At least, they know what the reasons were as to why we adopted the code. They know what they have tried to do in carrying it out. They know what these amendments are that have been proposed. I think they know what the reasons are back of these amendments.

I think you men and all of us in the College Group have got to recognize the fact that "Pop" pointed out in his letter. The College Group is potentially a strong group in this organization.

We don't have the financial power that many of the large institutions have, but educationally we have in the organization a great deal of strength.

There are nearly 124 colleges out of the 254 that really are colleges in this organization. As he pointed out, potentially we are a strong group, but we have been somewhat of an inarticulate group when it comes to expressing ourselves, when it comes to standing for the things we believe, when it comes to standing for the things we think the N.C.A.A. should stand for, and preserving the intellectual integrity of our institutions.

I think we have got to realize that the fundamental thing — and I will close with this — involved in all this discussion is not necessarily what is the expedient thing or even what is necessarily the best thing for the boy at just that time. But the intellectual integrity of the institution is involved from the standpoint of the corrupting influences of certain types of athletics on your institution and from the standpoint of the corrupting influence on the boy himself; and in the final analysis, the corrupting influence on the whole country if athletics of a certain type are allowed to become more and more professional, more and more in a sense "rotten" at the very core. Because we have no vested interest, because we have no axe to grind certainly in any way, we are the institutions that can be in a less pressurized position more often than those who have large gate receipts. We are in a better position for that reasons.

I am now going to ask Mr. Houston, Mr. Lynah and Ralph Aigler and Mr. Cram of the Central Inter-Collegiate Conference who are on the panel to come up here. We will open this up for discussion. Just to start off, first I am going to ask "Pop" to just say a word, if he will, in regard to the background of the Code or his attitude to any phase of it as it stands now.

MR. CLARENCE P. HOUSTON (Tufts College): I had hoped that we could talk about this thing and not have it a very dignified meeting. This is the kind of subject that everybody talks about down at the drugstore at the corner and in the corridors, but when it gets into an open meeting, it is always difficult for anybody to say anything.

I think first that two things are important in this business. If we are going to throw out this Code and go back to the N.C.A.A. being what it was before, that is one question. I suppose the other question is: Assume that that isn't done, what are we going to do about the Code? Are we going to add board and room to it?

It seems to me those are the two questions I would like to see discussed.

As far as the first one is concerned, you have to examine the background a little bit to see why we did this and why we got into all this trouble, why we have so many people coming to these meetings and so forth.

Suppose you go back to somewhere around 1937 when a Code was drawn up and put in our yearbook. It was carefully and nicely printed, but it was a little hard to find the page. Nobody was quite sure where it was. As a matter of fact, I don't suppose anybody ever read it clear through because nothing was done about it. But the N.C.A.A. was badgered throughout that period by its members and by others: "Why do you have this code, and why do you put it in the book? Why don't you do something about it?"

I suspect that led the people who had something to do with the N.C.A.A. to say, "At least we ought to discuss it."

That brings you very simply up to 1945 or '46. I think it was four years ago when by common acclaim the representatives of conferences and institutions — I suppose 75 or so — met in Chicago and said something must be done, and the N.C.A.A. is the only one to do it. So they went ahead and drew up a set of fundamental principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics so far as financial aids were concerned. They spent a year and a half, and the Association voted on it and said: This is fine. This is wonderful. It was, I guess, an unanimous vote.

Then came the question of putting it in such form that it could be interpreted. They spent a year doing that, and finally in January 1948 after more and more discussion, they adopted this Code.

There we are, and everybody seemed to be quite happy about it until it was suggested that some institutions were not complying with it. That gave rise to a terrific situation.

All I am going to talk about is what the institutions tell me because I don't think my personal opinion amounts to anything. Just because I have been on this little committee, there has come into our possession a large amount of information, hundreds of letters from college presidents.

Very briefly, I will try to reflect their attitude, that is, the majority attitude, almost the overwhelming majority so far as the evidence before us is concerned.

I think that might be summarized in this way.

Number one, this matter has been too long delayed. Somebody should have done something about it long ago. We are glad that the N.C.A.A. is doing something about it. Abuses and evils have grown up to a point where it has become a public scandal. Whether intercollegiate football is a racket is beside the point, but the public has become to think it is a racket and some kind of curbs must be put on it. That, I think, summarizes fairly accurately, quite accurately, the consensus on that point.

Number two, we are glad the N.C.A.A. has taken this step. Colleges and college presidents have been looking for some standards to give them support against the pressure groups which have been working on them. The trustees, the alumni, the public, put the college presidents in an awkward and difficult position so far as this is concerned, particularly when they are going to those very groups for financial aid to support the institutions. The amount of evidence before this little committee to that effect again is substantial, and to me, quite convincing, namely, that they need some kind of standards so they could say to their public, to their graduates, to their trustees, "We can't do this because we would be going beyond the bounds set by an organization to which we belong." There seems to be a feeling of relief that there is an organization to which they could go and say, "Is this all right to do, or isn't it all right to do?" and having the authority of an organization like the N.C.A.A. in support of them,

they seem to feel that stiffened their spines. So that is the background in support of the action which the N.C.A.A. has done.

I think there will be a great many institutions that will feel very badly, who will feel sorry, if this is knocked out from under them. Many of them do not belong to Conferences.

Many of them do belong to conferences which are in themselves, so far as I can find, purely administrative and are not regulatory.

Sometimes they have commissioners but the commissioners have no authority to do this kind of work. Generally the organizations have skipped this kind of thing. It is awkward. People don't like to stand up and talk in support of it because they are fearful that somebody will talk about their institution. I have had that experience myself, coming from a very small but unimportant institution.

People have said to me, "Wait a minute! What about this boy in your institution?" causing me sometimes butterflies in the stomach, as a matter of fact. However, perhaps that is beside the point.

So the N.C.A.A. has undertaken a difficult, a tough, an almost impossible task because, of course, no code would ever be enforced perfectly or to a hundred per cent degree. One criticism has been this is like prohibition. This is driving everything underground.

Of course, every law, every regulation, results to a certain extent in that — all the laws we have respecting the operation of motor vehicles on the public highway and all the violations.

I don't suppose any of us would say we should do away with all the laws of operation of motor vehicles just because there are violations. I think you could go on with similar analogies as to that phase of it. You are bound to have a certain amount of violations.

The aim of this committee has been in the first instance to get the institutions to put their own house in order. There has been as a result of publicity, I think, a good deal of misapprehension and misunderstanding that this was a policing committee.

Why, it is perfectly ridiculous that three men could do such a job. We do have to work at something else to make a living.

As one football coach said, rather facetiously, I suppose, "Those three characters that are on that committee . . . they ought to have a committee for every football coach in the country if they are going to make this thing work."

Our first attempt and our main attempt has been to get the institution to put its house in order, to get control of scholarship money, to have the agency and the institution which gives out aid to all students to give aid to the athletes.

Of course, that does not answer the question which comes up so many times: What about alumni aid?

That, of course, is another problem, and a very difficult problem. That problem has not been solved. It would be very difficult to solve it, but primarily, we have paid our attention to getting the institution to put its house in order. When an institution has told us its house is in order, unless there has been information to the contrary, we have taken their word for it.

I suppose that I am altogether too gullible for this kind of job. I suppose I am foolish enough to believe that there still are some college presidents who tell the truth and there are some athletic directors who tell the truth. But the great hue and cry that goes up is this: Why, there are only a very few people in the N.C.A.A. that are honest. Most of the rest of them are dishonest.

We started out to make this informal, and I am doing everything possible to make it formal, and so I am going to stop this kind of speech. I am going to ask some one of the gentlemen on this panel this question which seems to me is the main question. Why not go back to a non-regulatory body? Why not give up this business of having a code and see what they say about it?

I will aim my first question at the good Professor Aigler over here.

MR. RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): Mr. Chairman and "Pops": I don't go back to the inception of the Association, but I suspect that there is nobody in attendance at the meetings here in Dallas who began attending meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association any earlier than I did.

I remember distinctly attending a meeting in Washington at the beginning of the First World War. I don't recall whether I attended any meetings before that, but that, at least, goes back to 1917.

One thing stands out rather vividly in my mind about that meeting. This isn't a direct answer to your question, but just a little about the background of the Association.

The then Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, was invited to address the gathering, and he made a most inspiring talk about the desirability of the colleges keeping on with intercollegiate athletics during the war period.

In later years, after Mr. Baker had returned to private practice, it became my privilege to become fairly well acquainted with him. One day in his office in Cleveland, Ohio, he, in general conversation said, "You may remember," with a smile, "that I had something to do in the last war." I said, "Yes, I recall, you did have a rather important part to play."

He said, "The result of my experience in that office during the early days of the war converted me into an enthusiast for intercollegiate athletics." He said, "I did not have that enthusiasm before that time."

He said, "The biggest problem that faced me as Secretary of War was increasing the officer staff of the United States Army from 8,000 as it then was to a quarter of a million."

He said, "Frankly, I don't know how we could have accomplished that task as expeditiously and as well as we did, if it had not been for the intercollegiate programs and the men that had been produced in those programs throughout our programs."

I think we are dealing with an important aspect of American life. Therefore, it has always been a matter of great interest to me to see the development in the activities of this Association from a mere discussion group to a regulatory body.

Those suggestions began to be made not very long after I first attended the meetings, and as "Pops" has already indicated, finally came to fruition in January of 1948 by making the requirements for membership a part of the Constitution.

It was not done hastily. It was only after many years of thought and deliberation and then attention specifically to details that we came to the point where we now are.

I think it is wise that it was not taken hastily. I should, for one, feel very badly if in any hasty way we were to go back to what it took so many years for us to conclude we should depart from.

I think one of the best things that we have had is a brake upon hasty action, a brake that means that the step will not be taken except when there is more than a mere majority sentiment, but an almost overwhelming sentiment on the part of the membership, and that is the requirement that changes in the Constitution must be voted by a two-thirds vote.

One thing I regret very much in the proposals made by the general Revision Committee, of which Mr. Schmidt is Chairman — let me say parenthetically that I think most of those proposals are excellent. There is one I do not like, and I very much wish will be turned down when it comes on the floor of the Convention, and that is the one that would remove from the Constitution those safeguards against hasty action and put those requirements into the By-Laws where there can be a change almost overnight.

If somebody says, "After all, it is the democratic process. The majority should rule," the answer is then that the democratic process has been abandoned in many respects, both in our federal government, our state governments and I suspect in almost every private or social organization to which you and I belong, in which there are certain fundamentals that are put into the Constitution of the organization that cannot be changed by a mere majority requiring in other words, deliberation, and a lot more than a mere temporary majority.

Now, as to what the situation would be if we go back, I shudder to think about it. Of course, as "Pops" has pointed out, there are difficulties in enforcing any rules. Having been a lawyer for a good many years, I speak with some feeling on that matter.

It is hopeless to think this organization will ever have a set of rules about which we are not going to have problems of enforcement, and we are going to have to have enforcement machinery.

I think one big difference between the enforcement of law generally, where you have to deal with criminally inclined classes, and the administration of rules of an organization like this, lies in the fact that I think we are entitled to assume that colleges and universities and those men who represent these colleges and universities are of a different class, and if self-government can't work among colleges and universities and their representatives, then I shudder as to what the future is for self-government and what might be called the democratic process.

The Sanity Code was adopted, as you know, and as it has been said, after long deliberation. The machinery was set up.

In the first year, all that the committee, of which "Pops" has been such an efficient chairman, could do was to get organized, to put some flesh on the bones of the so-called Sanity Code by way of interpretations, and that occupied most of the first year, by the way.

The task of the committee in the second year was to begin to get information. We gathered a lot of very useful information dealing particularly, as he has pointed out, with institutional practices, recognizing, of course, our problem and our task didn't end with institutional practices. That took up the second year.

Then on the basis of the returns, on the face of the returns, mind you, there were certain institutions that we found not to be in compliance. I don't need to remind you what happened in the meeting in New York a year ago. That result hobbled the work of this committee as an enforcement agency during the past year.

It has been said that the Sanity Code is a failure. Honestly, I don't know whether the Sanity Code is a failure or not. Why? Because I don't think it has had a fair chance.

If the result in New York a year ago had been opposite to what it was, then I think in the light of an additional year's experience, though, it would have taken really more than that to give an adequate answer, we would have some basis for answering the question as to whether or not the Sanity Code can be made to work.

It was suggested that we liberalize it and instead of allowing tuition and additional institutional fees, that board, room, books and perhaps some other items be included, and that somehow will take care of it. The real trouble comes from the pressures on institution "A" and institution "B" and institution "C" to win more than its numerical share of the contests that it takes part in. Do you think if, we started out — well, let's say a foolish suggestion is that each and every athlete coming into that institution should be allowed a thousand dollars each year — that the alumni and the staffs of those institutions would be content? Would that take away then this desire to win their games from their competitors or does it simply provide another base?

I think anybody who comes to the conclusion that by setting another

base we have solved our problems of enforcement is just too naive to last long in this troublesome world.

I hate to think of going back to the "law of the jungle." I hate to think of colleges and universities — not the criminally-classed, mind you — throwing up their hands and saying, "We can't govern ourselves. We can't agree on the formulation of a set of rules that we can make work."

I hope we will prove to the public at large that we can do it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We have had two of the members of the Compliance Committee express some points of view that I think are tremendously interesting to all of you.

I would like to have just a word from Jim Lynah who has served all the time the Sanity Code has been in effect, as Chairman of The Panel.

As many of you know, Mr. Lynah has given unselfishly of his own time and effort and money simply because he believed as Newton Baker and many other great citizens of our country believe, in the value of intercollegiate athletics to this country.

I would like to have Jim Lynah just say a word in regard to the Code and The Panel.

MR. JAMES LYNAB (Chairman, N.C.A.A. Panel): I think the Sanity Code as originally adopted was a good Code. I thought it was substantially strengthened by the adoption of the Dartmouth Amendment last year.

As the Code now stands, its chief weakness lies in the fact that no principles were set up for the determination of need on the basis of which the claims for tuition and incidental institutional fees were permitted to be granted.

My experience in personal contacts with some of the institutions that I have investigated leads me to believe that they have been very loose and very derelict in the determination of need claimed by athletes to whom aid was granted.

If the Code hasn't worked, it is because the presidents of those institutions in which it hasn't worked had neither the courage nor the desire to make it work.

You know perfectly well that the head of an institution can very properly see to it that his subordinates carry out the policies of that institution.

In one of my investigations of a member of the Southeastern Conference, I found that 62 percent of the combined freshmen and varsity football squads for a recent year had been granted tuition and incidental fees. Thirty per cent of the basketball squad had been given similar grants. Three per cent of the university enrollment had been given financial aids.

Now, you can draw your own conclusions.

I have investigated one member of the Southern Conference. The only students in that college — and this to the extent of 90 per cent — that were given financial aids were members of the football squads. As a result of figures gathered in some of those institutions, I arrived at this conclusion: It is clear to me that any institution failing to recognize that when the ratio of aided athletes in a given sport to total athletes in that sport exceeds the ratio of total non-aided athletes to total athletes, it is justly open to and cannot escape the charge of discrimination, particularly in football, in favor of athletes, and that need was not the primary factor in granting of aids.

Gentlemen, that same ratio seems to hold in the allocation of jobs that are at the disposal of those institutions.

I happen to come from that part of the country where the Southern and Southeastern Conferences hold forth, and I know a great deal

about the way they operate. They seem to be gathering in force at this convention to torpedo the Code as it now stands.

I believe that we ought to try to help everybody in what he is sincerely trying to do.

I made the suggestion informally to a member of one of those conferences that they should put through an amendment in a convention that would delete Section 3 of Article III which reads: "Principle of Sound Academic Standards. Athletes should be admitted to the institution on the same basis as any other students and shall be required to observe and maintain the same academic standards."

Now, if we would delete that from the Constitution, those institutions that apparently operate at such an intellectual level that they must rely upon subsidized football teams for the enhancement and maintenance of their prestige, could re-employ as it were all of the best athletes upon graduation if that section were deleted.

It might cost them a little bit more than the subsidies they paid to those boys as undergraduates, but they would still have the loyal college fellows to carry on the tradition of winning football teams.

I want to add just one word more.

I think it is a travesty really that in the educational institutions of this country that we meet up with and find the downright dishonesty and skullduggery that goes on in this intercollegiate athletic program. I want to say to you, gentlemen, I think the hope of this whole thing lies in this small college group and some of the older institutions in the country. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Mr. Cram who has proposed one of the amendments to the Code and who was also present at the Conference of Conferences last April, is a member of our panel. I am going to give him a chance to say a word in regard to his amendment, but I am going to do that later, Mr. Cram, because I think many of you may, in connection with the discussion, ask about some of these amendments.

But now, will you address your questions to the Chair and give your name and the name of your institution, as you stand.

MR. GORDON M. CLARK (University of the South): It seems to me, Dr. Nichols, that it might help this group if you would ask two or three people to speak who believe we should abolish the Sanity Code. You have already asked three people who believe in the Sanity Code.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes, I want to make that perfectly clear, that this is not in any sense a packed meeting, and we haven't any axes to grind.

I think it is true that the small colleges in general have realized that the Code is essential, in their judgment, to retaining the intellectual integrity of our institutions and has been a good thing.

They realize the weaknesses, too, but if there is anyone here who would like to present the other point of view we would like to hear from him. There are plenty of people who have that point of view, that the Code is simply an unwieldy instrument that can't be made effective, and it would be better for the N.C.A.A. to go back to a non-regulatory body and return the enforcement entirely to the conferences and to the individual schools.

I would be very glad to have anyone speak to any point of view or challenge anything that has been said or raise any questions, and you can be sure that your point of view is honored and respected.

DR. J. C. SOWERS (Sam Houston State Teachers College): Dr. Nichols, I am rather new in this whole business, and I suspect there may be others here in the same position that I am in.

I wonder if someone would briefly state what the Code is that we now have and briefly what the proposed changes are.

MR. HOUSTON: I will take that one on, if you want me to, Nich, and I think that is a wonderful question.

It is just terrific for a group of institutions of this size to get an understanding or get through their institutional heads any kind of regulation.

There has been the comments "What the hell is this Code?" That is the way it is commonly put. "What is it all about?"

"It doesn't give an athlete anything," was the general consensus abreast as I see it. Finally, after long, hard struggle, we got them to say, "Why, yes, you can give a boy tuition. You can give him incidental fees provided it is given out by the school through its regular agency and provided the boy needs it."

This little committee tried to define what "need" was, which of course, is an elastic word and is stretched sometimes.

If you want to give him any more, why then, it is all right to do it provided he has high scholarship. Then we tried to define "high scholarship" for an entering student as being in the top quarter of his class or an equivalent, or if he has been to school for a year, if he has a "B" average or better, then the sky is the limit. That is up to the institution. It depends on how much money they have.

Those are the two main provisions, I suppose, of the Code.

Then there is another one that is very simple. If the aid which is given to him is not based upon athletic ability or athletic ability isn't a factor, why then there is no limit to the aid he can get under that provision; but that isn't enough in the opinion of a very determined and sincere minority.

I was interested in what Jim Lynah said because this has been quite an education for me. I come from a little place up in New England and don't get around very much and don't meet very many from your country, the Southeastern and Southwestern Conference, and my admiration for them has increased. I have really developed a great affection for them. They are terrifically sincere about this thing, sincere, I think, to say, "Why, yes, this Code is all right, but it doesn't go far enough."

Their philosophy which I think is a deep-seated, sincere philosophy is when a boy comes to school and is an athlete and particularly a football player, perhaps a basketball player, you are obligated to give him his institutional expenses. Don't go any further than that, but board, room, books and laundry are fundamental requisites, and he ought to have them.

I don't want to take too long in answering your question.

You have as opposed to that, a great number of institutions, which perhaps some of them are represented here, namely, the smaller college, that say, "Why, we can't afford it outside of any ethical belief, but board, room, books and tuition and so forth for a lot of football players runs into a lot of money."

We found back in 1949, that twenty-three institutions in the N.C.A.A. on their own statement — there was nothing under the table about it — were spending between twenty thousand and one hundred ten thousand dollars a year for football players in one year which aggregated, as I recall it, a million two hundred thousand dollars.

In my budget that is kind of a lot of money to pay just for football players. That doesn't take care of any equipment or coaching or anything of that sort. There you have those two philosophies.

Does that answer your questions? And so what do they think about this Code down here? You must have a lot of colleagues around here. What do they think about that kind of thing? I would like to have you answer that question.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You know that the Code is published in last year's minutes and also in a notice to membership.

I think you just came in this year, and I imagine there are a good many other colleges that have just come in this year and may not be familiar. Would you like to reply to the question that Mr. Houston gave you?

MR. SOWERS: No.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We are open now to any questions.

It was pointed out we would like to have the point of view that Gordon Clark suggested, that is, the point of view of those who are opposed to the Code, or in favor of amendments to the Code, or in favor of going back to a non-regulatory basis entirely.

We would like to have them speak and present that point of view.

MR. S. W. CRAM (Central Inter-Collegiate Conference): Mr. Nichols, I think Gordon Clark has a speech already to bubble over. Why don't we let him give it?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Gordon, shoot. You can present that point of view.

MR. CLARK (University of the South): Dr. Nichols, I have been coming to these meetings for twenty years, and I have never made a talk yet, and so I hope you give me two minutes.

I might introduce myself a little bit. I am Director of Athletics at the University of the South at Sewanee. As you see, I am very nervous and not much of a public speaker.

Like the nice folks who represent the Sanity Code, I represent the Insanity Code. The University of the South has been operating on a nonsubsidized program since the war. Last year Mr. Lynah circularized the membership of this group a speech by our former President, in which he outlined our program.

I could go on to say we have been members of this organization since about 1905, original members of the S.I.A.A., 1891, original members of the Southern Conference and Southeastern Conference.

My President was Dr. Finney at the time we put in the original open, honest scholarship plan in the Southeastern Conference. My institution, I think, has tried to follow all the way down the line, honesty, above-board dealings in regard to this matter of financial aid to athletes.

We have gone all the way, and I say, have adopted the Insanity Code. There are a number of other colleges in the country that follow that. We follow that one principle in the Constitution, the N.C.A.A., which says that any athlete who is given a penny for participation in sports at the college, is a professional. He is not an amateur.

The Sanity Code in my opinion is nothing any more than a bunch of words which violate that particular section of the Constitution. I know that the big colleges that have to put it on a professional basis, like Dr. Nichols says, have to derive their income from gate receipts to support their athletics, have a different problem than we have. I know that, but I think this organization should face the situation honestly and should be open and above board about it.

The Sanity Code in my opinion is just beating around the bush. Any liberalization of the Sanity Code would be further beating around the bush. I think the Sanity Code is just exactly like the prohibition amendment.

I am for the amendment as proposed by the Southern Conference which does away with the Sanity Code, puts it up to the individual institution and the individual conference, to let them do what they want to do.

One word in this whole business that settles the question is "institutional integrity." Every institution knows what the other one is doing.

You don't have to play anybody. If you do away with this and make it honest and above board, then everybody will reach their own level. You will find your own group.

I feel very strongly about this, and I think I am not putting it very clearly, but I certainly just wanted to say that word.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I am sure there are others who share Gordon's feeling in that and share that point of view. We would like to hear from them.

MR. MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR. (Johns Hopkins University): We happen to operate on a non-subsidized program, too, which we began some ten years before the University of the South, in 1934.

It has been our feeling all along that the professionalism of any athlete coming to the school was entirely the wrong thing to do. We have no quarrel with the institutions who feel that to operate an athletic program, it might be necessary in the way of doing something, to offer aid to their athletes, but our feeling is the Sanity Code has not tended to bring any particular openness and honesty in regard to the over-all picture of intercollegiate athletics. So we wish that there would be some way for the schools who do not enter into any subsidization to make their position clear in regard to these various things.

We come to these meetings and are concerned with various levels of subsidization, and we feel that we are kind of at a place of having nothing to put our fingers on since we have no problem of that nature as you all have.

We would be in favor of something where we could be clear of all this and have our position as a non-subsidized school made perfectly clear.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Mr. Turner, in that connection, you feel, do you, that you have no place in the N.C.A.A. as an organization, that the small colleges or the colleges that are on a non-subsidized basis or carrying on what we might call educational athletics, would be better off outside of the N.C.A.A.? That has been proposed by presidents.

I have letters from President Lyons of Pomona and others who think that it might be well for those who really believe in the educational integrity of institutions to withdraw, because they feel it's a corrupting influence.

Have you ever heard that point of view expressed?

MR. TURNER: I have heard that. I don't believe it.

I think the N.C.A.A. is an organization for the bringing together of colleges in regard to the whole problem of athletics, and what athletics can do for a student in promoting his growth and development is a fine thing.

I believe the Sanity Code and the emphasis placed on it has tended to detract from some of the more important things the N.C.A.A. as a group can do.

We have no particular intention of dropping out of the N.C.A.A. It is just our hope that somehow within the framework of the N.C.A.A. our position as a non-subsidized school can be made a little bit more clear than it is under the present Article III.

We support Mr. Clark's idea that we follow completely the first section of that Article III, and we believe the next section simply contradicts the first section.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And you believe we would be better off going back to a non-regulatory body?

MR. TURNER: I will vote for that if it comes up.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We as small institutions on that type of basis could operate within the N.C.A.A. as well as we could outside. We certainly get some benefit.

MR. TURNER: We could operate within the N.C.A.A. on that basis, and if it comes to that, I intend to vote for Johns Hopkins to return the N.C.A.A. to a non-regulatory body.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: There are many others, I am sure, who would like to speak now. Let's get the ball rolling and have some other points of view. We have heard from some of the smaller institutions perhaps. Let's hear from some of the institutions that represent a little larger enrollment.

I am sure that there are some of you who would like to ask these gentlemen up here about some of these amendments.

MR. AL DUER (George Pepperdine College): I think the relationship between the small and larger institutions as it acts in the N.C.A.A. is a rather difficult one. That is to say, the Sanity Code has been interpreted largely for the larger institutions, and its practical aspects have been carried out in the larger institutions.

For instance, a year ago we discussed the training table. For most small colleges the training table simply isn't a problem. We cannot have a training table. We can't finance it. We couldn't if we wanted to.

I think many of these things have simply tended to encourage the small college to go in over its depth in oversubsidization of their programs, not that they needed any encouragement in many instances anyway. But I think it has been the downfall of many of our smaller institutions in that in following the larger institutions, they have tended to oversubsidize to their detriment.

They can't stand the large financial budgets, but over and above that, the thing that has hurt us most is that our smaller colleges have learned to the extent of the larger college the by-passing and the chicanery of the rules.

That has been the thing, I think, that has hurt the athletic program more than any other one thing — the obvious dishonesty which cannot be regulated against. I think from that point of view, I have done a good bit of thinking on it, and while I could easily be wrong, I think the smaller colleges feel that the simple by-passing of the Sanity Code is hurting us tremendously, and that we had better get back to where we do place an emphasis upon the individual school, the individual conference, and place the responsibility upon it to exert its leadership and integrity in this problem of enforcement which they will follow because they believe them to be right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I would like to hear if we could from some of the institutions that are a little larger; say in the 2,000 to 3,000 class, somewhere in there, like Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth or any of the schools of similar size in the South or are there any college presidents who are here who would like to express the point of view of the administration.

We hoped to have President Lyons of Pomona here because he has very definite points of view, but he just got back from Europe a week ago and was unable to make it although he thought earlier in the fall he would be here.

Are there any college presidents here?

MR. WILLIAM R. ROSS (Colorado State College of Education, Greeley): It was expressed in our regional conference perhaps the college presidents could do as much as anyone if they took the initiative in this matter. Certainly that is my personal feeling that this thing must stem at the very origin if it is to be corrected. In our

conference, the Rocky Mountain, I think the consensus was that we would do that very thing.

We believe in the Sanity Code. We think that the N.C.A.A. has done a lot of good. We think that because it slipped a little bit last year, that doesn't mean it isn't good at all. It must go on for many, many years to prove its worth and not speaking for the conference, but speaking for myself, I think that time will bear out the fact that the N.C.A.A. is a very valuable institution. I would like to see it continue along the lines it is operating at the present time.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As a regulatory body?

MR. ROSS: Yes.

MR. CRAM: May I ask a question of the gentleman. Mr. Ross, would you feel at present that the regulations set down by the N.C.A.A. would give you a better pattern to regulate your own program, or would you like to write your own as suggested?

MR. ROSS: I would like to have the N.C.A.A. write the pattern. I think it is up to the separate conferences in regions to be the enforcing body.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Mr. Cram, would you just say a word about your proposal because it comes in appropriate at this time.

MR. CRAM (Central Inter-Collegiate Conference): I feel a little out of place among such venerable gentlemen as you have heard before.

At the meeting in Chicago last April, to me it was terribly clear that the conferences representing the larger schools definitely felt they could not abide by the Code as it now stands.

You heard these gentlemen expound in that regard, and I think their statements were relatively clear.

I liked particularly "Pop's" statement in the sense that if we can't get some regulation within our own group, we are certainly drawing a fine pattern for criticism with the United Nations. I would say out of twenty-two conferences represented last April, probably without any question, sixteen to seventeen of those probably only fifteen, very definitely felt they had to have an enlarged Code if they were going to anticipate living within that Code.

The confessional we had before that came was, I thought, altogether too illuminating. The conferences stated practices had been, how they had evaded the Code. They just couldn't live within it, and so a small group of us met, representing the smaller colleges. I think our total was sometimes seven, sometimes as much as nine. When the final vote came, I saw only five hands go up, but I thought we had mustered the strength of eight or nine at one time to probably try to get at what Al Duer has represented in a statement here — not as individual representation from each school, but the statement of the smaller group.

Don't we have to recognize that the N.C.A.A. covers a group so large? It seems to me that was indicated when the president of the University of Maryland last January said, "Can we expect the larger schools to abide by the same Code that the smaller schools do?" So we, as a group, recommended and made a proposal at this conclave last April, when we suggested a dual code, a code "A" and a Code "B," the thought being very distinctly that we couldn't hope to curtail any expanded program of the larger schools.

It was not our thought to break up the N.C.A.A. We wanted to stay within its group. We wanted to stay along with its regulations. We wanted to have its regulations, but that these Codes "A" and "B" be left up to the individual conferences to adopt.

That, it seems to me, represents some of your thinking, Mr. Duer,

in the sense that you would decide whether you wanted to live within the Code "A" or wanted to live within Code "B."

In view of the expression there, by such fellows as Gordon Clark of Sewanee, Walton of Midwest Conference, Brissman of the Illinois Central, Dr. Nichols of Ohio and myself, the Central Conference of Kansas, I took the liberty to go ahead and suggest what is labeled as amendment "E." It came out as a late notice.

Amendment "E" is the last one which suggests the dual code, the thought being there very distinctly that we couldn't hope to refine the present Code, but we could hope to hold it where it is. That would give President Ross something of a pattern then for presidents, for leaders over the nation, who are not athletically minded as coaches are, something to tie to.

Then if the larger schools wanted to go on to an expanded code, let them go to Code "B" and let them make it as large as they want to.

I don't see that we as the smaller group can regulate them. We don't have their viewpoint. You have got to get the money in your pocket before you can begin to feel this elaborate view that many of them have, and I don't see how we can hope to control it. That is the reason we have suggested this amendment "E" which recommends a dualization of the Code program.

MR. WILLIAM H. McCARTER (Dartmouth College): It seems almost impossible to believe Princeton or Cornell didn't get up.

It seems to me the statement just made should prove to us pretty conclusively that it is completely impossible for the N.C.A.A., the non-homogenous group that makes up the N.C.A.A., to establish and hold by a Code.

The suggestion has been made that we have a Code "A" and "B." I don't know where the stigma falls. The one in "B" would think the one in "A" was doing wrong and vice versa. I am not sure which is which. I haven't read amendment "E" for several hours, but the N.C.A.A. as an organization is something that all of us should cherish and support for the values that it has — in controlling rules, in establishing standards of eligibility for its own championship, which will serve as guidance to the individual institution or conference. But it is becoming to me, at least, more and more obvious that the entire country cannot follow the same regulations. Some of us think the Code should be broadened, made practically meaningless. Some of us think it should be narrowed, but isn't that an individual conference or section or institutional problem, and shouldn't we support the N.C.A.A. in the best possible way to keep it strong by taking away the regulatory feature and giving it back to the Indians or Tigers or what-not?

MR. DUER: May I make the suggestion that a division be made.

It seems to me there is somewhat of a clear-cut division between the smaller and larger colleges and institutions on the matter of the place that football plays in the economic setup. That would be football as an income on the budget in not only supporting the athletic and intramural activities, but football as a liability on the budget where it is held to because it plays an important part in the educative experience in the school.

In many of our larger institutions it seems to me that athletics and football, more especially, has become a business type of thing. That makes it very difficult for many of us to follow those same patterns.

MR. CLARK: I would like very much, Dr. Nichols, to hear someone from the Southern Conference who is proposing an amendment. I would like to hear from Dr. Hobbs or Dr. Meyers. Of course, they are all "bad" people, but I would like to hear from them.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We would certainly appreciate it if Dr. Hobbs or Dr. Meyers would speak.

DR. A. W. HOBBS (University of North Carolina): The present Sanity Code was a compromise with the original proposal, and we tried to operate under it. We found out that we couldn't do it and be entirely honest because there would be outside aid that we knew was provided, and therefore, the students would be ineligible if we could find out the students that were involved. So we informed the Compliance Committee that we were not in technical compliance.

It seems to me that the United States is just too big to try to have a regulatory program set up for all the colleges in the country. We have conferences throughout the country who labor hard for that purpose.

I believe personally — I am not sure what my institution believes about that, because we have a president who is determined that we shall be honest whatever happens, about it — but I believe we would be better if we should drop the regulatory idea entirely and go back as we were formerly to a general policy-making body.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is Dr. Meyers here or anyone else who would care to speak?

MR. LYNNAH: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Hobbs a question. Suppose that the individual conferences took over the regulation of the members of their conference with respect to recruiting and subsidization of athletes and so forth. Wouldn't it be perfectly practical for all of those conferences to adopt the Sanity Code? I mean, if the membership of N.C.A.A. agree that a common code was a decent thing for all the membership to observe, wouldn't it be perfectly practical for all of the conferences to adopt that Code and take over the enforcement of it themselves?

That would still keep the national situation uniform.

DR. HOBBS: I don't believe the conferences really have tried that. I know in so far as the Southern Conference is concerned, I think I am right about this, that there is nothing in the Southern Conference regulations from the N.C.A.A. regulations.

MR. LYNNAH: You just appointed a new commissioner. This might be a good way for him to get started on the right foot. All these conferences have got to have rules for enforcement, although it is my understanding that even when that was true, certain of the Southern and Southeastern institutions, didn't trust each other then. But I don't see why if the national group believes that a Code is applicable to everybody as the basis governing recruiting and subsidizing or financial aids, if you want to call it that, to athletes, and leaving the enforcement of that over-all code up to the conferences themselves, why that isn't a perfectly practical thing.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I personally can't see why the conferences, if they are honest in that respect, can't back up the N.C.A.A. and the individual institutions back up the N.C.A.A. in the enforcement of this Code unless they want a more liberal code, unless they don't want this code, or as you say, Dr. Hobbs, that you felt no one type of code could apply to all types of schools throughout the country. I think it is the feeling of the South that this Code is not liberal enough, that it needs to be liberalized — at least, the amendments would seem to point in that direction.

MR. McCARTER: The statement, "If the N.C.A.A. or if the institutions agree on a common code, why can't the conferences force it," was made. The point is, they don't agree on a common code. "Some want it cold. Some want it nine days old." It is just not true.

MR. LYNNAH: Mr. Chairman, I just have one more comment to make then.

Mr. Cram mentioned the United Nations here awhile ago. Here we are trying to get all of the nations of the world to operate under one charter. Now, why not have charter "A" and charter "B" and see what that would do to further contribute to the existing confusion?

MR. CRAM: I would like to ask one of the gentlemen of the panel. Would you go back and review for us the history before the Code. These gentlemen have been proposing that we go back to where we were before we had a Sanity Code. Why did we go to the Sanity Code? There must have been some reason that the plan being suggested didn't work.

Let's go back and review that.

MR. HOUSTON: I will take a crack at that one. This is very interesting. This little committee has gone on record and sent out a word to you which you probably didn't read, but it is perfectly clear to us that no Code or no regulation will work unless there is a vigorous and whole-hearted and enthusiastic support by a substantial majority of this Association. So I just feel objective about it.

I do think you have to point these things out which may be an answer to your question.

"Institutional integrity" — It is a fine sounding phrase, but one of the things that has developed in this situation which wasn't so obvious before is that: "My institution is all right irrespective of any code, but that fellow over there, you had better go watch out for him. He is the fellow who is taking my athletes," and so forth. So when you give it back to the Dartmouth Indians or give it back to the institutions, I think we must remember we go back to that basis where there are no standards set. It is nice to say that you can trust the other institutions, but the sad part of it is that many institutions do not trust other institutions, and whether you have a code or not will make no difference except you will have no standards to hold them up to.

One more thing has come out. These presidents whom we talk about need to have their backbone strengthened. It was felt in the beginning that this was a strengthening of the backbone.

The people who proposed this Code — and I didn't happen to — said, "The nation has grown smaller. We all play back and forth between these conferences and so forth, and it is chaotic for one conference to have one set of rules and another, another set of rules," and so forth.

Those were some of the reasons.

It is easy to say: "Give it back to the conferences, and they will take care of it," but there again, members of the conference irrespective of the Code don't trust each other, and many of the conferences are conferences, I think, in name only. They pick out the officials and schedule each other, but when it comes to regulations and codes, they sort of skip that.

There are very few conferences, I think, in this country who really do any regulatory conduct of this kind. I think that that step which the meeting seems to favor ought to be one carefully taken because you are going back to that period in the gay twenties, the depression thirties and the post-war forties when everybody was looking to your organization to do something about it.

Speech after speech was made, and the newspapers used to make fun of us and say, "Oh, yes, they go down there and make high-sounding speeches about this thing, but nobody does anything about it."

Then you tried to do something about it.

It is all right with me if you want to give up the ship and go back, but I think you ought to be perfectly clear as to what you are getting back to.

There is one more point which is a very important one which the gentleman from Pepperdine made, and that is this has placed a bur-

den on small colleges. I suppose it has because it is true as Dean Hobbs said — the Code was a compromise. It did accept intercollegiate athletics and participation therein as an integral part of education, and it made it appear to be above board, to give a boy a scholarship for playing on an athletic team just as you would give him a scholarship to be on a debating team or musical organization or something of that sort.

People thought this would put it above board, so that if an institution did give a boy a scholarship who happened to be a good halfback, then everybody else didn't look down their nose and inquire about him.

I suffered about that particularly because every time a boy who was on an athletic team got any kind of scholarship, all the people in the other schools said, "He is pretty good. What is he getting?" and if it was discovered he was getting a scholarship, that branded an institution as a subsidizing institution no matter what the size of the scholarship.

The purpose of that was, I think, to make it possible to recognize athletics as a part of education and to give a scholarship to a boy because of his athletic ability with certain safeguards placing a ceiling on it to stop abuses, and it was thought that brought it out on top of the table and made it a legitimate practice.

I don't know what the evidence is as to small institutions. A good many of them organized as a result of this. I pay a dollar a month to a Century Club to get some money for athletics, and a good many institutions, I am sure, have regarded this as an opportunity to get their hands on money and hand it out.

I don't think anybody can quarrel with that kind of procedure of getting more scholarship aid because Lord knows, if there is any institution here that doesn't want any scholarship aid for its students, it must just be the perfect institution because as far as I know, they are all looking for it.

This enabled that money, which was being given out by people who probably were not qualified to give it out, to be turned over to the college and let the agency, the scholarship agency, give it to the students who ought to have it.

I suppose that has probably resulted in a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars coming in and being channeled through the institution.

Those things, I think, are all worthwhile points.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Vic, before you go, we haven't heard from the Pacific Coast Conference. Would you be willing to say a word? Do you have anything?

MR. SCHMIDT: I wasn't in here, Mr. Nichols, at the beginning of the discussion, but I might say that we have felt in the origin of this that the Sanity Code was a good program.

It met, at least, a lot of the requirements for sound administration of aid.

Now then, there are two issues involved in the Sanity program today. One is the soundness of the program itself, and the second is the enforceability of the program on a national basis. Now, it is the second more than the first that gives us food for thought.

I do think that we feel that the Compliance Committee as set up under the present regulations has done an excellent job with the time and resources which it has had available.

The principal question is: Have that time and those resources been sufficient to permit it to give the Sanity Code the full opportunity to exploit its real responsibilities?

We all know — and I know that I know — that even spending considerable time in attempting to regulate procedures at nine institutions can be quite a task, and when we expand that fifty-fold,

it becomes a task of really great measure and one that might almost come to the point of suggesting the impossibility of obtaining performance or conformity with a code where there was not in the institutions of the Association a willingness to conform to it.

I don't think any process of enforcement can be as effective as it might be unless there is that inherent willingness on the part of those people who are members of an Association to attempt to live up to it.

Now, if the requirements of the Code are on a plane that is above the plane that the majority of the members wish to subscribe to, you are by a process of enforcement perhaps trying to impose on them something which you can't impose on them if they will not make an effort to conform on their own behalf.

I think that code of athletics is like a code of laws, and if you have a law that the majority of your people are not in sympathy with or a considerable segment of your people are not in sympathy with, you cannot obtain enforcement of that by any agency which you may set up.

I think there are some things in connection with the whole intercollegiate athletic picture from the viewpoint of rules and regulations that perhaps should be given some study.

That may sound like a rather naive statement, but frankly, I sometimes wonder whether in our approach to the subject we haven't spent too much time trying to control effects instead of going to causes and trying to find some solution to our problem in relieving the pressures which cause these situations to arise.

Recruiting and subsidizing are really symptoms of a disease. They are not the disease itself, and you can't cure the measles by shaving off the rash. You have got to examine the origin of any disease if you are going to cure it from that source rather than by trying possibly to cure it after by the treatment of mere symptoms of the thing.

I believe that we feel in our area that we are going to make a more serious study of the pressures which cause some of our difficulties and troubles, and I believe that we want to see if we can't, by relieving those underlying pressures, perhaps find some little happier solution or easier solution to the thing that confronts us.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Would it be fair to ask you in order to relieve these pressures, do you think that one thing that would relieve the pressures would be to eliminate all bowl games? And another thing to relieve pressures would be to eliminate all spring practice.

One reason I put this in is because the South three years ago proposed this very thing and Colonel Couper of V.M.I. proposed that it was brought up before the N.C.A.A. at that time. The vote was taken and as you know, it looked like it was carried, and then it was put up to a written vote and wasn't carried.

It was tabled because of commitments that schools had made in regard to bowl games.

These men here know the history back of that, but certainly the bowls do create pressure and one of the things that small colleges probably would feel — that is many of us here would feel — is that bowl games should be eliminated. We have no right to speak because we are not involved in that big money.

MR. SCHMIDT: I would say this on our behalf. We are groping and exploring the various possible areas of pressure and with a view that when we discover what they are, that we may perhaps take steps to attempt to relieve them where we can.

I wouldn't feel that you could take out any one thing today and say that this is the thing that causes it or that is the thing that causes it.

I think probably it is a combination of many causes, but I think that we could well explore the field of causes and attempt to see if

we could not get to the root of the thing by control of causes and thus perhaps preclude the possibility of so many effects which we do not like resulting from those causes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I absolutely agree with you, Vic, that is the big problem. We have been trying to control the symptoms without changing the causes, but do you think that a body such as this of colleges here should propose to the N.C.A.A. that we eliminate all bowl games? (Cries of "Out of Order") I know. Well, Asa, would you speak to that then?

MR. ASA BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I don't think that question was pertinent, "Nich," at this point.

I would like to shift such comment to this extent. I happen to be commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. It is a very heterogeneous organization. I do not presume to speak for the entire group or any large segment of it at this point.

Some of our members have already expressed their points of view — Dartmouth, Johns Hopkins and others. I do think that I am correct in saying that there is a considerable weight of opinion, I happen to share personally, that the N.C.A.A. should enunciate sound policy, should develop strict rules, and regulations, but should leave the application of those principles and the enforcement of those rules to the various conferences and member schools, and the N.C.A.A. should go about its very important business as has been mentioned here before of operating the Rules Committees in various sports, conducting of championships, participating with the Olympic Association in its activities.

Should that development come about, I know that our conference will continue to maintain the rules and principles which parallel to a very great extent the N.C.A.A. principles and rules and regulations. In fact, we would be doing what Jim Lynah has suggested.

I believe that sums up the point of view of a good many of our people.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do you think it is out of order for this group to consider submitting a resolution to the N.C.A.A. in relation to bowl games?

MR. BUSHNELL: I don't say that. I thought your question of Vic was a little unfair.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If it was, I beg your pardon, Vic, because I knew you had discussed it out there.

MR. SCHMIDT: We have been considering bowl games and spring practice and every other matter we thought might be a matter of pressure.

We have taken no definite action on anything of that character except on the spring practice item. We do expect to present to this convention next year a resolution or an amendment to whatever existing legislation may be then adopted, whether in the By-laws or Constitution, for the complete abolition of spring practice of football.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Thanks very much, Vic. I didn't mean to in any way put you on a hot spot.

MR. LEE PRATER (Northwestern State College, Louisiana): Mr. Chairman, our school is not a member of the N.C.A.A. I am a coach and director of athletics of forty years experience who has gone to the bad and have been elected president of our institution.

I came to this meeting, among other things, for the purpose of deciding whether or not our institution should apply for admission to the N.C.A.A.

My coaching experience goes back to the days when boys played

solely for the love of the game. They got nothing out of football except the knocks and the bruises and the character building that came from hard competition.

I have seen the development from those days. I think those were the ideal days. I wish that I were naive enough to believe that we would return to those days.

I think my friend, Robinson from Mississippi, and our friend from Sewanee over here, have the ideal solution to the entire athletic situation, but as I say, I believe it cannot be applied throughout the United States.

I am going to be very frank. Our institution is under the control of a state board of education. I told you I was from Louisiana. You may have heard of Huey Long who built a football team at L.S.U. among other things.

In those days we could not get a promising athlete on our campus to save our lives.

Junior colleges were established under the state university, and they took all those that L.S.U. didn't want.

Our state board of education created athletic scholarships. The sum was put in the budget, and was adopted by the state legislature.

Now, gentlemen, that is not an ideal situation, but it developed out of a peculiar set of circumstances which perhaps had no counterpart anywhere in the United States.

My own personal opinion — and I am not speaking yet as a member of N.C.A.A. — is that any attempt on the part of anybody of national scope to regulate athletics is doomed to failure before he starts because of the fact that conditions are different throughout the United States.

I believe that the most nearly perfect solution is conferences and individual institutions. I wish to express my thanks to the chairman for giving me this opportunity to speak and for the members of the group for listening.

I, too, was trained in the law. I went to the bar again and entered the coaching profession instead of practicing law. I have been going to the bar most of my life, you see, but I believe that one of the tenets of our government is local self-government, and I believe it is sound in the field of athletics.

I believe there are certain things on which we can all agree nationwide. I lived through the so-called prohibition era in Louisiana and a federal agent who attempted to enforce prohibition in South Louisiana — well, he had better go North. He made a mistake. That's all.

I believe in local self-government, and I believe that if there are some fundamentals on which we can actually agree and which we will enforce, then I think it is a fine thing.

Every other thing, in my judgment, should be left to local conferences, and that is in brief, my belief on this matter.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We are getting along to the time now where we are going to have to close in a few minutes. I think that Vic Schmidt actually hit on a very vital point when he spoke about getting down to fundamental causes that produce these pressures that make it almost impossible to avoid the things that occur in connection with subsidizing and proselyting. But when you actually study these pressures, you will realize how difficult it is to change these pressures because they are tied in with a terrific number of vested interests, and by that I mean they are tied in with big business interests.

The pressures are not so easily changed as we would like.

Are there any questions you would like to ask? Would you like to raise any questions in regard to the question of bowl games or in regard to spring practice or in regard to the problems that arise in connection with our national emergency?

I would be interested in knowing whether any conferences has taken any action in regard to changes in eligibility, use of freshmen and so on.

MR. C. E. SOUTHERN (Arizona State College): Many men know the answer to this question. Does the open granting of board and room affect a college athlete's Olympic status?

MR. HOUSTON: I don't know the answer to that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Mr. McCarter of Dartmouth studied a lot of those eligibility rules.

MR. McCARTER: My impression is it does, but I wouldn't be certain on that.

MR. LYNNAH: I am sure if the N.C.A.A. recognizes it, it wouldn't affect the eligibility.

MR. SOUTHERN: I mean our combination football athletes and track men, are they eliminated from Olympic competition?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If N.C.A.A. recognizes it as legitimate, I am sure they aren't.

MR. WILLIAM G. BINGHAM (Harvard University): I don't know the answer to that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: "Pops."

MR. HOUSTON: I don't know the answer.

MR. AIGLER (University of Michigan): I only know the question has been raised. I don't think the Olympic authorities have ever actually ruled on the question as to what the Olympic Committee would do if this step were taken. I don't think the answer has ever been given, and the fact that Bill Bingham doesn't know of any answer, I am sure indicates that it hasn't been answered.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do you know what Brundage said in regard to that? Do any of you happen to know? I know something was brought up.

MR. CRAM: It was brought up at the Chicago meeting and very definitely left in the hands of the Internal Revenue Department.

The action of the Olympic Committee depended upon many rulings associated with the Internal Revenue Department. The Internal Revenue Department will assess taxes on any fees paid to athletes. Therefore, it would automatically be ruled out of Olympic competition. That is the statement Mr. Brundage made to us last April.

I am sure "Tug" Wilson must have some answer on that for a later meeting.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do you remember about that, Bob?

MR. ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): Technically according to the language of the rules of the Olympic games, a man would be ineligible for competition if he were given remuneration for participation in athletics.

MR. HOWARD J. DANFORD (Florida State University): If this is placed back in the hands of local conferences for regulation, it might work if the conferences would restrict themselves to a purely local, geographical status in their recruiting, but when you go across state lines — I am not a lawyer so I can't quote the law to the extent

the previous speaker has — but I do think, out of what slight knowledge of the law I have, that when you get into interstate commerce, the Federal government steps in.

We find ourselves at Florida State University in a very peculiar position. For four years we have been operating under what Gordon says is the "Insanity Code" and because we were the only state institution, state supported institution in the Dixie Conference, a conference which was operating strictly as an amateur organization, and because we had certain natural advantages which the other members of the conference couldn't overcome, couldn't be expected to, advantages of state support, we worked ourselves out of the Dixie Conference or will at the end of this year.

We no longer can find unsubsidized opponents, and so we had to make a choice between subsidizing or doing as the Romans do or dropping football completely, and so we chose what we felt was the lesser of two evils, namely, adopting the Sanity Code.

Now, if you abolish the Sanity Code, you put us with our very limited funds into a poker game. Where we thought we were going into a ten-cent limit game, and you put us into a no-limit game.

I don't mind telling you we can't stay there very long. It is bad enough as it is with the violations that are going on, but take off all ceilings and I don't know what is going to happen to us.

There is just one point I would like to make before sitting down.

It seems to me it is not so much a code of law as it is code of ethics, code of honor, and I am making no implications.

I am drawing no inferences, when I say that. While I agree wholeheartedly with the gentleman who says he likes that term "institutional integrity" let me say no institution has any integrity unless the individual members in the institution have integrity, and no code of honor will work unless there are honorable men working it.

We believe you are going back to a far more chaotic condition than we are in at the present time when you go back to those pre-Sanity Code days, and it seems to me a sad comment upon an organization, upon individuals, myself included, who pride ourselves upon the fact that we are working in a field which has greater opportunities and possibilities for the development of certain qualities of the good citizens in a democracy, namely, one of those qualities, cooperation, and we cannot ourselves work together.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Are there any other remarks?

Many of you men have come a long way. I know Dr. Olson here came a long way. Would you care to say something?

MR. HOWARD M. OLSON (Colorado College): The statement was made, I believe — or at least, inferred — that this present Sanity Code put every one of us in exactly the same position, that is, a sort of strait jacket.

I don't think that is true. It simply places a limit on the amount of aid that can be granted. Let the larger institutions grant aid to the limit. We in our conference, for example, find that most of the members — in fact, all of the members of our conference — grant much less than the limit, probably ten to twenty per cent of the limit, probably fifty per cent in one or two instances; that is, the limit that is established by the Code.

In many institutions they offer nothing. It doesn't put anybody in a strait jacket, I think, to put a top on the thing. If you said every one had to conform to this level, you can't go above or below, that is my idea of a strait jacket.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Before we close, I am going to ask Ralph Aigler who has studied these amendments very carefully to give just a very brief review of the amendments as they have been proposed and what they mean, and then I would like to have any of you, who would

like to make any remarks about the question of the national emergency from the standpoint of what your conferences are doing or what you probably will do, do so. Then we will close.

Ralph, will you just give us a brief summary of those amendments.

MR. AIGLER: I have read rather carefully these five proposed amendments, perhaps not any more carefully than many of you in this room. Your analysis of these amendments may be fully as good as or better than my own, but as I understand them, they come substantially to this. I am going to take them up in reverse order.

They are A, B, C, D, and E. Now, the proposed amendment "E" is the one of which Mr. Cram spoke earlier that would have two codes.

Of course, it is built up on the hypothesis at the meeting this week there will be some change made in the present Sanity Code. The proposal then of amendment "E" is if that should happen, that there would be two codes; the present Sanity Code for those institutions that elected to subscribe to it and another code that would be the one, whatever its terms may be, that would be adopted at this convention this week.

Amendment "D" is the one, as some of you expressed here, put the whole matter back to the Indians. I don't mean the Dartmouth Indians, but it would mean that the Association ceases to be a regulatory body, that it would go back to what it was prior to three years ago. It would be a vehicle for an exchange of views, for expressing of ideals and so far as administration is concerned, conducting certain championship meets and working out playing rules in various sports.

Amendment "C" would provide for the granting of aids on the basis of need to athletes without any ceiling, but with this one safeguard — well, there are two safeguards. One, I have already mentioned, on the basis of need, and secondly, it must be awarded by the regular organization set up in that institution.

That brings us back to the first two — "A" and "B" that are printed in this printed document.

To understand those two proposals, we must remember that the present Code as "Pops" outlined it, permits financial aid without any ceiling if awarded on the basis of high scholarship. The sky is the limit so far as the amount is concerned. It must be awarded, however, by the regular agency of the institution that awards student aids, generally, and with no limit on amount.

It also provides — that is, the present Code provides — that if financial aids are awarded on a basis in which athletic ability plays no part whatever, that then there is no limit on that.

Perhaps you may wonder what type of aid would come under that. Well, in our committee discussions, we used this as an example which is not uncommon.

Mr. X may have died a number of years ago and left a trust fund providing that the income from that trust fund should go to the support of all young men of such and such name, descendant, or relatives of this person X that might attend a particular college.

Now, if some student coming within that category happened to be an athlete, his acceptance and use of that financial aid without any limit of amount would be perfectly permissible.

Then the Code also permits in the third place the award of financial aids with a ceiling. That is, tuition and institutional fees, and in that frankly, athletic ability is recognized as a legitimate element in making the award.

The safeguards are those two; that there is a ceiling, and secondly, it must be awarded by the regular university agency for the awarding of student aids, and a third safeguard, namely, on the basis of need.

The proposal in amendment "A" preserves practically all of that except that in the part that I referred to as number three, the last

one I mentioned on the basis of need; that it is not limited to tuition and incidental fees, but it must be awarded by the regular agency. It must be awarded on the basis of need, and it provides for a rather complex system of questionnaires and reports that are to be filled out by the student himself and by members of the family and by members of the institution, and those answers, it is provided in that proposal, are to be filed in certain offices only two of which, however, are designated.

I believe it calls for nine regional offices. Now, the only difference, as I understand it, between probably "A" and "B" is that this requirement for the filling out of these blanks and filing in these regional offices establishing the facts of need would be required only if the sum total of the financial aid exceeds the institutional fees, tuition, board and room.

That, as I understand it, is the only difference between "A" and "B."

That is my analysis of these amendments for what it is worth.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Are there any questions on that?

MR. HOUSTON: Ralph, from the point of view of a little experience that we have had in this committee on collecting information, would you agree with me that the practicality of that last one — I have forgotten what letter it is — collecting all these affidavits and so forth, and even though it was split up into six or seven offices, would be almost impossible?

Would you agree with that?

MR. AIGLER: Yes, I would agree with it entirely. I think it is a fair estimate with perhaps somewhere between three and four hundred member institutions, it would be reasonable to expect there would be somewhere between three and five thousand of such documents that would be filled out and filed.

Now, so far as enforcement is concerned, it doesn't require any wild imagination to picture what the enforcing agency would be faced with if it had to deal with from three to five thousand of those statements of need and to determine whether or not they were truthful and to really get at the facts.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is that, Ralph, the so-called Willett Amendment?

MR. AIGLER: It is sometimes referred to that way.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Are there any other comments or questions? Are there any conferences that have taken any action in regard to international emergency in regard to changing their regulations?

MR. S. L. ROBINSON (Mississippi College): Mr. Chairman, I am just rising to make this comment. I presume that you gentlemen before us who have given so much of your time for the strengthening of our intercollegiate program and the preservation of the program must be a little bit confused at the outcome of this meeting.

Here we are, a group of small colleges, surely we above all others would subscribe to the things that you men have put forward and have so diligently worked for.

I want to make this comment. We smaller fellows are not hurting, and I believe you should take that into consideration. We get along fairly well. Our programs are not large. We can make enough money, take enough money in with small gate receipts to project our programs and have a lot of fun out of it, and give the boys something to play along with.

The bigger fellows are hurting, and I just assume from the attitude of the gentlemen in this meeting, the small college men, that we are a little apathetic about the thing. Perhaps we have the feeling that we ought not to try to jam the thing down the throat of the bigger fellows, that the problem is theirs, and it is for them to solve, and we will go along with whatever they do.

Now, there may be a little bit of moral cowardness in that kind of attitude, but I know I feel a little bit that way. I have always been strictly for the amateur code in intercollegiate athletics, and I don't know just what attitude the small college should take in this thing.

MR. AIGLER: May I just say one more thing, and then I am through, unless somebody has a question to ask me.

I think there are many of us who had reason to think three years ago that the adoption of the Sanity Code under the circumstances under which it was adopted, after the long deliberations, had a reasonable chance of being observed and of its being enforceable.

I know there has developed somewhat of an impression it was jammed down the throats of the membership of this Association. Many of you in this room probably were at the meeting when the final action was taken, and you know that it was necessary that there should be a two-thirds vote in favor of the Sanity Code in order for it to become a part of the constitution.

It not only received a two-thirds vote, but a great deal more than that. As a matter of fact, the dissenting votes were comparatively few. Therefore, it seemed to us at that time there was reasonable ground to think that the Sanity Code did represent a general opinion of the schools of the nation, not unanimous opinion. We didn't at any time expect you could get unanimity of opinion on a question like this, but I was surprised, frankly, to find there seemed to be so little criticism or objection to the adoption of this Sanity Code.

Now, in the development since, I get the impression that there are a lot of people who think it was a wicked thing that was imposed upon the membership of this Association by some dictator power over whom we didn't have any control.

We were the ones who did it ourselves and nobody else.

MR. THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): I would like to agree with Mr. Olson over here regarding the strait jacket proposition.

We at Santa Barbara College, a part of the University of California, do not feel this Code is in any sense a strait jacket. As a matter of fact, in our institution we have the idea — it may be wrong — that the advocates of returning to institutional control or conference control are really shooting at liberalizing our present Code, and we think that any attempt to liberalize it or any action of that sort will lead eventually to what might be termed an economic suicide on the part of the small college in trying to live up to the Joneses or it might possibly lead — and we do fear this — to an athletic suicide as far as the sport is concerned.

If we set a higher limit, there is always going to be someone who wants to go still higher and so on and so on and so on up, and I see no finish of this sort of thing.

You asked for the report of conferences. As President of the California Collegiate Athletic Association made up primarily of small colleges of California, from many of the state colleges and one private institution, we have not taken any stand on this particular Code as far as the emergency is concerned. But I will say this, that to my knowledge no institution in our conference approaches even the limits set by the Code.

We have all stayed well below that.

The only step we have taken so far as the emergency is concerned — and this may be out of place in this particular discussion — concerns the eligibility of freshmen for this emergency.

We have adopted a measure whereby freshmen, second semester freshmen, who have been in attendance at the institution for a semester already, will be eligible for spring sports, track, baseball and any other spring sports, and commencing in September, all freshmen will be eligible for sports.

MR. McCARTER: I think it is only fair to point out that while some conferences or some groups or some regions, I think, are interested in liberalizing the Code, I know for a fact that certain others are definitely not interested in that, but are interested so far as they are concerned with following their own rules which in many respects are more strict than the present N.C.A.A. Code. I think that a good many of the representatives who are here at the moment at least, who are in favor of returning from the N.C.A.A. regulation to conference regulation, are going to return or stand by stricter regulations than now exist.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes, I appreciate that, but just in closing, I would like to perhaps express my own point of view which is just one point of view. That is the Code has not been given a fair trial in the two years, actually, of its operation, and that any organization that pursues a policy for two years and then immediately changes over and hasn't actually given it the backing it deserves, will be in danger of becoming a vacillating organization in its policies.

It seems to me you are pretty apt to get the reputation, that is, in the public, of being vacillating and undecided and you go back to that and it won't be good either, and the whole thing tends to become chaotic.

Just in closing, I would like to ask "Pop" Houston to say a word. We all feel that this has been the best college session we have ever had, and we have had better participation.

I think it has been a frank and open discussion. I think we have all recognized the sincerity of everybody's point of view. My point of view is just that it hasn't been given a fair trial.

MR. HOUSTON: I don't have anything more to say except Brother Robinson brought up the point: What is the interest of the small colleges in this thing anyway? It doesn't mean anything to them, and I do want to suggest this as one of the tangible things that has come to our little committee from the small colleges.

They have been quiet about it, but they have definitely expressed the opinion to us that the only thing there is in this for us, practically speaking, is protection. When this Code was drawn, it was said the great issue was whether or not the coaches could go out, and they came up and said, "Yes, the coaches can go out, but they can only go so far." The small college said, "This is a protection to us. We don't have to give this aid. As has been pointed out, we can give whole or part and none," yet it stopped this raiding which was upsetting people.

That is what they talked about back there, the raiding that went on, and I had my eyes opened to the fact that there was raiding going on and people were beating the bushes for these boys with athletic ability. There was an armament race. One college president said, "Why, if we didn't have this, we would have an armament race. There would be no limit." So there is that stake which I think the small college has in it, namely, a protection if it works.

MR. LOREN W. TUTTLE (Fresno State College): There is a thing that has come to my mind here since we have been talking and since you mentioned this protection, that I think would be worth considering in light of this Code.

One of the main problems in relation to the Code seems to be the matter of enforcement and if you will realize what that enforcement is, in the final analysis it rests with the college president in the small college.

Now, I am not speaking of the larger colleges. If we have a national organization who can put out, we will say, standards or regulations by which we shall abide or decide to abide as a small college, the president of that small college has something which can guide him in making decisions as to whether he will allow his athletic directors and coaches to go out and do this raiding which has been mentioned.

I believe there are many instances when presidents of small colleges do not completely understand exactly what is going too far and what is the way of raiding of athletes. For those of you who are in small colleges, you should realize how easy it is for the vested interests and a group of boys from the drug store to channel into the president's ear what a certain institution is doing over in another conference in another part of the country, and give him a selling talk which in many instances would allow him to make a judgment which might be carried through, and he wouldn't find out he had gone too far in that until it was too late to back up.

I believe regardless of where the enforcement is for the Code, that we do, as small colleges, need a standard by which to govern our actions.

MR. DUER (George Pepperdine College): I wanted to ask if in the eyes of the Compliance Committee the Sanity Code as has been applied in the past two years in any given areas, has had any effect, appreciable effect, on this armament race you were talking about, whether it has actually affected this beating of the bush which I think is a vicious practice that must be controlled. Does the Sanity Code affect that in application?

MR. HOUSTON: I am afraid nobody knows the answer to this question because the evidence is so confusing.

For instance, the commissioners had a meeting. I didn't go to it. They came up with the proposition it is worse now than it was before.

I have some doubt as to the evidence upon which that is based, because after all is said and done, apparently lots of people, even us, let the newspaper writers and sports writers do our thinking for us, and it is a common prevalent practice for us to believe all these things.

Now, just on that score, we have gotten kind of sick of chasing rainbows. We have chased so many complaints down. In many of the cases the boy isn't even enrolled in the particular institution, and by every method that we know of, the aid that is said to be given to him is not being given to him so the whole thing, as I have said before, is shot through with gossip, mistrust, rumor and suspicion.

When you say, has it worked? That is a terribly difficult question to answer. All I can say is what I tried to say and probably said very badly before. I think the evidence before us so far as what the college presidents say — and by the way, it is a terrible job to get the college presidents to take any interest in this thing. Many of them never knew what the Code was about until last year when there got to be quite a fight about it. You have to have a fight before they will pay any attention to it. That is not their fault. They are too busy. But so many institutions which we had written to and said, "Here, there

is a complaint about your boy," have come back and said, "Well now, we investigated that and you were right, and we have corrected it."

Other institutions have said, "I am glad you called our attention to it."

The fact that some agency, some body, is writing to these institutions and questioning them is causing them to take an interest in this subject.

One great problem of this N.C.A.A. has been to get college presidents to take an interest in the N.C.A.A.

We have talked about that ever since I have been connected with the thing, and this is the first time in thirty years that I have been connected with it that you ever saw any college presidents around here. They are beginning to show up, and they are beginning to travel down here to go to this thing.

That is one way. Maybe that is not the reason for the continuance of the Code, but it has certainly interested the college presidents. Administrations are interested in this problem, and they are struggling with it as has well been pointed out better than I can.

It is a terrific problem. You are not going to solve it in any way unless you work on it for a long period of time. That is the only thing that bothers me about it — this kind of retreat, the defeatist attitude of "We can't do anything about it. Give it back to the schools. They will have stricter regulations."

Oh, yes, I think they will have maybe, and maybe they will not. You are just giving up before you have given this thing a real old college try on it.

If you could go through our files and read the letters from presidents who many times take their hair down, and explain they are terrifically worried about this thing. They are upset about it.

One of them said to me over the telephone the other day: "This is the most difficult problem in American education," and I think he had something there because he apparently had given it some thought, and he is a big-time fellow. That is what you are dealing with.

You are not going to solve it in this meeting. You are not going to solve it in this year. You are not going to solve it unless there is whole-hearted, enthusiastic support back of some program to do something about something that ought to be done something about because this thing is a disgrace.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I do think when conferences say to go back and control it in the conference and your conference standards are higher than the standards proposed in the Code, it is like isolationism.

You may be able to think you won't be affected by what they do, but the sky may be the limit in some other conference, and you will be affected by what other people do in this United States.

We will all be affected by what the N.C.A.A. does in our athletics, and if the N.C.A.A. is not able to maintain standards — I don't know.

It has been a fine discussion, and I certainly appreciate the part you have all taken in the discussion of the small college group. I think it is the best session we have ever had, and I urge you all to go to the session this afternoon at two o'clock which takes up another very vital problem, the problem of television.

I have been asked by Mr. Evans of the Football Hall of Fame to make this announcement.

The directors took steps to change the constitution and By-laws governing the election of directors and appoint a committee to draw up the necessary legal changes which will be acted on next year when provision will be made to include on the board one representative from each of the eight N.C.A.A. districts and one representative from the

large conferences and one representative from the small conferences in those districts.

I think that is an effort to give the best representation, isn't it, George?

MR. GEORGE EVANS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The best representation over the country. Thank you very much, and is there anyone who would care to bring up anything else? If not, we will stand adjourned.

THE BUSINESS SESSION

Friday Afternoon, January 12, 1951

The N.C.A.A. Business Sessions of the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at two-twenty o'clock in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas, Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President, presiding.

1. Announcements.

PRESIDENT HUGH C. WILLETT: I call to order the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

First of all I should like to present the members of the Council and the members of the Executive Committee who were the officers who have carried on the activities of the Association since our last annual convention.

It seems to us that it would be desirable that you should see the men who have been carrying on the work and assuming the responsibility of your Association, so I take pleasure in presenting them to you just briefly. So that you can identify the person with the name, I shall just ask these gentlemen to stand to acknowledge the presentation as the names are called.

Carl Schott, Vice President of the Second District. H. C. Byrd, Vice President of the Third District. Lloyd C. Emmons, Vice President of the Fourth District. George Small, Vice President of the Fifth District. D. W. Williams, Vice President of the Sixth District. King Hendricks, Vice President of the Seventh District. H. P. Everest, Vice President of the Eighth District.

In addition to these Vice Presidents, I pause to ask if Lloyd Jordan, Vice President of the First District, is in the room. I think that Lloyd is in charge of the program across the street and will probably be in the room later.

In addition to the eight Vice Presidents, we have seven members at large on the Council.

Earle Davis, Kansas State College; Robert A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; Alfred Masters, Stanford University; E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania; A. B. Moore, University of Alabama; G. L. Rider, Miami University and Harry Stuhldreher, University of Wisconsin, now of the Carnegie-Steel Corporation. Is Harry here?

These gentlemen share with your two officers the responsibility for what has taken place since the last convention.

I should like to present at this time for your recognition, Professor Guice, Chairman of the Department of Government of Southern Methodist University, who is here as Parliamentarian. He is here as a friend of the Chair and the protector of the delegates.

Also, I should like to present the members of the Credentials Committee, Professor David Bjork, U.C.L.A. and Dean Kenny of Brown University. These two gentlemen serving with Bob Fetzer of North Carolina will act as the Credentials Committee.

I notice that the printed program refers to an address by the President. The President has no address to make at this time. He merely has a series of announcements and explanations for the guidance of this business meeting.

I wish to announce the order of the day as agreed to by the Executive Committee and by the Council, and I wish to advise the convention that the order of the day can be changed on motion duly passed

by the delegates. In the absence of any motion to change prevailing, the order of the day will be as follows:

First, announcements and explanations from the chair; second, the reports of officers and committees; third, the consideration of proposed amendments to Article III, the so-called Sanity Code of the Constitution; fourth, the consideration of motions of discipline that may be presented from the Council; fifth, the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee; sixth, elections, which means action on the reports of the Committee on Committees and the Nomination Committee, and miscellaneous items of business that are appropriate to the closing hours of the convention.

I pause for any motion that may be made from the floor with reference to changes in the announced order of the day. Hearing no such motion and no objection having been raised, the order will be as announced.

The Chair announces the appointment of the following Committee on Resolutions: Dean Moore, Alabama, Chairman; Earle Davis of Kansas State and Father Crowley, University of Santa Clara. That committee will report in the closing hour of the convention.

The Chairman announces the committee in charge of all voting and balloting. The Committee on Credentials and the Vice Presidents of the eight districts constitute the Committee on Voting and Balloting. The Chairman of that committee is Robert Fetzer and he will be assisted by the two members of the Credentials Committee and the eight Vice Presidents.

The chairman advises the delegates of the various methods of voting. Unless the contrary is desired, there can be voice votes on motions before the House. If the Chair is in doubt, whether the motion is carried or not, there will be a call for a standing vote, and the Committee on Voting will tally the standing vote.

On certain types of motions, there will be secret, written ballots. If a written ballot is to be cast, in order to save time, the following arrangement has been established — and we hope that it will meet your approval. You will notice on the tables at the front of the room ballot boxes above which are hung certain numbers. Please note where you will cast your ballot if a written ballot is called for. All delegates from member institutions of the First District will cast their written ballots in Ballot Box No. 1 which will be presided over by the Vice President of that District or his representative. You will identify yourself to the one in charge of the ballot box. He will check against your name on the list of accredited delegates and will permit you to cast your vote.

In like manner delegates of District Two will cast their votes at polling place No. 2; District 3, No. 3; District 4, Ballot Box No. 4; District 5, Ballot Box No. 5. Now, notice the difference, the variation. The two districts six and seven which are comparatively small districts will cast their ballots in Ballot Box No. 6, presided over by the Vice Presidents of those two districts.

Delegates from District 8 — I am speaking of institutional representatives, and this is important — and delegates representing athletic conferences will cast their ballots in Ballot Box No. 8. It may be that a delegate representing an institution will cast his ballot as institutional delegate at one place and later as a conference delegate at a second place.

It is hoped that by this device the time consumed in casting ballots can be materially reduced.

A word of caution from the Chair. Only accredited delegates are eligible to vote. They are identified by white badges. We have on the floor several delegates from the same institution, all of them wearing white badges. That does not give that institution multiple votes. It

is left to the delegation to arrange within itself which one of the delegation will cast the vote of the institution.

The same thing applies to conferences, if conferences have accredited more than one delegate. Visiting delegates identified by red badges are not eligible to vote, and I trust the press will forgive me if I say that they with the blue badges are not eligible to vote.

If I neglected to say it, I want to say it at this time, that we welcome the visitors who are in the room, and we welcome the representatives of the press who are at the table at my right.

In case there should be a written ballot, the committee in charge of balloting will provide the delegates with appropriate ballot forms. They will be secured at the polling place.

I pause for a moment to ask if the situation is clear and if any delegate wants any clarification of any point as to the procedure in voting.

There is just one other element that I must in all fairness introduce. It is possible for the convention to demand a roll call vote. If a roll call vote is demanded, the machinery is set up. It will, however, be a time consuming process.

That disposes of the first item on the order of the day.

2. Reports of the District Vice Presidents and Committee Chairmen.

The second item is the consideration of various reports. There has already been distributed to you a convention bulletin in which you will find printed the reports of the Vice Presidents representing their districts, the reports of various rules committees and tournament committees.

The Chair will entertain a motion that these reports be received for the record.

ROBERT BROWNE (University of Illinois): I so move.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Brown of Illinois moves that the reports referred to be received for the record. Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded.)

The motion has been duly seconded. All those in favor say "aye"; opposed say "no." The motion is carried.

We proceed to the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, K. L. Wilson.

3. Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

MR. WILSON: I truly apologize for the length of this report. I will try to delete as I go along, but it has been a long, busy year. We have had a lot of new developments. I think you should hear about them.

Each year it is the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to come before you and report on the operations of this Association. During recent years — specifically since the end of the war — I have been highly enthusiastic about the growth of the N.C.A.A. This growth has taken two courses: (1) the great increased interest by our member institutions in the affairs of the Association and the increased interest of other institutions in becoming N.C.A.A. members, and (2) the important position the N.C.A.A. has taken in the administration of college athletics. The member institutions and conferences have turned to the national body for assistance in solving the many complex problems that confront college athletics. I feel that shows a faith in our Association which is both beneficial and gratifying.

I would like to present my year-end report in three parts: first, an analysis of our financial position; second, a report on the new members that have joined the Association and the changes that are planned in the organization of the N.C.A.A. to cope with the increased duties

that are required of our headquarters' operation; and third, a review of the Executive Committee's business since the last convention and in particular the major actions will be presented to you for your review and approval.

Financial Review

All of you have obtained copies of the Convention Bulletin from our registration desk. I would like to call your attention to page 59, where you will find printed the audited report of the Association's receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1950.

You will note the operations of the Association for this fiscal year resulted in total operating receipts of \$114,096.93, and total operating disbursements of \$104,969.79. We ended the year with an excess of receipts over disbursements in the amount of \$9,127.16. These figures are based on the normal receipts and disbursements handled by our Association. The Association has four major sources of revenue:

1. Dues.
2. Receipts from meets and tournaments.
3. Royalties from publication of the official Guides and from our football advertising contract.
4. Interest from financial investments.

Our five major disbursements are:

1. Expenses incurred by our Rules Committees in eleven sports.
2. Expenses incurred by our other committees, such as the Executive Committee, the Council, the Constitutional Compliance Committee and such special committees as the Bowl Games Committee, Constitutional Revision Committee, and so forth.
3. Receipts from our meets and tournaments are offset by the distribution we make to competing institutions when the particular championship warrants it. This is a major disbursement item which ranges normally between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year.
4. Financial resources permitting, the N.C.A.A. is committed to a program of helping allied organizations in particular projects designed to promote and improve college athletics.
5. The fifth principle disbursement item is the operation of the Association's headquarters office in Chicago. It is planned to change the organization of this office and I will discuss this more fully in a few moments.

This covers the normal financial operations of the Association as we have known them during the past five years or so. However, during the last fiscal year the Association undertook a financial obligation which your officers and Executive Committee feel was a sound step.

All of you undoubtedly are familiar with the fact that the N.C.A.A., through its service branch known as the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, became the publisher of the official N.C.A.A. Guides, starting with the Lacrosse and Track and Field Guides in 1950. These Guides formerly were published by A. G. Spaulding & Brothers, and following that, by A. S. Barnes and Company of New York. Due to reasons which are not appropriate to discuss at this time, it was felt by both parties that a more efficient job for our member institutions could be done if the Official Guides were published by the N.C.A.A.

A more detailed report of this particular phase of our operations will be made by the Publications Committee under the chairmanship of Ralph Furey of Columbia University. I merely want to call your attention to page 62 of the Conference Bulletin where you will find that in assuming these publication responsibilities, the Association expended a net amount of \$26,023.65. After this initial year we are convinced that this publication enterprise will return a worthwhile revenue to the N.C.A.A., but it is true that for the initial year this added expenditure resulted in an over-all deficit of \$16,896.49 for the twelve-month fiscal period.

New Members and New Plans

As I mentioned previously, one of the most encouraging factors is the interest shown by universities and colleges in becoming members of the N.C.A.A. This added interest in N.C.A.A. membership became evident immediately following our January, 1948 Convention when the Sanity Code was adopted. Each year we have had an increased number of new members. At our 1950 convention, fourteen new members were reported. This year I am pleased to report that twenty-nine institutions were admitted to membership. They are as follows:

District 2

State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.
Marshall College, Huntington, West Va.
St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.
Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.
Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.
St. Bonaventure College, N. Y.

District 3

Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

District 4

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.
James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.
Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
University of Akron, Akron, Ohio

District 5

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City
Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo.
William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.

District 6

Sam Houston State Teachers, Huntsville, Tex.
McMurry College, Abilene, Tex.
Sul Ross State Teachers, Alpine, Tex.
Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

District 8

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.
Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.
Occidental College, Los Angeles
Chapman College, Los Angeles
Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.

This indicates the expansion the N.C.A.A. has undergone in recent years.

During these years we have operated with part-time help in our headquarters office. Your officers have known that as soon as possible we must set up a separate N.C.A.A. headquarters operation. The Executive Committee has endorsed this plan and has taken steps to put this into effect.

Now to turn to a review of the operations of the Executive Committee since our last convention.

Year End Report of the Executive Committee

Since the last convention of this Association the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee has held three meetings. Its first meeting was in Chicago, April 4-5; the next meeting was held in Chicago, September 18-19, and the third of the Committee sessions was held here in Dallas immediately prior to the opening of the Forty-fifth Annual Convention.

This constitutes a summary of the major actions taken by your Executive Committee in these meetings and this report is submitted for your review and approval.

(a) **Basketball Score Book.** Upon recommendation of the Publications Committee, this Committee authorized the publication of an official N.C.A.A. basketball score book. The Publications Committee worked in cooperation with the National Basketball Coaches Association and the final score book form was drafted by a subcommittee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. This score book is published by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau under the direction of Homer Cooke, Jr. As you know, the N.C.A.B. is the publication branch of this Association and is charged with the responsibility of publishing and distributing the official guides. Also, the N.C.A.B. compiles and distributes the official college football and basketball statistics, and it is the belief of the Executive Committee that this score book will standardize the compilation of basketball statistics and be of general national help in the keeping of basketball records.

(b) **N.C.A.A. Statistical Service.** One of the primary financial obligations of this Association is the underwriting of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, which was created to compile and distribute football and basketball statistics. Subsequently, the added duty of publishing the official guides of the Association was given to the N.C.A.B.

The current school year of 1950-'51 marks the fifth season in which the N.C.A.B.'s operation has been financed, either in whole or in part, by the N.C.A.A. From the fall of 1946 through the spring of 1949, the N.C.A.A. underwrote the entire cost of the N.C.A.B. Statistical Service. An attempt was made to lighten the financial burden for the year 1949-'50, and the Statistical Service was placed on a newspaper subscription basis. This plan was in operation during 1949-'50 and was reasonably successful during that inaugural year. At the Executive Committee's April meeting the question was raised as to whether or not the subscription plan should be continued as a permanent financial program or whether the N.C.A.A. should again assume complete financial responsibility.

It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that the Statistical Service is one of the most valuable services performed by the N.C.A.A. for its member institutions both large and small. Consequently, it was the Executive Committee's decision that this service should not be limited only to those newspapers which could afford to pay for the statistics, but rather the service should be made available to newspapers throughout the country on a free-of-charge basis. To achieve this goal it is necessary for the N.C.A.A. to underwrite the full cost of the N.C.A.B. Statistical operation. The Executive Committee has committed the Association to this financing program for 1950-'51, as well as for future years.

This constitutes a substantial financial commitment on the part of this Association. In taking this step it was the feeling of the Executive Committee that member institutions should be permitted to participate in both the football and basketball statistics free of charge as has been in practice in the past. It is recognized that all of the nation's universities and colleges should participate in the service to make the statistics completely national in scope. However, your com-

mittee decided that non-member institutions should be required to assist in the financing of the service. Whereas, membership schools qualify for the service by their membership in the Association and the dues they pay, the committee voted that non-member institutions, effective with the 1950-'51 season, are required to pay a \$25 fee to qualify for the service.

(c) **Olympic Fund Committee.** The N.C.A.A. holds a prominent position in Olympic affairs. N.C.A.A. personnel are found in large numbers on all important Olympic Committees. Our colleges and universities play an important role in the administration of the Olympics as well as in the contribution of athletes to all of the major Olympic sports.

At the April Executive Committee meeting the administrative officer of the United States Olympic Association reported the formulation of plans for the organization and financing of the United States' participation in the 1951 Pan-American games and the 1952 Olympic Games.

Your Executive Committee recognized the problem confronting our universities and colleges in regard to the Pan-American games. This event will be held late next month and falls during the school year when our athletes are attending classes. However, the Pan-American games are a part of the Olympic program and are managed and organized by the same administrative personnel that handle the Olympic competition. For this reason our obligations cover both games, and it was the Executive Committee's opinion that at least the N.C.A.A. should participate from a financial and administrative standpoint even though its athletes may not be able to participate in large numbers in the Pan-American games. Consequently, the committee established a five-man committee to raise funds during the next two-and-one-half years for the Pan-American and Olympic games. This committee is composed of the following: Ralph H. Young, Michigan State College, Chairman; Horace Renegar, Tulane University; D. X. Bible, University of Texas; Harvey Cassill, University of Washington; Ivan J. Geiger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Young will report to you later at this session concerning the program which has been adopted by his committee.

(d) **Revised Basketball Tournament Plan.** The meets and tournaments of the N.C.A.A. constitute one of the most important functions of the Association, and your Executive Committee always is keenly interested in seeing that these competitions are conducted efficiently, are rotated among the various sections of the nation and provide a fair opportunity for member institutions to qualify for competition. For some time the N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament Committee has been disturbed by the apparent fact that the basketball championship, which permits only eight teams to compete, is too restrictive and does not provide sufficient opportunities for outstanding member teams to qualify.

After consultation with the administrative officers of the N.C.A.A., with members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches and with the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee, the Tournament Committee through its chairman, Arthur C. Lonborg of the University of Kansas, recommended a revision in the basketball tournament plan.

This plan recommended that: (1) the tournament field be expanded to 16 teams, with 8 teams to compete for the Western regional championship and 8 teams to compete for the Eastern regional title. The winner and runner-up in each regional championship would then move into the finals to determine first, second, third and fourth places; (2) to eliminate as many of the problems as possible connected with selection of teams, it was recommended that 10 of these 16 berths be

awarded to teams which won conference championships. For the first year the Tournament Committee recommended that the following ten conferences be certified, each automatically qualifying its basketball champion —

East	West
Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League	Missouri Valley Conference
Southeastern Conference	Big Seven Conference
Southern Conference	Southwest Conference
Big Ten Conference	Mountain States Conference
	Pacific Coast Conference
	Border Conference

The committee recommended that the remaining six berths be filled by selecting outstanding teams from the rest of the membership, regardless of any conference affiliation.

(3) The selection of these six teams be vested in two regional selection committees — the Eastern selection committee, charged with the responsibility of selecting four teams, to be composed of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee members from districts one through four, plus a chairman; the Western counterpart to be composed of the Rules Committee members from districts five through eight, plus a chairman.

The Executive Committee felt that the Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendation was a sound one and would definitely make the basketball championship a more representative competition for the members.

In adopting this recommendation the Executive Committee realized that the designation of a particular conference as the automatic proving grounds for an outstanding basketball team is a delicate problem. However, qualifications for competition certainly is a much sounder premise than qualification by selection. It is recognized that the conferences certified for our 1951 tournament may not be the conferences certified to automatically qualify as champions for 1952. The quality of any conference's competition may change.

The selection of the ten conferences certified for the 1951 tournament was based on past performance by the champions of the respective conferences as well as the past records compiled by members of these conferences in non-conference and intersectional competition. Under this plan the Tournament Committee each season will review the records of all of the conferences, and if a particular conference should be added to the certification list and another conference be dropped, this will be done. Nevertheless, it is the firm opinion of all the various groups that have discussed and worked on this plan that there should be a definite balance between the automatic conference qualifiers and the teams to be selected.

(e) **N.C.A.A. Headquarters Office.** The N.C.A.A. has undergone a tremendous growth and expansion during the past four to five years. It has undertaken new work, such as the publication of the official guides and the operation and enforcement of the Sanity Code. It has added new tournaments, such as the ice hockey and baseball championships. It has expanded its statistical service to include basketball along with football and it has created many new committees to meet the new and perplexing problems which have faced college athletics since World War II.

For some time your officers have recognized that the N.C.A.A. should establish a separate headquarters office staffed with sufficient personnel to handle these many duties. Your Executive Committee feels that the N.C.A.A. owes a sincere vote of gratitude to the Big Ten Conference for the cooperation that Conference has extended in assisting the N.C.A.A. in its administrative organization. Indicative of the assistance extended is the fact that during these expansion

years the N.C.A.A. has had only one full-time employee — this person being a very capable secretary.

A year ago the Executive Committee desired to establish a separate headquarters office with a full-time executive assistant and sufficient secretarial assistance. However, financial commitments in other fields were such that the Association did not have sufficient funds to establish this type of office. Consequently, the committee voted to recommend a 50 per cent increase in membership dues to finance the office operation and that the monies realized from other sources, such as from the guides and our basketball tournament, would be used to meet the other financial obligations of the N.C.A.A.

The recommended dues increase was forwarded to the Constitutional Revision Committee and is incorporated in that committee's report which has been distributed to you in pamphlet form.

(f) **Standard Medals and Awards Program.** The N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments in 1951, beginning with the ice hockey championships, will mark the inaugural of the N.C.A.A.'s standard awards program. Through the long history of National Collegiate competition this Association has never had a standard medal for awarding to competitors in its championships. In cooperation with the Medallic Art Company of New York, we have developed, in effect, a standard award for all of our competitions. This program includes a wooden plaque for certain types of awards, and medals for others. Both the plaque and the medal will carry the recently adopted N.C.A.A. seal as well as a design emblematic of the particular sport. The cost of this project will be paid by the N.C.A.A. and then pro-rated back to each meet and tournament. It is the Executive Committee's opinion that the competitors in National Collegiate championships will appreciate these awards.

(g) **Television.** The Executive Committee merely wishes to report briefly concerning the financing of the N.C.A.A.'s operation in television. As you know, the committee established a television committee for 1950, composed of Ralph Furey of Columbia University, Willis O. Hunter of Southern California and Tom J. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, Chairman. The Television Committee examined all information available on the effect of television on sports attendance and concluded that no organization had collected sufficiently substantial data to develop a positive opinion as to television's effect.

The Television Committee felt that its prime obligation was to bring before the members as much actual and factual information as possible. The committee, in conjunction with a capable research organization, developed the type of survey that it felt would provide this information. It then appealed to your Executive Committee for funds. The N.C.A.A. treasury could not meet the amount requested by the Television Committee and consequently the Executive Committee felt that the matter should be placed in the hands of the membership. The Executive Committee thought that if the membership felt the problem was of sufficient importance, member institutions would be willing to donate money toward the financing of the survey. This is by way of explaining to you the reason that a request for funds was forwarded to the membership and this is to report that a sufficient amount of money was received to finance the survey.

(h) **1952 Convention Site.** After consultation with the American Football Coaches Association, the Executive Committee wishes to recommend that the forty-sixth annual N.C.A.A. Convention be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 11 and 12, 1952.

(i) **Transfer of Membership.** The Executive Committee wishes to recommend for approval the transfer of membership of the University

of Montana from the Eighth District to the Seventh District, and the University of New Mexico from the Sixth District to the Seventh District.

Mr. President, that completes my report, and I submit it to you for approval.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Secretary's report should be considered in several parts. There are some items which need individual consideration by the convention and approval.

I would suggest that at this time we entertain a motion to receive for the record the report just given by the Secretary. Do I hear such a motion?

BLAKE R. Van LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Secretary as a whole be received for the record. All in favor say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried.

4. *Report of the Executive Committee.*

PRESIDENT WILLETT: In the report of the Secretary, reference was made to the activities of the Executive Committee. Your Chairman thinks he has been doing pretty good so far. He has made only one mistake that he knows of and that is he forgot to present to the convention the members of the Executive Committee.

Perhaps you would be guided in your voting of approval of what they have done or disapproving what they have done if you could see who these persons are. Some of them are in the audience, and I would like to have them come to the platform just to comply with the request made earlier.

The members of the Executive Committee consist of Ike Armstrong, Director of Athletics, University of Minnesota. Is Ike on the platform or in the room? Asa Bushnell who is in the room, Commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference; Earl Fullbrook of the University of Nebraska; Robert Kane, Director of Athletics, Cornell University; Bernie Moore, Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference; J. H. Nichols, Director of Athletics, Oberlin College, and this wonderful big State of Texas has consumed the efforts of two men during the past year, James H. Stewart, former Commissioner of the Southwestern Conference, and Howard Grubbs, if he is here, the present Commissioner who has substituted for James Stewart at some of our meetings.

Now, having seen these gentlemen and having heard of what they have done, in the report of the Secretary, the Chair will entertain a motion that the various decisions of the Executive Committee during the past year as reported be approved by the Association.

N. W. DOUGHERTY (University of Tennessee): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried.

I ask the Secretary if there is a recommendation from the Executive Committee regarding the site of the convention for 1952. If so, will he present it at this time.

5. *1952 Convention.*

SECRETARY WILSON: After consultation with the American

Football Coaches Association, the Executive Committee wishes to recommend that the forty-sixth annual N.C.A.A. convention be held in Cincinnati, Ohio on January 10, 11 and 12, 1952.

MR. VanLEER: I move its approval. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion? All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. It is carried.

May I call your attention to the fact there are microphones in the aisle, and if any delegate wishes to make a statement from the floor, he may step to a microphone and be heard better.

Does the Secretary have any recommendations regarding the transfer of the membership of institutions from one district to another?

6. Membership Transfers.

SECRETARY WILSON: The Executive Committee wishes to recommend for approval the transfer of membership of the University of Montana from the Eighth District to the Seventh District, and the University of New Mexico from the Sixth District to the Seventh District.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: What is your pleasure?

In the first case it happens Montana is located geographically in the area of the Seventh District. It has recently withdrawn from the Pacific Coast Conference which is in the Eighth District and now wishes to be associated with members of this Association in the Seventh District.

I call for a motion, if you wish, to approve the transfer of Montana from the Eighth to the Seventh District.

MR. A. D. KIRWAN (University of Kentucky): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there discussion? All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. It is carried.

I will entertain a motion that the request of the University of New Mexico for transfer from the Sixth District to the Seventh District be approved.

MR. KIRWAN: I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. It is carried.

SECRETARY WILSON: I neglected to give the request of the University of Houston to be transferred from the Sixth District to the Fifth District.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The request is before you. Is there a motion to approve the transfer?

MR. KIRWAN: So move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It has been moved and seconded that the transfer of Houston University from the Sixth District to the Fifth District be approved. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. It is carried.

7. Allied Membership Application.

SECRETARY WILSON: The Far Western Conference has applied for an allied membership in this Association. The applying institutions have been certified as academically eligible and the application is

being submitted to you to determine whether this conference should be elected to membership.

Member institutions of the conference are the University of California, Davis, which already is an active member. Chico State College, Humboldt State College and San Francisco State College and Southern Oregon College of Education.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: What will you do with this application for admission to allied membership?

KING HENDRICKS (Utah State Agricultural College): I move that the application be granted. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: And the motion is seconded. Is there any discussion? All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. It is carried.

8. Report of Council.

The Chair wishes to report that your Council held two meetings during the past year. The Council, as you know, is a policy-making body. At the August meeting the Council received the report of the Constitutional Compliance Committee, and at that time found that six institutions were in violation of Article III of the constitution and that four other institutions were apparently in violation, but might be in compliance before the date of this convention.

Since coming to Dallas, the Council has had several sessions. There was no change in its findings with reference to the six institutions.

It found on further report and certification from the Compliance Committee that three of the four were as of this time in compliance. The fourth, however, was found still to be not in compliance, and as a result the Council determined that it would probably submit to this convention, at an appropriate time, motions of discipline.

There was an eleventh institution found to be in non-compliance due to certain allowances made members of the team representing that institution in a bowl contest last year.

The Council felt that before considering that particular case further, it should have a report on what allowances were made by other member institutions with teams competing in bowl games last year.

To that end, the Bowl Games Committee was reactivated, and conducted the survey. The results of the survey were delivered to the Compliance Committee this week, and a report made from that Compliance Committee to the Council.

The Council, however, will not be prepared at this convention to make any motion or to recommend any action regarding these institutions. The Council received a request from the Track Coaches Association that freshmen — and I believe transfers — be permitted to participate in national championship meets under an emergency provision due to the conditions that now exist in the country.

It was the decision of the Council that it was not necessary at this time to take such action modifying our eligibility rules, but that the Council stands ready at any time and on short notice to consider a request from the officers that emergency legislation of that sort be enacted.

I should like to ask the members of the Council present here if the Chair has properly and adequately summarized what the Council has been doing and considering during the past year. The Council agrees that the summary is correct and reasonably adequate. I ask that you consider making from the floor a motion approving the actions of the Council reported by the Chair at this convention. Does anyone wish to move that?

MR. BROWNE: I so move. (The motion was duly seconded).

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. It is carried.

Reference has been made in the report of the Secretary to special committees that have been appointed, and I should like to have the chairman of these committees come to the platform so that we can save some time in having their reports presented to the convention.

I call to the platform Ralph Young of Michigan State who is the chairman of the Olympic Pan-American Fund Committee, Ralph Furey who is Chairman of the Publications Committee, Clarence P. Houston of Tufts who is Chairman of the Compliance Committee, Tom Hamilton of Pittsburgh, who is Chairman of the Television Committee, whose report I think I shall call for last of this series of reports, and Reaves Peters who is chairman of a special committee which was to implement the Byrd Resolution that was adopted by the convention in New York last January. Will you be prepared?

Members of the Executive Committee and of the Council who do not have any special duties are free to take their places with their delegations if they choose to do so. We just wanted to have them before you so you could know who they were.

I introduce to you at this time Mr. Ralph Young of Michigan State College for the report of the Olympic Pan-American Committee.

9. Report of Pan American-Olympic Fund Committee.

RALPH H. YOUNG (Michigan State College): Your committee started functioning last fall and has had several meetings in connection with this gathering.

The raising of funds for the Olympic and Pan-American Committee up to now has not been an easy task, and we do need the help of every college in the United States. The Pan-American games will be held in South America, Argentina, February 25 to March 5, and of course, the next Olympic games will be in Helsinki in the summer of 1952.

In round numbers it will cost \$150,000 to send 100 athletes to the Pan-American games. It will also cost about \$600,000 to send our athletes to the Olympic games. The money to be raised by the colleges is in the hands of the committee appointed by your President and Executive Committee.

After several meetings we wish to submit to this group a base on which future committees might operate, and this base consists of three points. One, that there be one fund raising drive for the United States Olympic Committee every four years. Two, that all funds raised by the colleges be limited to the drive conducted by the N.C.A.A. Olympic Finance Committee, and that each such drive shall be organized and directed by the regularly appointed N.C.A.A. Olympic Finance Committee, and further, that all funds so raised be channeled through the N.C.A.A. treasurer for ultimate disposition. Contributions may be earmarked for individual sports by the contributing institutions. Three, that the N.C.A.A. Olympic Finance Committee will submit detailed plans for raising the funds to the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee for its approval.

Now, those are the three points we would like to have established as a base so that future committees may have something to start with.

Then I want to implement that just a little bit right now.

Detailed plans as outlined by your committee consist of two methods of raising funds; one, is for the Pan-American games, and the other is for the Olympic games. The Pan-American games are next February 25 to March 5. The only means at our disposal for funds is by flat contributions from the major conferences, and the member colleges of this organization. There has been appointed a state chair-

man in each of the 48 states. The colleges will be contacted for flat donations which should be received to be effective by approximately February 1.

The big drive for funds and which seems to be the most likely to raise a considerable amount is the matter of asking for a 25 cent contribution for one of your good home football games next fall.

That contribution is tax free, and four years ago we received the most money from those schools who followed this 25 cent voluntary contribution.

If we can get the majority of schools to follow this plan, it will take the financial load off the schools, themselves. It gives every one interested in sports a chance to contribute in a small way, and might I also say the schools who followed this plan four years ago found that in many instances they received contributions from one dollar to fifty dollars instead of the twenty-five cents for the Olympic fund.

Mr. President, on behalf of your committee, I would like to move for adoption, the basic plans presented here.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the motion of the Chairman of the Olympic, Pan-American Fund Committee. Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was duly seconded.)

The motion has been seconded, and the matter is before you for discussion. There appears to be no desire for discussion. I will call for your vote.

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried.

There appears as appendage one in the Convention Bulletin, that has been distributed, a detailed report of the Treasurer. Reference was made to that report by the Secretary. In order that this shall be a matter of official record, the Chair will entertain a motion that the report of the Treasurer, which has been audited be received and approved.

LLOYD C. EMMONS (Michigan State College): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

Is there any discussion? The delegates must feel free to ask these gentlemen questions regarding their reports. There being no discussion or questions, I call for the vote.

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried and the report of the Treasurer is received and approved.

I call now for the report of the Publications Committee which will be presented by Ralph Furey of Columbia University.

10. Publications Committee Report.

RALPH FUREY (Columbia University): The Publications Committee report will be just a short, informal study or report on the operation of this guide business which the N.C.A.A. has taken over for the first time after, as you all know, a long period of difficulty.

I wonder if our entire membership is aware of the fact that the N.C.A.A. is in the publishing business. Under the supervision of Homer Cooke, Director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, the N.C.A.A. has just completed its first year of actual publishing, a function formerly performed by the Barnes Publishing Company, and before that for a long period of time by Spalding Brothers.

The briefest summation of the N.C.A.A.'s first year of publishing is that we have accomplished all of our major objectives. These objectives include the creation of the organization required, the development of a distributing basis and the publishing of the N.C.A.A.'s own first set of guides to a standard superior to the corresponding com-

mercial product of previous years, and also to publish the Guides on schedule.

We did accomplish these objectives. I wish I could say that we accomplished all and still produced a splendid profit for the Association. Unfortunately, we did not, but we didn't lose our shirts either as was forecast by one publishing expert with whom we have had considerable experience in the past.

We are in a position now to go forward in the future with firm steps. The one part of our work which is of great importance to all is, of course, distribution. How can you lay your hands on a guide when you want one?

The guides are no longer distributed through the newsstands. To do so would require a lowering of the standards which we seek to maintain. Guides are distributed, therefore, primarily through sporting goods dealers and expansion of this form of distribution is an important aim.

You can help materially by letting the dealer most convenient to you know that you are looking to him as your source of supply.

The guides can be secured, of course, by any college direct from the headquarters of the N.C.A.A. Bureau in New York, but our own interest in the long run will be best served by persuading a local dealer to stock the books for you.

We have prepared a printed directory of the distributors who stocked the guides in 1950. This directory which lists all of the dealers is on the table at the door, and we hope that on the way out the members will pick up and consult this directory and also available to you will be a certain number of football, basketball and track and field guides. We hope you will pick them up and take a look at this product which Homer Cooke has produced for us and of which the committee is very proud.

This list directory will, of course, be revised and distributed each year, and you can help a great deal if you will have your local sporting goods outlet added to it. This is really our salvation in so far as the distribution of the books is concerned.

Your cooperation is important in regard to this problem of getting the guides to those who want them, and we urge your help.

In conclusion your committee would like to pay tribute to Homer Cooke and his organization. Their ability, integrity and their loyalty to this organization has made possible an operation that is unique in the publishing field.

We feel that every N.C.A.A. member owes them a debt over and beyond normal relationship involved in a business operation.

The N.C.A.A. has proved that it can handle successfully a most involved and complicated business operation. If, however, this operation is to expand and improve, we must have the continued interest and cooperation of every member of the N.C.A.A.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Publications Committee. The Chair will entertain a motion that this report be received for the record.

TED B. PAYSEUR (Northwestern University): I so move. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion? All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried.

Those of you who were present at the New York convention last year, I am sure, have not forgotten the Byrd Resolution and the various misunderstandings that arose from that resolution after the adjournment of the convention.

The Chair wishes to explain that at a very critical time during the remarks of Mr. Byrd, the stenotype equipment went out of order with the result that we had no stenographer's report covering a large portion of his address, the resolution he presented, and some of the discussion which immediately followed. However, the officers and the Council after inspecting and reviewing the document filed with the Secretary by Mr. Byrd, and after having his own testimony regarding what was actually before the convention, circularized to the membership a bulletin in which an explanation was made and in which an attempt was made to clarify certain misunderstandings.

To the present moment the situation is that as described in the Bulletin. The resolution, however, called upon the Association or its officers to appoint a committee to make a certain survey.

I am calling on Reaves Peters who was the Secretary of the committee, which assembled on the matter of the survey requested, to report at this time for that committee.

11. Report on "Byrd Resolution" Survey.

REAVES E. PETERS (Missouri Valley Athletic Association): At the 44th Annual Convention of this association held in New York in January, 1950, the following resolution was offered by H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland and adopted by a vote of 87 to 71.

"Resolved, therefore, that a special committee composed of the commissioners of the several conferences, the chairman of the Compliance Committee and the President of the Association, and one representative of each district not represented by a conference, be appointed to make a complete survey of practices of member institutions of the N.C.A.A. in intercollegiate athletics and toward their athletes, and that this committee present its report at the annual meeting in 1951 with recommendations as seem to it proper and pertinent."

On February 2, 1950, President Willett addressed a letter to the commissioners of ten leading conferences asking them to help in defining the scope of the project proposed in the above resolution, and to give their suggestion as to the procedure that might be followed by the committee authorized in the resolution. The text of the letter sent to each of these ten commissioners was substantially as follows:

"I enclose a copy of Mr. Byrd's resolution adopted by the N.C.A.A. Convention in New York on January 14, 1950. The text of the resolution is furnished me by the official stenographer and the secretary of the Convention. (I say this because some newspaper accounts seem to read into the resolution matters that do not actually appear.)

"My purpose in writing to you athletic commissioners is to secure from you, if possible, opinions or guesses on some matters which might help the Council to define and implement the project contemplated in the Byrd resolution.

"Will you be good enough to write me your opinions, guesses, estimates, or what-nots on the following items:

1. Can the survey contemplated by the Byrd Resolution be effectively accomplished by the questionnaire method?
2. If not, can you suggest a substitute or supplementary method?
3. Assuming that the resolution contemplates a thorough investigation of jobs held by athletes, aids given by other than authorized institutional agencies, etc., could such a thorough survey be carried on in your conference without cost to the N.C.A.A.?
4. If not, what do you think it would cost to conduct such a survey of the institutions in your conference?
5. How long would it take to complete such a survey of your conference?
6. What matters for investigation do you think should be listed

under 'practices of member institutions . . . in athletics and toward athletes?'

7. What further statements or suggestions do you wish to make regarding the implementation of the Byrd resolution?

"I am rather appalled by the tremendous sweep of the survey contemplated in the resolution and the vast amount of work it will involve. Perhaps you can help me 'sharpen up' the situation before our Council meets. I hope to have a meeting in a few weeks, so please answer this letter at your earliest possible opportunity."

The replies received from the ten commissioners did not follow any consistent pattern. There is no attempt in this report to present a complete analysis of these replies. Opinion was divided as to whether a questionnaire type of survey would be effective; no practical substitute for the questionnaire method was offered; opinion was again divided on the matter of the cost of an adequate survey, some believing that the cost would be prohibitive, others that conferences with some financial help from the Association might make a survey of their own member institutions and still others that a survey could be made by conference commissioners without any cost whatever to the Association. Time estimates ranged from "not too long" to "several years." Suggestions were received as to the specific matters that might be investigated, and some of these suggestions were used in the survey to which reference is made later in this report.

It is perhaps proper at this time to report that several of the ten commissioners were uncertain of the value of the survey and declared the project an impossible one and the attempt to carry on with it a waste of time and money.

In short, President Willett's preliminary exploration of the thinking of ten selected commissioners on the scope of the proposed survey and the procedure that might be followed produced little that could be used in the formulation of a plan to be laid before the authorized survey committee. He decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Council.

At the Council meeting held in Chicago on February 26, 1950, it was voted to invite the commissioners or representatives of allied conferences to a meeting for the purpose of discussing ways and means of implementing the Byrd resolution. There was a second reason for this meeting which was not connected with the subject of this report. The meeting of commissioners and others was held in Chicago on April 5-6, 1950. Twenty-four persons were present, including representatives of twenty allied conferences. President Willett presided.

The chairman presented the problem of the interpretation and implementation of the Byrd resolution. It was the unanimous opinion of the group that the magnitude of the survey which a literal interpretation of the resolution implied was such that it would be impossible to carry out the survey with the time and financial resources available. It was unanimously agreed that the assembled commissioners and other representatives of the membership of the Association might properly be regarded as the survey committee called for by the Byrd resolution and might proceed immediately to conduct a survey by the exchange of information "across the table." In view of the unanimity of this opinion on the part of the assembled representatives of a large segment of the Association's membership, the officers, President Willett and Secretary Wilson, consented to the proposed procedure.

No stenographic record of the conference was kept. The omission of such a record was deliberate. It was felt that nothing should impede the free and somewhat confidential exchange of information on athletic conditions throughout the nation.

The results of the conference do not lend themselves to statistical analysis or to any impressive arrangement of factual information.

Certain understandings and conclusions were reached, however, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Many colleges are reluctant to give up scholarships exceeding tuition in value, which are based on need and an academic standing below the high scholarship standing prescribed for academic scholarships in the interpretation of the "Sanity Code."

2. Campus job programs for athletes at some member institutions are subject to criticism for a variety of reasons; amongst them doubt as to the bona fide character of some of the assignments, the lack of careful supervision to insure full service return for the compensation paid, and excessively high rates of pay for work performed by athletes as compared with rates paid non-athletic students.

3. Conference commissioners in general know little about the off-campus jobs of athletes. Only two of the commissioners present had made any attempt to check off-campus employment of athletes.

4. A job program does not completely solve the problem of financial assistance to athletes. A majority (16) expressed the opinion that a boy could not play football, pursue a normal college course, and do enough part-time work to pay his college expenses. A minority (6) believed that it was possible for a boy to do so.

5. Any liberalization of the Sanity Code should be based on the need of the individual athlete for financial aid. Need for financial aid varies in different parts of the country, and in different types of colleges. It is recognized that the determination of need is difficult.

6. The greatest evil or problem in intercollegiate athletics today is not the financial aid given to athletes by institutions, but the subsidizing of athletes by alumni and members of athletic staffs, and the promising of financial aid beyond that permitted by the Code and beyond the actual need of the boy.

At the close of the day of discussion there was complete agreement in the group that the survey contemplated by the Byrd resolution had been accomplished in so far as it was possible to do so without resorting to procedures for which there was neither time nor money available. The conference did not formulate any recommendations to the Association.

On the second day of the conference, the group turned its attention to other matters that had been referred to it by the Council.

Mr. Chairman, I move for the acceptance of this report for the record. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It has been moved and seconded that this report be received for the record. Is there any discussion?

Will you permit the Chair the observation that the Council, the officers, and the members of the committee that assembled in Chicago, realized that the accomplishments fall far short of those that would be expected from a literal interpretation of the resolution you passed in New York. Are there questions or remarks or discussion from the floor on any of the items?

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried.

It is the intention to receive two other reports and then if we can do so, without the danger of having the delegates disappear from the floor entirely, we will have a brief five-minute stretching period and return to the consideration of the next item on the order of the day.

I trust, however, that you will be patient for a little longer so that we may receive the two remaining reports.

I ask the Chairman of the Compliance Committee, Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College, to report for the Compliance Committee.

12. Report of the Constitutional Compliance Committee.

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON (Tufts College): This committee prepared within the month a report which was circularized to the membership. Inasmuch as any of those who read the report have probably forgotten it, I will ask the Secretary that it be included in the record of this meeting.

Committee's Report

"This Association has been working steadily since July 22, 1946 on a program to set and enforce standards for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics and particularly regulations which have for their objectives the control of recruiting and subsidizing students with athletic ability, practices which are admittedly unhealthy in the fostering of amicable athletic relationships as well as detrimental to the sound purposes of an intercollegiate athletic program.

"The Compliance Committee and The Panel were entrusted with important functions in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of this program which took the name of 'The Sanity Code.' In the course of the past three years these aforementioned committees have collected and analyzed a great mass of information concerning the two hundred seventy active members of the Association, as a result of voluminous correspondence with the members and by independent investigation. There are statements in our files from the President and Athletic Director of every one of the members as to the attitude of that institution toward the program which the Association was attempting to promulgate. We do not wish to appear in the role of experts on the status of the Code; however, in view of the information which has been assembled during this three-year period, we believe that it may be timely to advise you of our reactions and conclusions based upon the evidence before us. Furthermore, it may be that the Association has reached the crossroads and that you will be called upon to make important decisions at the next annual meeting.

"Perhaps the first question to present itself for consideration may be stated as follows: What is the attitude of the members toward a code and its enforcement? The answers to this question fall into certain general classifications, although it would appear that almost everyone interested in intercollegiate athletics has ideas about this subject.

"(1) The majority, and perhaps a substantial majority, appear to favor a code and has given support to the efforts of the Association. This group is not materially affected by the present code because the members cannot afford scholarships in excess of tuition or do not believe that such should be granted. These institutions tend to be inarticulate so far as active support of the present program is concerned. A large number of so-called small colleges are included in this classification. One of the reasons for their support appears to be that the small college regards the code as a protection against 'raiding' of prospective students by more affluent institutions.

"(2) There are factions who suggest that their standards are of such a character no code is needed to guide or control their conduct in respect to grants of aid to athletes, and so far as each of this group is concerned a return to institutional control is desired. Among this group are institutions with substantial amounts of scholarship money for aids to students. However, there are many instances in which these members are not trusted by other institutions to carry out their own program free from external restraints, and furthermore in many cases the members do not trust other members within the same conference or league.

"(3) The third group professes the desire for a code with regulations governing aid to athletes but insist that the present code too sharply limits the amount of aid which is allowed for needy athletes. In this group are many colleges who contend that they have attempted to remedy this situation by work programs to provide for such items as board and room but their program has broken down because the athlete has insufficient time to study, participate in athletics and work. There is considerable documentary proof that institutions in this classification are expending amounts of money for aid to athletes which is quite out of proportion to the importance of any athletic program. There is evidence that in many of these institutions the athletic program is of such intensity that the amount of work time is reduced to a minimum. There is much skepticism to the effect that these work programs are mere cloaks for the giving of money to athletes, particularly where the work program is supervised by the Department of Athletics. However, each member institution, almost without exception, has stoutly maintained that its own work program is administered in good faith and that there is no 'featherbedding,' that if any exists it is at the other institutions. These colleges are particularly articulate in asserting their grievances in the meetings of the Association.

"The second question for consideration is the effect upon the program of the failure of the Association to terminate the membership of six institutions in January 1949, because of violations of the Code. The vote was 111 to 93 for termination. Such failure by the Association for disciplinary action acted as a strong deterrent in the work of the Compliance Committee thereafter. However, the wide publicity given to the six institutions involved in the action of the Association and of the Council, subsequently thereto, resulted in decisions by several member institutions to bring their aid programs into line with the Code. There was a strong impression created by the press that there was widespread violation of the Code despite the emphatic statements to the contrary by the presidents of some thirty of the well known institutions across the country in an Associated Press Poll. The evidence before us coincided mainly with the statements of the college presidents who were interrogated by the A.P., although there is not and probably never will be one hundred percent compliance with any code. The veracity of college presidents, athletic directors and football coaches has been vigorously and sometimes caustically questioned during the past two years.

"Finally, the attempt at the control and elimination of the malpractices which have grown up in intercollegiate athletics is encumbered with many obstacles, not the least of which is the widespread lack of confidence by member institutions in other institutions. This is evidenced by the readiness of college representatives to place reliance upon rumors, gossip, newspaper articles and other sources which upon investigation in countless cases appear to be groundless. A retreat from the position already taken by the Association will undoubtedly result in the conclusion by the public and by many of the member institutions that no remedy is possible and that professionalism or semi-professionalism is preferred and inevitable. The change by the Association to a regulatory body required at least a year of adjustment and interpretation so that the effective period of the Code has been too brief to reach a conclusion as to its contribution to the well being of intercollegiate athletics.

"In the opinion of the undersigned no program for the protection of intercollegiate athletics from the practices which are complained of will succeed in any effective degree unless there be a strong and vigorous majority, including the officers of the Association, in the support of it over a protracted period. Lacking such support the Code is destined for dismal failure."

I will make an additional supplementary report for this reason — and what I say might be regarded, and I hope properly so, Mr. Parliamentarian, as within the purview of this discussion because it refers directly and indirectly to what I think you have tabbed Amendment "D," the amendment to take the National Collegiate Athletic Association out of the business of regulating the conduct of member institutions so far as scholarships or aid is concerned.

I do that again because it seems to me incumbent upon this little committee of which I am a member to be of as much assistance as possible to the delegates in the decision which will be before you during the course of this convention. That decision, it seems to me, is an important one. It seems to me to be a serious one, and I think you ought to be aided so far as you can by all the facts that are available before you come to that point.

I suppose no one in this room anticipated nearly five years ago when this Association started in on the regulation of this problem, the seriousness, the difficulty, the obstacles which would be encountered. As a matter of fact, this was not a subject which we had discussed except at street corners, in drug stores, clubs and so forth, in an informal manner.

It was a subject which it was nice to keep away from; but finally the Association decided that something must be done about it, and we started out full of optimism and enthusiasm and good words to remedy the situation.

It is disappointing that we have come, I think, to this point after those nearly five years — and after three years during which we have been attempting to operate under a Code — and not be able to report more progress.

I think, however, we should examine the facts in order to determine the difficulties of the problem if you are to continue to discuss it.

In the first instance, when you draw any kind of a code, or any set of regulations that are effective upon a large group such as this, the process of educating the members as to what it means and what it is all about is not a simple one nor an easy one.

I think we are reasonably sure from our experience that unless there had been some enforcement provisions contained in the regulations of your Association, nobody would have paid any attention to it. It would have been put in the book, and we would have forgotten it as we did one which we adopted back in 1936 or 1937. Therefore, some enforcement machinery has resulted after a period of approximately a year, and in some cases more than a year, in the membership of this organization.

Then we had discovered the second point which has been raised in importance in my mind and that is the scope of the problem.

First, you have to deal with the institutions themselves. We talk in our constitution about institutional control of athletics, but in the last instance, the presidents and the administrative officers of the institution are responsible for the conduct of athletics.

It was an amazing disclosure to us to discover in many instances that the administrative officers of the institution not only did not have control, but did not know and perhaps did not have a keen desire to know about the conduct of athletics and particularly the granting of aids in their institution. Therefore, I suppose the first problem was to drive, if I may use the word, or to lead the institutions into a position where the presidents and trustees and the administrative officers took responsibility, for the control of intercollegiate athletics.

I have come to the conclusion as a result of the evidence before us that substantial headway has been made in that direction, and that institutions, presidents of institutions, and their boards are giving consideration to this problem and taking the responsibility, distasteful as sometimes it is.

Then there is a third problem and that is the problem of alumni aid, that very difficult, troublesome problem.

When the administrative head of the institution certifies his boys as eligible for competition, he is now worried and concerned as to whether or not when he does that the boys are receiving aid in violation of the Code from outside sources. That again is a difficult, a terrific problem. It will not be solved by this convention or the next convention. It will never be solved in perfection.

You always have this problem so long as you have the present public interest in intercollegiate athletics.

So bearing, if you will, those three things in mind, it isn't difficult for me to see why we have made what appears so little progress in the solution of this problem.

There is one college president whom I am glad to see here — and may I comment, Mr. President, and congratulate you on the number of college presidents you have in attendance at this meeting and also on the number of delegates. Somebody asked me in the corridor where the fire was, and I think we have come to the point when the National Collegiate Athletic Association is willing to sit down and at least give serious thoughtful, and I hope, resulting consideration of this problem which one college president says is the most difficult problem facing American education today.

I suppose the next question which might naturally rise is why make an attempt to have, in this heterogeneous group of nearly 300 American colleges with different kinds of programs, different problems and different locations, any uniform rule which the minute it hurts somebody, they begin to criticize it many times.

That is again a difficult problem to answer, and I have, I think, only a partial answer to it. That answer again is based upon a great number of communications from college presidents and athletic directors throughout the country.

It is really an unfortunate situation that faces you. If each of you would take the time to sit down and go through the files and read the communications from the college presidents of this country, I think it would give you a picture which I am not able to summarize well or to portray to you, but it runs something like this.

In summary, these statements seem to come up again and again. This step has been too long delayed. This problem has gotten out of hand. Someone should have done something about it. We are glad the National Collegiate Athletic Association is doing something about it. It is a terribly difficult problem, and you will have a long, hard road before it is successful, but we will cooperate with you and so forth.

Again, there are numerous instances of institutions which say, "We have been looking for help. We have been looking for some place where we could find standards which we ought to live up to. With all the gossip and rumor and mistrust and suspicion which surrounds this problem, we can't find any place to go, and this furnishes a source and an avenue for the solution of a very difficult problem for us."

I am not attempting to build up an argument either for retention of the Code or otherwise. I am attempting simply to give you so far as I can an unbiased summary of the situation.

The suggestion of going back to institutional control and to control of the conferences is one which I think you ought to consider. I think it would be agreed by all of us that if our institutions and if our conferences could control this matter, then it would be done. As was said in one meeting, go back to states rights and let the states govern.

I think we would all agree that that would be wonderful. That would be the nice way of handling it, and we wouldn't have to come

down here and do anything but consider the other non-controversial matters.

I think we ought to bear in mind, before that step, the history of this. That was the history of this Association up until 1947-'48. I don't need to remind you — because many of you know better than I do — that the situation became more and more chaotic and more and more difficult. So I think we have to remember that experience was unsuccessful.

Again you have the problem that has come to us. You have to in some way build up in this intercollegiate athletic business a greater degree of confidence and trust in each other because I say to you in all frankness in my opinion, the members of conferences do not trust each other.

We talk about individual integrity, yet individual institutions do not trust each other. So if you go back, I think you might as well come to the conclusion that the chances on the record of bettering the situation are not as good as they might seem to be.

Then I suppose you come to this. You started with this Code. You have given it a three-year trial which sounds like a long time. As a matter of fact, it is altogether too short because in the process of this, many have been thinking about changing this and changing that, wait until the next convention and we will have this and don't worry about it. So we have been in a state of confusion so far as this thing is concerned.

Secondly, we haven't really made up our collective minds that we are going to do something about a problem which in many respects is a disgrace to American education, and until — as we attempted to point out in our little report — until there is a strong concerted group in this organization that can agree on a program and stick to it and carry through, no Code, no attempt, will succeed.

I don't think you will solve this program if you go on, in 1951 or 1952 or 1953. I think you have got a continuing struggle, and if you want to be pessimistic about it, perhaps a struggle to keep from letting it grow worse. On the other hand, I can say, judging from voluminous correspondence — and people like to write about this subject — that in my own opinion your Code has made a contribution to many institutions in this country.

I know there is a difference of opinion as far as that is concerned. But if you give up and go back, I think you ought to be sure of the consequences because I am very confident you will tackle this problem again. Whether you like it or not, the American public, if I can diagnose with any degree of care, and the American institutions which constitute your constituents, are looking to this Association for a solution of this problem. If you pass amendment "D," you might just as well make up your minds that you have failed, that it is retreat, that you are not big enough or strong enough or able enough to solve this problem which I think is probably the most important problem which has been considered by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the thirty years in which I have been a member.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that while we have listened to a report of the Compliance Committee, the speaker has had the indulgence of the Chair in extending his remarks to an area not strictly related to a report. This is not by way of criticism. The Chair is very happy to have Mr. Houston so extend his remarks, and had he requested it in advance, would have been granted that indulgence.

In so far as the remarks of the Chairman of the Compliance Committee can be regarded as a report of that committee, the Chair will entertain a motion that the report be received for the record or what-

ever motion the convention wishes to make with reference to that report.

VERNE C. FREEMAN (Purdue University): I move that the report be received for the record. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It has been moved and seconded that the report be received for the record.

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; opposed by the same sign. The motion is carried.

The Parliamentarian is of the opinion that the motion just passed would exclude from the records the remarks directed to the proposed amendment "D." The Chair is reluctant to exclude any of the remarks of Mr. Houston from the record, and unless there is a motion to that effect, we will understand that his remarks will be recorded in toto in the records of this session. There seems to be, Mr. Parliamentarian, no objection to that.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Unless the contrary is voted by the convention, this session will adjourn at five o'clock or as soon thereafter as the matter under discussion is completed. That is, if a motion is before the House which has not been put to a vote, we will continue after five o'clock until the vote on that motion is complete. It is our intention to adjourn at five o'clock or as soon thereafter as the matter under consideration is disposed of.

Gentlemen, we now have the important report of the Television Committee, a report which will be presented by Mr. Tom Hamilton of the University of Pittsburgh, Chairman of that committee.

13. Report of Television Committee.

TOM J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): We had quite a meeting yesterday, where there was a very lively discussion, detailed presentation of information from across the country and from representatives of the television industry, and at which time our committee made up of Ralph Furey, Bill Hunter and myself made a lengthy report.

I do not wish to burden you with the full extent of our remarks of yesterday, but with your permission, I will try to summarize the facts that we found, outline the action we have taken through the past year and give you a resolution which we were directed by the Panel session yesterday to present to this body today.

As you know, our committee was appointed last year after the N.C.A.A. convention, and we were given the job of trying to collect and evaluate facts concerning television and its impact on sports, especially football attendance, and to make recommendations to this body for its action.

First, we attacked the problem and were appalled at the size of it. Certainly television is a most interesting and stimulating subject, and we feel is one of the major scientific developments of our generation and may be a larger motivating force for social and cultural change than possibly the printing press.

We feel some humility in attacking such a vast problem, but in examining the information available, we found that the surveys that we read seemed to be biased or partisan, that the facts presented were mostly opinions and not based on true figures, so we recommended to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. that a survey be conducted by an impartial professional survey company to be co-sponsored by the N.C.A.A. with the television networks who are equally interested in the problem and who indicated at the time their willingness to cooperate with us.

The survey was authorized. Many of you contributed to its financing. The expense was borne equally by the TV networks and the N.C.A.A. and the National Opinion Research Center was authorized to go ahead.

A preliminary survey was done by that corporation and results sent out this past summer. It was a voluminous report, but in substance it more or less proved the point that there was no real information for decisions in the field of television, and that previous surveys were of no value or limited value.

You were all asked to present your attendance figures for the seasons '47, '48, '49 and '50, which were sent in to the N.O.R.C. and they have made a hurried study of these figures in order to give us some information at this meeting.

The survey is not complete and will not be finished until March or April. There are many factors which must be studied, the effects of weather, performance and many conditions, and we hope that they will give us some excellent information and some trends for the future.

To this meeting they brought some tables of the information they had assembled and that was presented yesterday at the panel meeting by Mr. Sheatsley. I will go over the substance of it roughly.

They established a base for attendance on the 1947-'48 average. The 1949 was the all-time peak in football attendance so that was not used in the base.

Then they took the results of '49 and '50 and compared them with the base figures and did it by districts so that their findings were that for all the colleges in 1950. In all of the colleges the attendance was down in TV areas 4.2 per cent from the base figure or 6 per cent from the 1949, and the colleges outside of TV areas in 1950 were up 9.3 per cent from the base figure or an increase of 2.5 per cent from 1949.

These figures are available on the piano back of the press tables for those who did not get copies yesterday.

There is another table of attendance in relation to team performance which gives a very interesting highlight. In TV areas the decline in relation to performance is much more remarked than outside of TV areas.

Table three, attendance in relation to the number of TV sets in an area. We find that from the 1947-'48 average, the saturation of TV sets in those areas with 50 to 59 per cent saturation, decline 18.3 per cent from the base figures; 40 to 49 per cent saturation, a decline of 4.2 per cent, and where we have only one in 20 per cent saturation, there is an over-all increase of 11.1 per cent in attendance.

To sum up, in areas with 30 per cent or more families owning television sets, the decline from the base years was 10 per cent and all other areas showed a plus 10 per cent. These figures, we feel, will have definite value, and we have drawn some conclusions from them.

We made a point that we feel that the economic structure of college athletics and physical training programs depend a great deal on football receipts. The information is not completely accurate, but an average of 71 or 72 per cent of the normal athletic budget of most colleges reporting came from football receipts.

We feel that with the drop of attendance all of us are faced with a decline in revenue. There are only two alternatives to that — curtailment of program or an increase in taxes to raise revenue to finance athletics.

We brought out that other entertainment industries such as the movies, baseball, major and minor league attendance have been affected by television. The relationship is not too clear to us, but we felt it was significant.

Next, we felt that this is a collective problem. As television has swept from one area into another, and with the networks extending

throughout all areas and able to carry games from one section to another, we feel that the problem is truly national and needs collective action.

With that in mind, after hearing some very good discussion from the industry representatives who were kind enough to come to Dallas to make these presentations and who I might add have shown the greatest of cooperation and amicable understanding with us in attacking this problem, the meeting yesterday authorized a resolution to be presented to this body, and I would like to present it to you now:

"Whereas, there is positive evidence that live television broadcasts have an adverse effect on attendance at college football games, and

"Whereas, the future growth and further expansion of the television industry indicate that this adverse effect on attendance will become increasingly great, and

"Whereas, television has spread across sectional lines and involves colleges in all parts of the country necessitating collective action and agreement, and

"Whereas, loss of football gate receipts from drop in attendance threatens the economic structure of college athletics and the necessary support for essential physical training programs;

"It is resolved that the members of the N.C.A.A. agree to declare a moratorium on live telecasting of college football games for 1951, and

"It is further resolved that members will cooperate with the N.C.A.A. and the television industry to experiment with all types of television broadcasting to include such methods as delayed showing of films, use of highlights and special features, Phonevision, Skiatron, theatre television, special controlled live telecasts, and any other methods which may be developed.

"It is further recommended that a committee consisting of one member from each N.C.A.A. District be appointed by the Executive Committee to work on and direct this project of the N.C.A.A."

I move that this resolution be adopted. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the motion to adopt the resolution and the motion has been seconded.

The Chair wishes to appeal to the Parliamentarian for a decision on this point; that is, whether the resolution, if adopted, will bind the members of this Association to the moratorium on television for the coming year. Will you comment on that, Professor Guice.

PARLIAMENTARIAN GUICE: I look at this resolution as I would at any ordinary motion which constitutes a main motion before the convention. I am not sure about what you are going to say about your By-Laws, but this is a motion that is in regular order and a resolution would bind this convention.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I take it, Professor Guice, that you have gone over our constitution and the constitution as it now stands would permit this resolution to bind the members to a moratorium on live television for the coming year if passed. Is that your decision?

PARLIAMENTARIAN GUICE: That is my decision.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is before you for discussion.

MR. PAUL STAGG (Pacific University): I am wondering whether it is the intention of this motion to allow, for instance, television of games on Friday nights to be given say on Saturday noon or say games which would be played on Saturday noon to be given out to the public on television on Saturday night. That might affect some of us in voting.

MR. HAMILTON: We recommended that a committee be appointed with a member in each district to decide all cases that come up.

Our thought was that the moratorium would be in effect on live telecasts of college football games which did not exclude, however, some experimental, controlled live telecasting, and the policies in regard to delayed showing of films is in the experimental feature of this resolution. It is hoped that a lot of work will be done in that field, so that we can live with and use television in the future without having it affect attendance, but actually give us increased opportunity.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Do I understand, Tom, that the delayed television referred to by the previous speaker would be permitted under your resolution only as it is a part of an approved experiment?

MR. HAMILTON: Our thought on that was delayed television would be an experiment. Now, if it were in conflict to other games, I feel that should be referred to the committee suggested in the resolution for decision.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are there other questions, other remarks on the resolution, on the motion?

RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): It just occurs to me there might be some confusion in the group as to just what live television is. Perhaps if Tom Hamilton would explain what the phrase "live television" means it might help us to understand that would not cover these delayed broadcasts that go on the next day or the following night.

MR. HAMILTON: Our understanding of "live telecasting" is simultaneous broadcast over television stations or networks of football games.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: While you are at the microphone, Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary raises a question. We are a little bit in doubt as to just what the resolution calls for.

Does it permit delayed telecasting of games or is it moratorium binding on the members only for the live telecasting described by Professor Aigler?

MR. HAMILTON: Our resolution was this: "It is resolved that members of the N.C.A.A. agree to declare a moratorium on live telecasting of college football games for 1951." The moratorium extends to that field only, and it is further resolved we will experiment in all fields of television.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I think that that answers the question, the original question.

MR. STAGG: The thing that I had in mind was this. There are some big games played on Friday night, and according to this resolution those games would be able to be shown on Saturday.

Now, we happen to play on Saturday night, and we don't have any television near us, but the Saturday afternoon game according to this resolution would be able to be shown on Saturday night. I am wondering whether that is the intention of the resolution or whether, like the Western Conference, you plan to have a delayed period before you can show it.

MR. HAMILTON: The idea of the resolution was to stop competition for attendance at the actual game. I think all those matters will have to be referred to a committee set up for the purpose.

Our job was to collect facts, and I am sure our crystal ball is a little

too cloudy to get into all the answers on this subject, but we will do our best as they come up.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there further discussion?

MR. FRANCIS MURRAY (University of Pennsylvania): I spoke at considerable length yesterday, and I haven't got quite the appetite to go through the whole thing again, but I feel an urge to go on record as opposing the motion. I want to preface my remarks by saying I have had the highest admiration for Tom Hamilton and his committee. I appreciate the sincerity of their beliefs. I differ with them on what they are suggesting because I could talk at length about this. I have good reason to. I have been familiar with television since 1937. I have been an active participant and buyer and seller of it. Now I am on the other side of the fence with the colleges.

One good point was brought out here yesterday by the representative of the National Opinion Research Center when he said that television, not necessarily television of football games, but television itself, is the thing we are talking about. The man from the Opinion Research Bureau said that if we ban television we are not necessarily going to increase our gate which is evidently the thought of this motion, that the gate would be increased by declaring this moratorium on television. But it still leaves television during those hours of two to five on a Saturday afternoon, which is habitually football, for some other type of program and entertainment.

We have been televising football games at the University of Pennsylvania for eleven years, since 1939. We feel there that the facts we have obtained are not conclusive enough for us to form an opinion one way or another. We have definite feelings that this great medium can be used to the strong advantage of the game of football and other sports.

If you don't keep abreast and go on when you have your foot in the door on some basis — you won't have a precedent to go by to form an opinion.

I think that is very important. I personally am not as pessimistic as some of you gentlemen are because our figures last year led me to believe that we can handle this medium, if we so care, with a certain degree of confidence, and that it is not going to be injurious to any other neighboring institution or any other sport or any other institutions throughout the country.

I say that all your arguments about making people location conscious, about the tough procedure it is to sell seats in the end zone are interesting conversation, and I enjoy participating in it, but I think it comes right down to this.

This very dramatic part of our educational picture which is college football has now gotten to a point where it is more than just the sports department of the university. It now becomes part of the public relations division of the university, and geographically just as pointed out, the question of the Sanity Code and grants in aid to athletes are problems that are a little different. In these times ahead, with falling enrollment and great need for good healthy public relations, I as an athletic director and you gentlemen as probably athletic directors have the power to commit our universities to a course of public relations that perhaps is considered by those above us within their domain not necessarily within ours. I am not going to disagree strenuously on this.

I do want to once again say that I am greatly impressed with Tom's sincerity, and I am confident what he says is just as sincere as mine in the interest of sports.

V. T. SCHUHARDT (University of Texas): I was wondering if it

would be in line to amend this resolution to state that the moratorium may be approved or disapproved on a regional basis.

In the sixth region we have seen no evidence of television hurting attendance yet. Of course, we don't want to hurt anybody else's attendance, and in time we might see that it is hurting someone in region six and we might want to approve a moratorium without approving it at the present time.

I would like to hear some discussion of that idea before I make any such motion. I would like to hear Mr. Hamilton's reaction to it before I make any motion.

MR. HAMILTON: I feel that this is a national problem as I stated from the dais, and I don't believe it can be settled on a sectional basis.

I do feel that the impression, though, that has been given by our resolution is that we are asking that our work in the field of television stop. That is not the case. We feel that there is immense possibility and opportunity in television for the presenting of college football games and the amount of good that television can do in this field is unlimited. But the present method of presentation and the present method of advertising and competition to our activities are what are affecting us adversely, and we feel that with our splendid relationships with the television people and their expressed desire, that they want to see the question solved, too, that that medium can be harnessed and put to work so that revenue can come in to all the collegiate budgets and maintain a status quo or improve our college program.

MR. SCHUHARDT: I appreciate all that, Tom, but I would like a little specific answer. If we permitted television in the Southwest Conference, would it hurt anybody else?

MR. HAMILTON: Do you represent all the schools in the Southwest Conference?

MR. SCHUHARDT: I mean, we wouldn't just decide in the conference. We would have to have a vote of all representatives in Region Six. If they voted against anyone allowing television, then we would go along.

MR. HAMILTON: That is why we requested a member from each district on the committee to work out experimental programs in each area, but certainly the broadcast from your area might be carried on an experimental basis, so we could find out some other information.

MR. SCHUHARDT: But this moratorium, as I understand it, is going to be binding to Region Six and everybody else in the N.C.A.A. unless subsequently this steering committee decides that we can experiment further with it in Region Six. Is that right?

MR. HAMILTON: We feel that there should be wider experimentation, and controlled live telecasts included, which would take up the situation in the Southwest or possible other areas to decide what they want. They will have a representative. Policies can be determined by this committee and a program of desired experiments worked out with the television industry. I think we can learn a great deal during the next year. But you can't have every individual school running experiments because your moratorium would be wiped out by default.

MR. SCHUHARDT: You are definitely opposed, then, to having regional approval or disapproval.

MR. HAMILTON: I would not accept that amendment, no.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It is, however, the privilege of any delegate to move an amendment to the motion which will include an amendment to the resolution, if any delegate wishes to exercise that privilege. Is there further discussion?

MR. MURRAY: The question I asked yesterday which wasn't answered and which some of Tom's remarks just a minute ago suggested to my mind again was this:

As I say, I am no attorney, but I have had some business experience. Anything that is designed to eliminate competition can possibly be considered illegal, and Tom, I would like to know if your counsel in this matter has given you definite assurances that this is not restraint of trade.

MR. HAMILTON: That question has come up. I did talk to counsel, and they felt that we had an excellent case.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there further discussion?

The Chair will ask that the vote be by a rising vote and will remind delegations from the various institutions that the institution is entitled to only one vote. However, it may be that a delegate representing and voting for an institution is also representing and voting for a conference. Such delegate will raise his hand if his vote is to be counted, one for his institution and one for the conference he represents.

All those in favor of the motion will stand and be counted by the Tellers. You may be seated. All those opposed to the motion will please stand. Please be seated.

The motion is carried and for the record the vote is 161 in favor of the motion, seven opposed.

It is now within a very few minutes of five o'clock. There has been the suggestion made that we carry on.

The Chair had made an announcement as to an hour at which we would try to adjourn.

MR. BLAKE R. VanLEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): I move we adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is made. I think the Chair heard the gentleman say that the motion is that we adjourn until nine-thirty tomorrow morning. Is that right?

MR. VanLEER: No, sir, I said ten, but I am willing to change it to nine-thirty.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I heard nine-thirty. Is the motion seconded? (The motion was duly seconded.)

It is not debatable. All in favor of adjourning until nine-thirty tomorrow morning say "aye"; opposed "no." The noes appear to have it. Is there a call for division. The motion to adjourn until nine-thirty tomorrow morning has been lost.

14. Consideration of Amendments.

The next item on the order of the day is the consideration of amendments to Article III of the constitution; in more familiar language, amendments to the Sanity Code.

The Chair is under obligation to report that the Executive Committee with the consent of the Council in setting up the agenda for this meeting, decided that unless the contrary was voted by the convention, the amendment would be presented and considered in the

order in which the proposals were received at the office of the Secretary, before the deadline date which was two o'clock on December 22.

If that is the order that prevails, it means that the alphabetical order in which the amendments have been circularized will be the order in which the amendments will be considered unless the convention directs otherwise.

EDWARD S. PARSONS (Northeastern University): It is my purpose to propose that we consider proposed amendment "D" first. A substantial number of our members do not consider the present Code satisfactory. Also, a substantial number do not consider that any of the proposed amendments to liberalize the present Code are desirable. In view of this difference of opinion concerning the Code under which the N.C.A.A. might continue on its regulatory function, it seems sensible by first considering proposed amendment "D" to determine whether or not the majority feel that the N.C.A.A. should continue its regulatory function.

I therefore move that we consider proposed amendment "D" first. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The question is called for. All in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The ayes appear to have it. The motion is carried.

We will proceed to the consideration of proposed amendment "D" and the Chair recognizes Max Farrington, proposer of the amendment.

C. MAX FARRINGTON (George Washington University): I am authorized by our conference by unanimous action to withdraw a portion of it having to do with Section 5, covering recruiting, and to submit the proposals of two and four. And I so move that the amendment be made at this time.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is that the constitution of this Association be amended in the manner proposed in amendment "D" with Section 5 of that amendment deleted. Is that right?

MR. FARRINGTON (George Washington University): By deleted, we mean Section 5 would remain in the constitution.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: That is the amendment before you then, the one which was circularized with this portion canceled, Section 5 deleted.

N. W. DOUGHERTY (University of Tennessee): I second that motion.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is before you and is open to discussion.

A. D. KIRWAN (University of Kentucky): I am speaking as a representative of the S.E.C. in support of the amendment. The S.E.C. is opposed to the present role which this body has assumed, not because of lack of sympathy with the aims desired, but because of a deep conviction that those ends can best be obtained by working through regional or individual conference agencies which are set up for that specific purpose.

There is no one here, I am sure, certainly there is no member institution of our conference, who does not believe that aid to athletes should be limited to the minimum expenses required for college attendance. Before this Association took on this new and extraordinary assignment, we all had rules, with agencies to enforce them, which forbade aid in excess of the minimum requirements.

We still adhere to those basic principles. Just the last month, two of our member institutions were severely punished and censured for violations of that principle, and these retributions were effected without the aid — indeed, without the knowledge — of the Compliance Committee or any of its agencies.

You may ask why it is if we subscribe to the fundamental aims of limiting aid to athletes that we object to the Sanity Code as an incident power of this body.

We do so because we are convinced that conditions within this great country are so diverse and institutions are so different in nature that one set of regulations cannot possibly react with equal effect upon all.

Some of our friends in neighboring areas tell us that it is possible for their athletes to secure legitimate jobs of such a nature and compensation that they have no difficulty in paying their expenses while at the same time they are engaging in athletics and doing satisfactory academic work. We do not doubt that this may be true in some places, but we know only too well that such is impossible within the geographical area of our conference.

We are, therefore, placed in the unwholesome position of creating jobs for our athletes which do not, we fear, meet the requirements as set up in Article III, Section 4, paragraph (f).

Now, if some great moral principle were involved, we might see some wisdom in having such a Code as this to which all must adhere.

If the principle of granting aid to athletes was wrong, per se, we could see the wisdom of a Code which would absolutely prohibit any aid, but the Code itself permits aid to the limits of tuition and incidental fees for all athletes, and even beyond this, provided the athlete is an exceptional student.

If it is not morally wrong to grant a student his institutional fees so that he may be able to go to college, and play football, why should it be evil to give him three meals a day and a bed to sleep in so that he may remain in college?

If it is not morally wrong to make it possible for a bright student to attend college without working, why is it necessary to penalize his less favorably endowed teammate by requiring him to spend six or more hours a day at a job after his other duties in the classroom, athletics field, and study have been performed?

Our further point, the several institutions that have been indicted under the provisions of the Sanity Code are, many of them, among the oldest and most honored of our American institutions. Not one of them is regarded as a formidable power in our intercollegiate sports today.

One of them has won only one football game during the past three seasons. Yet, these institutions are to be branded as criminal while my own institution, the University of Kentucky, which has participated in two major bowls in the past two years and who defeated on the past New Year's Day the first ranked team in all the land, is in good standing.

Gentlemen, this is passing strange. If these indicted institutions are guilty, we and all others like us must be thrice damned. I mention this only to point out the futility of trying to have one universal rule for all. It is therefore our belief in the S.E.C. that the N.C.A.A. should remove itself from the unseemly assignment of regulating and passing judgment on the athletic morals of institutions which are being governed by men of wisdom and of honor.

The present policy has reacted only in promoting suspicion, distrust and ill will among our members. For these several reasons, we shall each of us in the S.E.C. vote for the amendment.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): It is regrettable that instead of strengthening the N.C.A.A. as had been

hoped and expected, the Sanity Code in a short period of attempted enforcement has brought the Association to the verge of disruption and disintegration.

The Eastern colleges like the idea of a common code, but they like even more the idea of an effective N.C.A.A.

It is the consensus of opinion among the member colleges of the Eastern College Athletic Conference that the Sanity Code has proved impracticable of application because those subject to its regulations obviously don't wish to be regulated. Therefore, it is felt by these Eastern colleges the N.C.A.A. should withdraw completely from the field of regulation.

If regulation on a national basis is abandoned now by the N.C.A.A., it is assumed, of course, that the various conferences will maintain their own rules and regulations.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference for one will maintain its established principles and enforce its established rules, these principles and rules being substantially the same as those making up the present N.C.A.A. Code.

The real value of the move away from regulatory activity will be that the N.C.A.A. will be left intact and in business in its entirety to perform its traditional and vitally important functions to-wit:

Organization of Sports Rules Committees.

Publication of rules books and Guides.

Conduct of championship events.

Collaboration in the Olympic games, and to this list there may soon be added another significant N.C.A.A. duty, the supervision of collegiate sports television. Because we of the E.C.A.C. are convinced that it is to the best interest of the N.C.A.A. to give up regulation while retaining sound general principles and rules supporting those principles, and because we believe that proposed amendment "D" in its revised form is the best available means to this end, we urge adoption of that proposal by this body.

JAMES H. STEWART: I would like to ask the Chair if I may speak even though I am not a voting delegate in this convention, but having been asked to speak by the Southwest Conference whom I formerly represented.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The privileges of the floor are open to accredited visiting delegates.

MR. STEWART: There has been a growing opposition to our so-called Sanity Code for the past two years from different segments of this Association for several different reasons, and I would like to review a few of those to you at this time.

There have been a group of our members who have grown opposed to the Code because they thought it was not broad enough to meet their particular problem. That has been shown on the floor of this convention. It also has been shown in several of the committees which have been fighting this problem.

There has been a loss of confidence in the Code by a segment of the membership because of the practice of some of our institutions of giving only lip-service to the Code and going on with the practice as they had been before the Code was adopted.

There has been a growing feeling among a segment of the membership that it was not possible for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to properly enforce the Code.

Now, that is not meant as a remark which would reflect upon the activities of the Constitutional Compliance Committee for certainly that committee has done a diligent job and certainly there has never been any man as chairman of a committee in the N.C.A.A. who has done more work and put his heart into an activity more over a three-year period than "Pop" Houston.

The committee has worked diligently, but in a lot of ways has only been able to scratch the surface. So there has been a growing feeling among a lot of the members of the Association that the Association did not have the means or the money to effectively enforce a code of this type.

Then the view, from the very beginning of the adoption of the Code, has been expressed by some of our institutions, some big ones, some powerful ones, some old ones, all highly respected institutions, that they resented the National Collegiate Athletic Association handing down rulings on how they should award scholarships through their regular channels.

That developed early in the Code and has been apparent all along the way through; so I want to join these other men who have spoken to this amendment by saying that the Southwest Conference would like to join with its support of this amendment and urge that the control of intercollegiate athletics, particularly financial aid, be taken back to the institution and to the conference.

S. W. CRAM (Central Inter-Collegiate Conference): I wish to speak in opposition to the previous comments just made.

I have talked to several of the conference members who represent the small colleges. To us the Sanity Code has meant something. I hope we can stop just a moment and not be stampeded by these three fine speeches which have just been made.

We can recall just for a moment some of the comments of "Pop" Houston. "Pop" has seen this thing through a long period. He recalls the day not long ago when this organization voted almost unanimously for the need for a code. Somehow, a few years ago, these same people who are now asking to rescind the Code were saying: "Help us. We need protection."

We, of the small colleges, still need protection. Our protection is twofold. We do not feel as a group that our own conferences can impose a code. Some of us have had instances of it, attempted it and have not been successful.

The stature and intelligence of a national group like the N.C.A.A. means something to us. It also protects us from another viewpoint, that of proselyting from the larger schools. We are being confronted continuously by recruiting agents from the larger schools.

A track man is gone; a football man is gone; a basketball man is gone. We meet those things continually.

We are in the position of being encroached upon, and the Code has meant something to us.

Won't you hesitate just for a moment before you vote on this to consider the attitude and the position of the small college. Athletics must have meaning for all and not for the privileged few.

GORDON GRAY (University of North Carolina): The University of North Carolina is made up of three institutions, one of which is a women's college and is not, of course, involved in this matter. The other two are the State College at Raleigh and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

First of all, I should like to ask for a clarification. As I understand it — and I wish Mr. Farrington would straighten me out, if I am wrong — the proposal which is before this body is that Section 5, which has to do with recruiting, remain a part of the N.C.A.A. regulation. Is that correct?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: That is correct.

MR. GRAY: So, Mr. Chairman, I would address myself to the remarks of the immediately previous speaker, to point out that such provisions as there appears in the Sanity Code today with regard to recruiting would remain under this motion.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is appropriate for me to say that the college president whom Dr. Houston quoted today was myself.

I repeat before this group that I think that this problem with which we are concerned is perhaps the most serious which we in the education field are faced with today because I think that the very integrity of American education is in some ways threatened by excesses in the matter of handling intercollegiate athletics, and I would feel for my own part, as representing an institution, a part of the Southern Conference, which originally sponsored this amendment, that we are not taking the position that there should be abandon in the field of intercollegiate athletics. But for my own part I would like to face the future with confidence and hope that we can take the necessary steps in American education, and I mean those of us who have the administrative responsibility, so that there may not be a continued real threat to the integrity of education, and that we may in some way reemphasize athletics so as to recognize and allow the full play of their undoubted values as a part of a total educational process.

It is with some note of regret that I see the possibility of a national standard to which all administrations could rally perhaps not developing as the members of this Association thought when the so-called Sanity Code was adopted. But I would say that I know — or have a pretty good idea — what goes on at the two institutions which it is my privilege to serve. There is one factor which has not been mentioned in these discussions, and which I believe has not had any general attention. That is the question not only of the possible hypocrisy involved on the part of the institution because it is my feeling that when we allow a boy in uniform to run out onto the football field to engage in an inter-collegiate game, we at the university or the college certify as to that boy's eligibility. And to the extent that he is receiving aid from a source which is prohibited by the Sanity Code, and that we have good reason to know that he is receiving aid without knowing where it is coming from, then I think we are somewhat in a position of hypocrisy. But the thing that concerns me more as an educator is that to the extent these things do exist and these young men know that any aid they are receiving is in violation of the Sanity Code and to the extent that they are encouraged by the authorities of the institutions concerned to go ahead and in a sense declare their eligibility, then we as educators are taking a young man who is put into our care and our charge and for whose morals we have some responsibility in addition to his mental development, and we are saying to him, "No, certification is meaningless. You go ahead and indicate your eligibility, although you may know you are receiving aid which is in violation of the provisions of the Sanity Code."

So I like to think, Mr. President, in terms of these young men.

I would say that I approach this problem with the fullest realization of the responsibility vested upon me as president. We have told the N.C.A.A. that at our two institutions we are not in technical compliance. It is not my intention to point my finger at any other institutions. I can only say that I know — or have reason to know — that we are not in compliance at ours. I find it hard to believe, however, that we are in an unique position in American education.

My friends have told me, Mr. Chairman, that I have succeeded pretty well so far in de-emphasis in football, at least at the University of Chapel Hill, as the season would indicate my program is at least attaining some success.

So I say to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that if you pass this amendment — and our institution shall vote for it — I think you should say to yourselves that you will adopt a resolve that this does not mean an abandonment of any effort to protect the integrity of American education, but that you go back to your institutions and try to interest the administrative heads who are responsible in your

institutions in their responsibilities. Inform them as to what is going on, and let us all pull together in conferences and as individual institutions to look forward to a more hopeful approach to the problem, the preservation of education, integrity, and the development of character in our young men in the colleges today.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there further comment from the floor, further discussion? Are you ready to vote?

The Vice Presidents in charge of the ballot boxes will please take their places.

The Chairman reminds you that delegates from District One will vote at table one; District Two, table two; District Three, table three; District Four, table four; District Five, table five; Districts Six and Seven, Table labeled six; District Eight and Conference Representatives at table seven.

You may proceed to vote.

I have been asked to explain that a vote of "Yes" is a vote in favor of the proposed amendment. A vote of "No" is a vote against the proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: There is a matter of clarification apparently necessary.

The Parliamentarian advised the Chair that the proposer of amendment "D" had the privilege of modifying his proposal and that therefore you are voting on amendment "D" with the third paragraph of that amendment deleted. The amendment is to substitute a certain wording for Section 2 and to delete entirely Section 4 of the present Article III of the constitution. Otherwise, Article III remains as written.

A vote of "Yes" is a vote for the amendment. We are not amending the amendment.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair is embarrassed to make the following announcement and decision. It appears that delegates who cast their ballots in boxes four and six marked their ballots in a very ambiguous manner in considerable numbers. I will explain. "Yes," for example, was placed in the circle and the Balloting Committee is uncertain whether that means that the vote is "Yes" or the vote is "No." Others merely placed a small check opposite "Yes" or "No" and it is ambiguous as to whether the vote was meant for a "Yes" or a "No."

It involves those two boxes — boxes four and five, and the hyphenated six-seven box is also involved.

The matter is of such great importance that we can proceed in either of two ways. We can now request the delegates who voted in those three boxes to again report to the polls and cast on a white card a "Yes" or a "No" vote. The only other alternative would be someone on the floor to challenge the ballot and move that the whole ballot be discarded, in which event, if a majority agreed to that, we could proceed to an entire new procedure of balloting and it would even be possible under those circumstances, I am advised by our Parliamentarian, to recess until nine-thirty tomorrow and do the entire re-balloting. In the absence of any challenge of that sort, the delegates for four, five and six-seven are requested to step to the ballot boxes again and one the white cards indicate a clear "Yes" or "No." A "Yes" is in favor of the proposed amendment.

(The delegates proceeded to recast their ballots.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The committee in charge of the voting reports that a total of 190 ballots were cast. In order to carry this amendment, two-thirds of that number in favor of the amendment

would be necessary, or 127 votes. The votes in favor of the amendment numbered 130. The vote "No," 60.

I declare that the amendment has been adopted by vote of the convention.

This session of the convention is adjourned.

We meet at nine-thirty in the morning.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION, January 13, 1951

The meeting convened at ten-five o'clock, Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President, presiding.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The convention will please come to order. I have asked the Council to remain on the platform for a few minutes of this morning's session until we dispose of matters which have originated in the Council. I want these gentlemen here so that they can be consulted in case of necessity as to what the desires and decisions of the Council may be.

I have been authorized to make a statement at this time to this effect. There is honest doubt on the part of members of the Council as to just where we stand as an Association with reference to Article III of the Constitution, the so-called Sanity Code.

It is the judgment of the present Council that the implications of the action taken yesterday, by the adoption of proposed amendment "D," be thoroughly considered by the new incoming Council and that its interpretation be circularized to the membership.

We then consider that item on the order of the day which had to do with proposed amendments to the Constitution.

The Chair is authorized by the sponsors of proposed Amendments "A," "B," "C" and "E" to withdraw the proposals from consideration at this convention. Unless some member of the convention wishes to move the consideration of any of those proposed amendments, they are withdrawn by the sponsors, and we shall proceed to the next item on the order of the day.

Then we proceed to the consideration of motions of discipline. I am authorized to make this statement on behalf of the Council. The Council does not desire to present to the convention the names of the institutions which were to have been cited for non-compliance with the Constitution or the charges against them unless the convention so desires and passes a motion to that effect. If it is the desire of the convention that the names of the institutions be made known to the convention and the catalog of charges of violations, the Council is willing that it should be done but feels that the convention should take the responsibility under the circumstances.

Apparently the convention is quite willing to get its news from the papers, that it has no curiosity as to the correct list of institutions or has no curiosity that it wishes to satisfy as to what charges were considered against the institutions.

The Chair takes upon itself the responsibility of cautioning the members of the N.C.A.A. not to consider — I do this with all due respect to members of the press that may be present — any listing of institutions in the press as an accurate listing of the institutions that were to have been cited nor should the members of the Association allow their imaginations to run riot as to the character of charges that were taken against those institutions.

Since there is no expression on the part of the convention to know either the names of the institutions or the charges against them, we will pass that item on the order of the day which had to do with motions of discipline.

The Chairman is getting very cautious. He is resolved that the gentlemen who made the decisions shall be here to take the responsibility.

The next item on the order of the day is the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee. The Chairman of that committee is Mr. Victor O. Schmidt, Commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference. I ask him to come to the platform at this time and present his report.

VICTOR O. SCHMIDT, Pacific Coast Conference: The Constitutional Revision Committee was composed of Dean A. B. Moore of the University of Alabama, President Willett and K. L. Wilson, ex officio member, and myself as chairman.

There was also appointed an advisory committee of a group of men who represent institutions of the N.C.A.A. Several of these advisory members were of assistance to us in the work which we did. Four of them, Professor Ralph Aigler, Mr. Alfred Masters, Dean Dougherty and Norton Pritchett, attended one of our meetings in Chicago in August and ably assisted us with their advice.

The plan of the revision of the constitution is four-fold:

1. To relieve the rigidity of Association legislation by bringing greater flexibility to subjects of legislative character or administrative detail. This was done by placing into a new format of regulations, namely, the proposed By-laws, all regulatory and some administrative detail and assigning ministerial administrative detail to the Executive Regulations.

The scheme employed to accomplish this was:

- (a) To retain fundamental and basic organizational material and principles in the Constitution where they could be changed only by a two-thirds vote and upon previous written notice to the membership.
- (b) To transfer regulatory legislation and committee procedures to the By-laws where they could in most cases be changed by a majority vote at any annual Convention without notice.
- (c) By preserving even in the By-laws the requirement for written notice for amendment of the Financial Aids (now excluded) and Recruiting provisions although permitting their amendment by majority vote.

2. To bring full responsibility and authority for determining policy into the hands of the Council, who are the elected representatives of the Association, and taking it out of the hands of the Executive Committee, which is merely an appointed body. Under the present Constitution the Executive Committee, a mere appointed agency, could exercise complete control over the Association for all practical purposes if it so desired as it has the power to appoint the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees, as well as other powers vested in the Council under the amendments. Such authority in an appointed Executive Committee was considered unsound. Moreover, two of the seven appointed members of the Executive Committee are required under the amendment to be members of the Council to further insure that the Executive Committee will be responsive to the policies of the Council and thus of the Association.

3. To take the mystery and uncertainty out of the procedure and functions of the Association by specific establishment and recognition of all committees of the Association and a definition of their membership, election, duties and authority.

4. To bring all significant legislation and usage of the Association into comprehensible form readily accessible to the members of the Association for their information and guidance.

I shall proceed to a report of the actual work of the committee by referring to the proposed amended Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association as outlined beginning on page one of

a Notice to Membership, dated December 1, 1950, of which all member institutions of the Association have received copies.

We will follow consideration article by article. We assume for purposes of the discussion that all the members are informed of the amendments and have studied the proposed amended Constitution, the proposed By-Laws and the proposed amended Executive Regulations. In other words, it is not our intent to read at length all the provisions of this amendatory material.

If any member desires any information respecting any point after a consideration of each article is discussed, it is suggested that they make themselves heard.

The general idea is that the proposed amended Constitution will not be moved for adoption until we have passed a consideration of all sections.

I am advised that the correct parliamentary procedure is that during the course of the report of the committee, the membership may propose amendments to that report, and that such amendments to the report can be adopted on a majority vote, but that when the Constitution as it may be so amended reaches the point where a motion for its adoption as amended is presented, that it then requires a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Article I has no change in the proposed amended Constitution as against the old.

Article II has some changes. Article II states the purposes of the Association. In the "Purposes" of the Association there were several numbers of purposes which were eliminated because they were considered repetitious, but generally speaking, I believe the statement of purposes is very much to the same point as the old statement of purposes with some difference in verbiage. I believe also some effort has been made to give it a little bit more unity.

Are there any questions respecting proposed amendments to Article II of the constitution?

We will proceed then to Article III: "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics," is the title of this article.

There are some changes suggested in the verbiage of the various sections.

It is this article which was amended yesterday and which necessarily has resulted in a revision of the revision by the committee in a meeting last evening, and I should like to call to your attention the significant parts of the change.

If you will turn to page two of the Notice to Membership, which includes these proposed amendments, the first item at the top of page two, Section 2, "Principles of Institutional Control and Responsibility," now stands changed by the committee to read as follows: "The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself or in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference."

Section 3 remains intact.

Section 4 is stricken as repealed yesterday by the convention.

On page three, Section 5 of Article III, is changed in number to Section 4; otherwise it remains as suggested and recommended by the committee.

Section 6 becomes Section 5, and that is the only change in Article III so far as your committee is concerned as against its report as circularized.

Article IV of the Constitution, "Membership." It is suggested that

there might be some questions or suggestions about the explanations given with respect to Article III.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): Just a little detail on that Section 2. Will you read that Section 2 the way it is, the way you had it.

MR. SCHMIDT: I tried to copy it from the proposed amendment, and it is intended to be the same as the amendment appeared as a part of "D." "The Control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself or in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference by such conference."

MR. EPPLEY: In that last part, you say "and/or." When you read that doesn't it sound like you don't have institutional control if you are in a conference?

MR. SCHMIDT: Of course, I didn't author that particular provision, but I would say that there is a possibility of interpretation that way, in my opinion. That is, when the institution becomes a member of the conference, the responsibility goes to the regional conference rather than the institution.

MR. EPPLEY: That's right. Both should be involved.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Parliamentarian says if there is a proposed change, it is out of order in view of the action of the convention yesterday.

MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any other questions regarding Article III?

We will proceed to Article IV, "Membership." The committee attempted in this article to clarify the definition of different types of membership and to better define the rights which attach to the different classes of membership.

It transferred to the by-laws the matter of election of membership and the dues of members. It also took some action concerning Section 6 (a) on "Termination of Membership," which should perhaps be called to your especial attention. In that it provided that in case of discipline, it also provided for suspension as well as expulsion and provided that while expulsion was required by two-thirds majority, suspension could be effected by plain majority and also provided that in the event a member was cited for expulsion and expulsion failed by a two-thirds majority but there was a majority of the votes in favor of it, that it would automatically effect suspension.

There is one change the committee wishes to make in its report on page five, Section 6, subdivision (c). The language, "The membership of any allied or associate member failing to pay the annual dues," should be changed to take out the "or" before "associate" and add after "associate" the words, "or affiliate" so as to read: "The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated."

Are there any questions, suggestions or proposed amendments to the report as they relate to Article IV?

REVEREND M. V. DULLEA (Boston College): I would like to make a motion that Section 6 (a), (4), be stricken out. That concerns the provision which states that if a motion is made for the expulsion of a member, and two-thirds vote is not attained; nevertheless, such member may be suspended if a plain majority is attained.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair understands the motion that it

is to strike completely paragraph (4) on page 5 of the printed notice, under Section (a).

REVEREND DULLEA: That's it.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Do I hear a second? (The motion was seconded.)

REVEREND DULLEA: I would like to say a word myself, Mr. President, that in an organization of this kind, suspension is practically the same as expulsion.

It is a very important point in the history of any institution which is in this organization. If a member institution is to be suspended, I think that a great many members of this organization would say that it should be suspended by a fair and open discussion with a full two-thirds majority.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I should like to inquire whether the deletion of paragraph (4) would imply that a vote to suspend would require a two-thirds vote. I will ask the chairman of the committee if that would be the result.

MR. SCHMIDT: I don't believe it would necessarily be sufficient action in order to accomplish the purpose intended by the maker of the motion because up in 6 (a), and before the breakdown of paragraphs, we have a provision which says, "The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable academic or athletic standards required for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of the majority of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention."

The sub-paragraph (4) was related only to the automatic suspension where expulsion failed by two-thirds, but did gain a majority for it, so is the intention of the maker of the motion is to be accomplished, it would also require an amendment of Section 6 (a).

REVEREND DULLEA: I would like to amend my motion to this effect, that Section 6 (a) be also changed by the transposition of the words "or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined" to the previous line, so it will then read, "Membership may be terminated or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is that amendment accepted by the seconder? Who seconded the motion? (Acceptable). We shall understand then that is the motion before the House. Is it clearly understood? Is there a desire on the part of the convention to discuss the motion?

The question is called for and the Chair in the interest of complete understanding will say that the motion is that paragraph (a) read, "The membership of any active member failing to maintain acceptable academic or athletic standards required for membership may be terminated or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual convention, provided:" and so forth, as printed, and then that paragraph (4) be completely eliminated.

Have I understood clearly the motion, and is it clear to the membership?

REVEREND DULLEA: That is correct.

MR. SCHMIDT: I think perhaps I should clarify the thinking of the committee in including this amendment in our report.

It was considered that while the case of expulsion should require a two-thirds majority, that cases of discipline which were not of as serious a nature as a case of expulsion might be accomplished by a mere majority of the membership. It was considered also that by the addition in Section 7 of this same article, paragraph (b), we had provided for easy facility, comparatively at least, for the reinstatement of a member who had merely been suspended. May I read. "Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual convention."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there further discussion?

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The Chair is in doubt. We will have a standing vote, and I trust that the Election Committee is on hand and ready to make a count of the vote.

The Tellers report that there were 47 votes in favor of the motion; 71 not in favor. The motion is lost.

MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any other questions regarding Article IV of the proposed amended constitution? We shall proceed then to a consideration of Article V, "Organization."

It is in this article that the committee has undertaken to place the responsibility for policy in the hands of the Council and take it out of the hands of the Executive Committee.

The reasons for that were explained in the preface to the report. There is only one change that the committee wants to make at this time in their report on Article V of the Constitution and that is on page 7, approximately line ten. The words "as soon as possible" should be deleted. They should actually be italicized so far as the report is concerned as deleted matter — following "fiscal year as soon as possible." The four words, "as soon as possible."

Are there any questions regarding Article V?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Apparently there are none. We will proceed then to a consideration of Article VI, By-laws and Executive Regulations.

MR. SCHMIDT: Section 1 of Article VI is entirely new. Section 2 is taken from present Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution. Section 1 on By-laws should probably be given study by the members, and I shall read it for that purpose.

"The Association may at any annual convention adopt or amend any by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of collegiate athletics by any members of the association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this section."

Are there any questions or suggestions regarding Article VI?

Apparently there being none, we will proceed to Article VII and its consideration.

Article VII is on "Meetings." The committee would like to suggest one change in Section 2, the first line under "Special Meetings." to change the word "may" to "shall." In other words, "Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on request of twelve or more members of the Council."

I might say in this article we made some changes that are of some significance. The provision now existing would require the President of the Association to call a special meeting of the Association at the request in writing of ten or more active members of the Association. We do not know how many members there were in the Association at the time of the origin of that provision, but it did seem to us to put a great deal of power into the hands of a very small minority of the membership of the Association to permit the calling of a special meeting by ten of those members.

We propose to substitute by requiring that twelve members of the Council, twelve or more members of the Council, might request the President to call such a meeting.

The Council, after all, is the representative body and the policy-making body of the Association.

We did not feel a special meeting of an organization, national in character, such as this is, should permit a meeting to be called and action taken there that might be of the utmost importance by the mere request of ten of the members of the Association.

We also undertook to eliminate fractional votes. The provision in the present constitution would permit members to cast fractional votes. It was felt that the delegates, where an institution had more than one, should be in a position to agree among themselves or be designated by their institution as to the member entitled to cast his vote, and that where an institution through its delegates could not agree on how its vote should be cast, that perhaps the part of wisdom might even be not to cast the vote because certainly it couldn't be half for and half against something, being an entity in itself. At least that was the thinking of the committee on the subject.

We also added the proposed amendment of the provision that "No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member."

We felt that was a necessary part of the prohibition against proxy votes.

Are there any questions regarding Article VII?

If not, we shall proceed to Article VIII, "Committees." This is a very short article, and I will read it. It is new.

"The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all Committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee."

The purpose of that exception is because the Executive Committee is itself set up in the Constitution.

Are there any questions regarding Article VIII? Article IX, "Amendments."

This article changes the necessary time provided for submitting in writing of the proposed amendments from three weeks to two months before the convention meets and provides that the Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than six weeks before the Convention. The time of the notice to the members is not shown in the present constitution.

Are there any questions regarding Article IX?

MAX FARRINGTON (George Washington University): If you require two months, it occurs to me that some of the conferences might not be able to have action and then circularize their membership.

MR. SCHMIDT: Do you have several meetings?

MR. FARRINGTON: No, only once a year unless there are called meetings.

MR. SCHMIDT: That is true. There would be the effect that any proposed amendment would have to be submitted to the Secretary two months before the convention.

Are there any other questions regarding Article IX?

EMIL L. LARSON (University of Arizona): I wanted to come back to Article VI, if that is in order.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Yes.

MR. LARSON: In Article VI, on page eight, we came down to this district thing, Mr. Chairman. We would like to have that read for District Six, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas and New Mexico excepting the University of New Mexico, and that, of course, would change seven as well. New Mexico logically belongs in that sixth district.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Article V.

MR. LARSON: I am sorry. It is Article V, and if it were in order, I would like to suggest that that change be made.

MEMBER: Montana should be deleted because Montana has joined also.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The convention has approved the University of Montana as a member of seven instead of eight. Am I not right, Mr. Larson, that would be the effect?

The motion is made. Is there a second?

It is seconded. Is there any further discussion? I ask the chairman of the committee if it is clear.

MR. SCHMIDT: The exceptions of the institutions which are contained in subdivision (B) of Article (II), on page 8, are italicized here. The exceptions have been carried into the By-laws instead of obtaining here, and all we propose to do here is name the states and territories as to the districts and permit the exceptions to be added by By-laws.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then will the chairman of the committee indicate how the two sections six and seven will read according to the motion made.

MR. SCHMIDT: The intent of the motion as I see it is merely to change six to read, "Texas, Arizona, Arkansas and New Mexico," to make seven read, "Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Montana." Is that correct?

MR. LARSON: No. The idea is to have New Mexico a part of District Six, so we will have contiguous territory. All of New Mexico would belong to District Six except the University of New Mexico, and New Mexico would be a part of District Seven.

MR. SCHMIDT: The exception, Mr. Larson, has been contained in the By-laws, and I am looking now for the particular provision which affects it. Section 4 of the By-laws on page 12; Section 4 of Article I.

In accordance with the scheme of the revision, it would be more appropriate to add the University of New Mexico as an exception in that section, in other words, approve the transfer of it from one district into the other.

Is that clear to you, Mr. Larson?

MR. LARSON: No, it isn't.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to get in on this, if he may, by observing that under this capital (B), "District Organization," all of the italicized portions of paragraphs one to eight inclusive will, if authorized by the convention, appear in the By-laws, and that at this point there will only be the geographical areas by states in the description of the various sections, and it would read under six, Mr. Larson, "Texas, Arizona, Arkansas and New Mexico."

Now, in the By-laws, suitable provision will be made for the University of New Mexico to be assigned to another district.

MR. LARSON: That is all right.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then as the Chair understands it, Mr. Larson has moved the acceptance of the committee's report so that paragraph (6) to which we will refer will read: "Texas, Arizona, Arkansas and New Mexico." Paragraph (7) will read: "Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Montana." That motion has been duly seconded. It has been completely clarified, and we are ready to vote, if it is your pleasure.

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried.

MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any other questions regarding the proposed or revised constitution?

IVAN J. GEIGER (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): We feel that Article IX, allowing two months' time, is considerably too demanding to assure that proper consideration may be given to proposed amendments.

We would like to propose an amendment to change from two months, to one month on the first count, and change six weeks to three weeks notification by the convention. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Apparently there is no discussion, and the motion is that the committee report touching Article IX be amended so that in line four the statement will be one month instead of two months before the convention meets, and in the next to the last line, not later than three weeks before the convention.

SECRETARY WILSON: The only difficulty would be that the Secretary's office would probably circularize proposals during Christmas vacation. A lot of you wouldn't get it because I know for this meeting, it was touch and go whether we could get the motions out to the institutions before they closed at vacation time. I don't think it is too important, but you should understand what the mechanical procedure would be.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there further discussion? Are you ready to vote?

Those in favor of the motion will say "aye"; those opposed will say "no."

The Tellers report that the vote is "Yes," 70, and "No," 50. The motion is carried.

MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any other questions regarding the Constitution, or points to be raised? If not, I do move that the Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be amended to conform with the proposed amended Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association as circularized to the membership of the Association by a Notice to Membership, dated December 1, 1950, from pages one to ten of that notice inclusive with such amendments to the report therein contained as have been made by the Constitutional

Revision Committee and here today announced and as have been made from the floor by the convention.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the motion which the Chair will not attempt to repeat. Is there a second? The motion is seconded. Is there discussion?

By direction of the Executive Committee, approved by the Council, and in view of the fact that a two-thirds majority vote is necessary, unless the convention directs otherwise, we will proceed to the ballot boxes and cast a "Yes" or "No" vote on this matter.

MR. WILLIAM J. BINGHAM (Harvard University): I move that we vote by standing vote. (The motion was duly seconded).

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It is moved and seconded that the vote on this motion be by standing vote. Is there any discussion?

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; those who are opposed say "no." The motion is carried. The vote will be by standing vote. The Teller reports that the "Yes" votes were 125; the "No" votes zero. The motion is carried.

MR. SCHMIDT: Mr. President, I now move that the effective date of the amended constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be February 1, 1951. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. SCHMIDT: The reason for the motion is because all of the machinery set up for this convention and also for meetings of the Council subsequent to the convention and the various committees are necessarily a part of the procedure under the old Constitution and that to make these amendments effective immediately would interfere with the smooth operation of those procedures.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are you ready for the vote?

All in favor of the motion say "aye"; those who are opposed say "no." The motion is carried.

The effective date for the new constitution is February 1, 1951.

MR. SCHMIDT: We shall now proceed to a consideration of the proposed By-laws which appear commencing on page eleven of the notice to membership dated December 1, 1950.

Article I of the proposed By-laws is on "Membership." Much of the material in Article I has been taken from the present Executive Regulations. The "Election to Membership" is defined in some detail, and the dues of the members are a part of this article. I think particular attention should be called to the dues.

The proposed By-laws would raise the amount of all dues of the Association. It would raise the dues of active members having undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students from \$25 to \$37.50. Those in the category of 750 to 1499, from \$50 to \$75. Those in the classification of institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment between 1500 and 2499, from \$75 to \$112.50. And then we have undertaken to split the next classification into two classifications; one, institutions having undergraduate male enrollment between 2500 and 4000 who would pay a fee or dues of \$150 in place of the present \$100, and those having undergraduate male enrollment in excess of 4000 to \$200 from \$100. Allied members under the provision proposed by the By-laws would be raised from \$25 to \$100 and here the committee would like to call your attention to a change which it proposes.

On page 12, Section 3 (a), subdivision (6), proposed to read, "Allied members which have an average male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100; other allied members, \$25." Associate members under Section 3 would be required to

pay dues of \$25. That has been raised from \$10, I believe, and affiliated members, \$25. They were up to this time charged no dues.

In Section 4 of this article, appearing on page 12, in line three of that section following the Roman "V," that is, Article V, there should be inserted after the comma, a capital "B," followed by a comma, so it will read: "With Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution."

It is in this section that the transfers and changes from institutions in one district to another district are set forth.

In accordance with the action of the convention yesterday, we should like to add on page 13, at the top, a new line three to read: "University of Houston from District 6 to District 5," and in accordance with the information which we received here this morning, another line, "University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7." Is that correct?

MR. LARSON: Correct.

MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any questions regarding this Article I of the proposed By-laws?

We shall proceed then with Article II which is "Finances."

Most of this article is taken from the existing Executive Regulations with the exception of Section 3 which is new matter and reads: "The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts."

Are there any questions regarding Article II?

We will proceed then to Article III, "Committees." You will note in Section 1, the second committee is listed as the "Constitutional Compliance Committee." That is Section 1 (a).

You will note further that Section 1 (c) defines the duties and responsibilities of the Constitutional Compliance Committee in considerable detail and was lifted almost entirely from the present Executive Regulation IV with certain differences in verbiage here and there and explanatory material and bringing it in conformity with the other provisions and scheme of the amendments.

When our committee met last night, we discussed the question of the status of the Constitutional Compliance Committee in view of the action taken by the convention yesterday. We did not reach any definite conclusion about it. We do not know whether those who proposed and voted for the amendment which was adopted yesterday intended to repeal by implication any of the provisions set up for the Constitutional Compliance Committee.

That matter is clouded in some ambiguity. The proposal yesterday retained in the legislation of the Association the recruiting provisions. The language of the amendment adopted yesterday is not clear on the subject. It says, "The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics" and so forth. The word "enforcement" is not included in the amendment.

Your committee did not feel that it should undertake to assume that there was a repeal by implication, and it is a matter that is for the decision of the convention.

As it stands now, your committee's report has this provision in it regarding the Constitutional Compliance Committee. Are there any comments or suggestions?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: As I understand it, the Constitutional Revision Committee is presenting the material as it has been circularized and you are not attempting at this time to amend that material

with respect to the designation of the Compliance Committee as one of the committees or with respect to the outlined duties and procedures of the Compliance Committee.

I want to be sure we understand your committee's point of view.

MR. SCHMIDT: Our committee's point of view is simply that we have nothing upon which to predicate any definite action regarding this committee.

We have taken the legislation of the Association as we have found it and attempted to codify it in the best fashion which we felt we could employ and in going through that material, we have this committee set up in the By-laws, and that is where it is in our report, and I assume that is where it will remain unless there is action by the convention amending the report in that respect.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to make this further observation. In view of the statement on behalf of the Council made by the Chair at the beginning of this session, it might not be out of order for him to suggest that the material remain as it is and that the changes in the material stem from the clarification of the situation which the new Council will undertake.

MR. FARRINGTON: It was the intent of the makers of the motion of the amendment "D" to return regulatory powers to the conferences and to the institutions.

With that principle established, the Compliance Committee no longer has a function in that line, and therefore, we would like to suggest that the second committee as listed here under Article III be stricken and all of number (c).

PRESIDENT WILLETT: May I make this observation that the intent of the proposer of amendment "D" might be one thing. The intent of the delegates who voted on it might be another thing, so that I am not attempting to interpret either the intent of the proposers of amendment "D" or the understanding of those who cast the ballot.

Speaking as a delegate, I should say that my ballot was cast with an understanding which might be different from the intent of the proposers of the amendment. However, it is your privilege, Mr. Farrington, to make a motion.

You made a suggestion a moment ago which has no place on the floor at the present time. But the Chair will entertain any motion that a delegate wishes to make.

MR. FARRINGTON: I thought that I did move, but failing to do so, I shall do so now.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Farrington moves that the Constitutional Compliance Committee be canceled from the list of authorized committees and that the entire paragraph (c) in the material under discussion be canceled, and did the Chair hear a second to that motion? The motion is seconded. The matter is before you for discussion.

MR. LARSON: We have left in our Constitution this provision on recruiting. I am wondering who is charged with the responsibility for enforcing that particular provision if we eliminate the Constitutional Compliance Committee.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: If your question is addressed to the Chair, he will confess that he is as much confused as you are. Perhaps someone from the floor of the convention can clarify the situation. I think Mr. Larson is saying what some others have said to the Chairman today. Suppose that the regional conference is not a mem-

ber of the N.C.A.A. and does not exercise control over its members in the matter of recruiting, for example. Does it end there?

It is quite possible, you understand, for one member of the conference to be ineligible or not a member of the Association and thus the whole conference would not be a member of the Association and would not be subject to the rules of the Association.

I am, frankly, very much confused, but the motion is before you, and it is open for discussion.

Apparently there is no desire for further discussion and the Chair will put the motion.

All those in favor of the motion made by Mr. Farrington will say "aye"; those who are opposed will say "no." The noes appear to have it.

Is there call for division?

There is a call for division, and those who are in favor of the motion please stand. Please remain standing until the Tellers indicate. Those who are opposed to the motion please stand.

MR. VanLEER: Is a two-thirds vote necessary?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: A majority vote would determine the will of the convention on this question. The Tellers report that the vote in favor of the motion is 52; opposed to the motion, 68. The motion is lost.

ELTON E. WIEMAN (University of Maine): I should like to make a motion that Article III, Sections 1 (a), (b) and (c) be referred to the Council for appropriate revision to be reported back to the next Convention.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Will you repeat it so that I am sure I understand.

MR. WIEMAN: With a word of explanation, it is obvious that paragraph (c) under Section 1, with all of its parts must be worked over completely before it will fit our present Constitution as revised. Therefore, my motion is that the whole section be referred to the Council for appropriate study and revision to be recommended to the convention at our next meeting.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The point of which I was in doubt was whether you said paragraph (d) also or just (c).

MR. WIEMAN: Paragraph (c).

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is seconded, and I wish to consult the Parliamentarian on this point, as to whether the By-laws might be adopted in the present form, and that this present motion is a directive to the new Council to bring in something in place of what we have, or does it mean that there is a gap in the By-laws adopted at this time which cannot be filled until the next convention?

PARLIAMENTARIAN GUICE: I gather from the maker of the motion that he moves that you create another committee to restudy what you have already adopted. As your Parliamentarian, I would say for the coming year, nothing has been changed in the committee's report or by your adoption. He is simply asking that a committee be created to restudy and reformulate the material in Paragraph (c). It is another motion — not a motion to amend anything.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is that interpretation clear, and is it satisfactory to you, Mr. Weiman?

MR. WIEMAN: If my motion is out of order now, I will make it after the By-laws are approved. I can make it then.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is it your desire at this time to withdraw your motion with the privilege of renewing it at another time?

MR. WIEMAN: I have to do whatever expedites the matter. If you prefer the motion after the By-laws are approved, I would have to make it then.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Does the seconder agree to that? Then the motion has been withdrawn by the maker and the seconder, but it is understood it may be renewed.

MR. SCHMIDT: Continuing then the discussion of Article III of the proposed By-laws.

Are there any further questions regarding this section? I might say the committee has some changes it wants to suggest in Article III on page 14. We attempted to add after the word "Constitution," "and By-laws" in all respects, and we apparently omitted it in one place. In paragraph number two in about the middle of page 14, next to the last line, after the word "Constitution," we would insert the word "or By-laws." Then on page 17, there was omitted a provision for the Track and Field Rules Committee.

That committee is set up as one of the committees in Section 2 on page 16, but the description of the committee was omitted on page 17.

It should follow paragraph lettered (d) and would become paragraph (e), with the letters of the succeeding committees being changed accordingly. That is, (e) would become (f), and (f) would become (g) and so forth, and the change would be this paragraph (e) new, to be inserted following paragraph (d) in this form: "The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman."

The wording of that particular section would be identical with the Swimming Rules Committee immediately preceding it.

EARL FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): I wonder if that shouldn't be Section (d), renumbering the first three, because (a) is now omitted.

MR. SCHMIDT: (a) comes over on the previous page, Mr. Fullbrook.

One other correction, on page 18, the committee has been informed that the Basketball Tournament Committee which has consisted of six members has now been changed to three. Therefore, in paragraph lettered (c), on page 18, on the top part of the page, it should be changed from the word "six" at the end of the line to "three."

Are there any other suggestions regarding Article III of the proposed By-laws? If not, we will proceed to Article IV, "Eligibility."

The committee in its meeting last evening made one change in Article IV by eliminating paragraph (b) of Section 1. Paragraph (b) reads: "He must be eligible under the provisions of Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution and of Article VI of the By-laws of the Association." Section 4 of Article III of the constitution, having been repealed yesterday, and Article VI of the By-laws being the implementation of that section, also being later on eliminated from our report, calls for this change.

That would mean the relettering of the subsequent paragraphs. Are there any questions regarding Article IV?

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): I would like to ask if that omission will not now do away with the need of the Compliance Committee. Article IV is now the one which was

V and which we retain, and it seems to me we ought to retain (b) if we retain the Compliance Committee.

MR. SCHMIDT: The provisions of Section 4 of Article III of the old Constitution were those relating to financial aids and were repealed by the amendment of the Constitution. The question of eligibility was not, under our rules, affected at any time in so far as I know by violations of the recruiting provisions, but they were affected on the matter of eligibility so far as the award of aid in excess was concerned.

MR. MOUZON: That explains it, but whether or not it is right, I don't know. Maybe they should be affected.

MR. SCHMIDT: All we can say as a committee is that there was no legislation that attempted to affect them, and of course, that is a matter for consideration and initiation on the part of the convention or membership respecting whether or not eligibility should be influenced by the recruiting provision. But under the legislation that existed, the committee didn't include it, of course.

Are there any questions about Article IV?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I should like to raise a question whether it is still possible in an emergency, let us say a war emergency, for the Council or some other authority in the Association to modify these rules of eligibility without waiting for action in the convention.

MR. SCHMIDT: To the best of my recollection, there is nothing in the By-laws that contemplates such power in the Council.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then as a delegate I should like to raise the question, would it not be wise to have some provision so that the eligibility rules, for example, touching non-competition of freshmen in actual meets, might not in the case of an emergency be modified without waiting for the annual convention? The question has already been raised. I thought it only fair to bring it up at this time.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, I think the thing is very definitely answered by Section 2 on page 19, so far as the report of this committee is concerned. "There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in case of any individual student or students."

The action is not only negative; it is to the contrary.

Is there any other discussion or suggestions concerning Article IV?

Proceeding then to Article V, are there any suggestions concerning it, in relation to N.C.A.A. athletic events?

It defines with some particularity the jurisdiction of tournament committees, and their control by the Executive Committee.

If there are no questions, we will go on to Article VI. The committee at its meeting last evening deleted Article VI from its report. Article VI was taken from Section 4 of Article III of the old Constitution now repealed. The provisions are on financial aid.

Article VII of the proposed By-laws on page 21 has been changed by renumbering it Article VI. It has further been changed in Section 1 by placing a comma after the first sentence, followed by these words which are inserted: "Not permitted by his institution or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference," so that the section as changed by the committee to conform to the action taken yesterday would read as follows: "No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution or any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducement not permitted by his institution or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference."

The balance of the section was deleted by the committee, the balance reading: "This, however, shall not be deemed to prohibit such staff members or other representative from giving information regarding aids permissible under Section 4, Article VI" of the old Constitution, Article III. Is that clear?

Article VIII, page 21. The proposed By-law has been renumbered Article VII, "Extra Events."

The material in this article has been changed by the committee in the following respects, referring to page 23.

The last paragraph, the word "Section" is stricken and substitute the word "Article," and add to the last paragraph this clause: "And shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption," so that the complete paragraph would read: "This article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption." Is that clear?

H. P. EVEREST (University of Washington): I would like to ask a question of clarification. What effect does amendment "D" have on extra events? In other words, are bowl games intercollegiate athletics or are they not? If they are, I am inclined to think they would be affected by the amendment "D."

I am wondering what then the Association would have by way of enforceable provisions to control bowl games.

MR. SCHMIDT: I would say in my opinion the material concerned with extra events would probably fall in the same category as the recruiting material.

MR. EVEREST: I think it is quite a different problem in my estimation. Recruiting was specifically left in the amendment to the Constitution on "D," but there was no reference to bowl games or extra events, and I think you have an entirely different situation there. If you interpret Amendment "D" strictly, I don't see how you could have any enforcement procedure effective as to bowl games because they are in my estimation still intercollegiate athletics.

MR. SCHMIDT: We do have in the new Constitution as adopted, Section 6 of Article III, which is renumbered Section 5, "Principle Governing Competition in Post-season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests," which reads: "Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets or tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association."

MR. EVEREST: They still fall under the same category. In other words, you established a principle and the principle I would think would apply to intercollegiate athletics, and this is a part of it.

MR. SCHMIDT: I think it's in the same respect as recruiting is, but I can't agree that they differ.

MR. EVEREST: There is a difference.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair would like to ask Mr. Everest if this isn't a matter we would rather expect to be clarified for us through the considerations of the Council to which we referred earlier in the meeting.

MR. EVEREST: I would be glad to have it clarified, but I would hate to have the whole amendment here passed in its final form with-

out that clarification. In other words, if we defer this, I would be perfectly willing to await the clarification.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: In other words, Mr. Everest, would you like to lay this item of the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee on the table?

MR. EVEREST: I would so move.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion has been seconded that this portion of the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee be laid on the table, and it is open for discussion.

If I understand it, it would mean that in the report of the constitutional revision, this particular portion of the report would be omitted, but could be taken up at a later time.

I recall now that the motion to lay on the table is not debatable, and I make an apology for what I have said.

All those in favor of laying this portion of the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee on the table say "aye"; opposed by saying "no." There is doubt on the part of the Chair.

Will those in favor of the motion to lay on the table please stand. You may be seated. Those opposed, please stand.

The Tellers report that the vote "Yes" is 26; "No," 64. The motion to lay on the table is lost.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Moore who rose to his feet a moment ago.

BERNIE H. MOORE (Southeastern Conference): Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a motion to amend paragraph (d) of Article VII on page 22 to read: "The competing institutions shall receive not less than 75 per cent of the gross receipt" instead of 80 per cent.

MR. VanLEER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion to amend has been made and seconded. Is there discussion?

MR. SCHMIDT: I might say that the motion, if it is to be effective, should include other material in the section. In other words, you would have to change the 20 per cent below that then to 25 per cent and two paragraphs below where 20 per cent appears, it would have to be changed to 25 per cent and 80 per cent would have to be changed to 75 per cent. Is that right?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is that included in the motion?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: And included by the seconder, Mr. Everest. Is there any discussion of the motion to amend? If not, all in favor of the motion to amend say "aye"; those who are opposed say "no." The Chair is in doubt.

Those who are in favor of the motion to amend please stand. You may be seated. Those who are opposed to the motion to amend please stand.

Yes, 65; the "No" vote, 15. The motion to amend the report has carried.

MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any other questions regarding the article on extra events, the article now numbered VII at the bottom of page 21, extending to page 23. Are there any other suggestions or discussion of that article?

If not, we will proceed to a discussion of Article VIII on page 23, now numbered Article VIII.

The following changes in that section are necessitated by the elimination of the paragraph originally numbered VI and now eliminated, so that it should now read: "These By-laws may be amended at any annual convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendment of the provisions of Article VI or VIII shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments to the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association."

Are there any questions about that provision? If not, I move that the proposed By-laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association contained in the Notice to Membership dated December 1, 1950 and included from pages eleven to twenty-three inclusive of that notice, be adopted as the By-laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be effective as of February 1, 1951. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion has been made and seconded. Only a majority vote is required.

Is there discussion? If not, will those in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried unanimously.

MR. SCHMIDT: The provisions left are the proposed amended Executive Regulations beginning on page 24. Much of the material in the present Executive Regulations has been transferred to the By-laws and includes most of the material in the proposed amended Executive Regulations, and such material as remained, plus other miscellaneous material. There is very little new matter in the proposed amended Executive Regulations.

There are some changes which the committee has made since the printing of this notice on page 24, Article II, Section 1, the third line, the word "or" which is italicized before "meet" should not be italicized. In other words, the word "or" is to be in there. It is to be "tournament or meet." On page 25, Article III, Section 2, at the end of the fourth line, end the parenthesis after the word "otherwise." In the next to the last line on page 25, delete the word "championship."

We have been using "meet or tournament" exclusively throughout this revision, and in one place we apparently failed to exclude the word "championship."

Are there any questions or suggestions regarding the proposed amended Executive Regulations? If not, I move that the proposed amended Executive Regulations circularized in Notice to Membership dated December 1, 1950, as changed by the committee and here reported, be adopted as the Executive Regulations of the Association effective February 1, 1951. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion has been made and seconded. Is there any discussion? If not, will those in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried unanimously. I understand that there is a possibility that from the floor there will be a motion for reconsideration of one matter. Is there such a motion?

MR. WIEMAN: Mr. President, I should like to move that Article III, Section 1, item (c) which includes the last paragraph on page 13, all page 14 and all but the last two paragraphs on page 15, be referred to the Constitutional Revision Committee for study with instruction that they bring to our next convention a revision of that item for the consideration of the convention. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: You have heard the motion, and it has been seconded.

Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor of the motion will please say "aye"; those who are opposed will say "no." The motion is carried.

Was the Chair correctly informed that someone from the floor wished to bring up a matter for reconsideration which would involve some authority whereby adjustments of the rules of eligibility might be made in the event of a war emergency?

EDWARD S. PARSONS (Northeastern University): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move reconsideration of Article IV, "Eligibility," for the purpose of providing authorization for the Executive Council to waive eligibility rules in connection with national tournaments in time of war emergency. Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend the motion to change the word "war emergency" to "national emergency." (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I should like to ask Mr. Parsons if he voted for the adoption of the By-laws.

MR. PARSONS: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then your motion is in order. Will the Secretary repeat the motion? The Chair has lost track of it.

SECRETARY WILSON: Mr. Parsons, if you have this written down, would you come up and read it.

MR. PARSONS: This was just as short a notice to me as it was to the Chair, but I believe the motion was to reconsider Article IV, "Eligibility" for the purpose of providing authorization for the Executive Council to waive eligibility rules in connection with N.C.A.A. tournaments during national emergency.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion has been duly seconded by Mr. Bushnell. Are you ready for the question?

MR. VanLEER: Mr. Chairman, the changing of that word to "national emergency," I assume, implies to a declaration of a national emergency by the President of the United States, and if that is the case, I believe that has already been made, and therefore that condition exists today.

I think we ought, if we adopt such a motion as this, say "war" instead of "national emergency."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Parliamentarian informs the Chair that the motion made by Mr. Parsons may not be amended. Is there further discussion?

MR. EVEREST: I would like to ask for clarification. What is Executive Council?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Chair understood him to say "Council" in the motion.

Mr. Everest is in order because he is asking for information. Did you say "Council" or "Executive Council," Mr. Parsons? I understood you to say "Council."

MR. PARSONS: In view of the fact I used the term "Executive Council" which is a misnomer, I suppose I now have the privilege of revising that to the "Executive Committee," not the "Council."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: It is your motion, Mr. Parsons. You are saying "Executive Committee." That is what I hear now.

MR. PARSONS: I am saying "Executive Committee."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Mr. Bushnell, you seconded that motion.

MR. BUSHNELL: That's right.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: And you are satisfied. The motion is then before you. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The noes appear to have it. A call for division? The motion is lost.

MR. EVEREST: Mr. President, I would like to put the identical motion substituting the words "Council."

MR. VanLEER: Change the word "national emergency" to "war."

MR. EVEREST: No, just the "Council."

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Parliamentarian informs the Chair that the motion as presented by Mr. Everest is out of order, but that it would be in order for a motion to be made that our motion to adopt the By-laws be reconsidered. If that motion should prevail, then it would be proper for some member of the Association to propose a change in any of the By-laws, and if the change is approved, the motion to approve the By-laws would have to be renewed. Am I right, Mr. Parliamentarian?

PARLIAMENTARIAN GUICE: Yes.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Then I ask if there is a motion to reconsider our motion, adopting the By-laws.

MR. EVEREST: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider our motion to approve the By-laws. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is seconded. The motion is not debatable.

All those in favor of reconsidering our motion, approving the By-laws say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The ayes seem to have it. The motion is carried. The By-laws are now before you for amendment.

MR. EVEREST: Mr. President, is it now in order to make a simple motion to the effect that the matter referred to in Mr. Parson's motion be referred to the Council?

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The Parliamentarian informs the Chair that if such a motion should prevail, the Council would have the authority to change the By-laws in any way they saw fit. I don't think that was the intent.

MR. EVEREST: That was not my intent.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: So there is no motion before us, but the By-laws are before you for any amendment or modification which you wish to make.

The Chair wonders if Mr. Parsons now being in order would like to propose an amendment of the report of the committee, touching the By-laws.

MR. PARSONS: Mr. Chairman, as everyone unquestionably realizes, my motion was made with the intent to serve the purpose which we probably all desire.

The Executive Committee was suggested because it is a small committee, a group of seven, that can meet a need much more readily than can the entire Council. If I knew which way the majority would prefer to have the motion read, I would vote to amend the By-law to that extent. Sensing that you didn't like the Executive Committee, I would now move to amend Article IV "Eligibility" by adding to Section 2, on page 19, relevant to "waivers," providing for the Council

to waive eligibility rules as stated in my previous motion which I trust the Secretary now has the text of. At least, I am sure everybody knows what it was, and it is certainly on the stenotype. Anyway, it was to authorize the Executive Committee, and I now state the "Council" to in time of national emergency waive eligibility rules for participating N.C.A.A. tournaments.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: I think that is understandable. Is there a second to that motion?

And it is seconded. Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried.

The Chair will now entertain a motion to adopt the By-laws as amended up to this point.

MR. SCHMIDT: I move the adoption of the proposed By-laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association as contained in the notice to membership, dated December 1, 1950, with such changes and amendments as have been here made and announced, effective February 1, 1951. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried.

C. P. MILES (Virginia Polytechnic Institute): I don't know whether I am in order, sir, but I would like to move that this convention go on record as thanking the committee for the wonderful piece of work they did in the revision of this Constitution and By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is in order. To make your applause official, since it is not an official sign of voting, I call for those in favor say "aye"; those who are opposed say "no." The motion is carried unanimously.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that disposes of the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee.

We now proceed to the last segment of the order of the day.

There are some special motions which members may wish to make at this time. The Chair is notified that a motion is to be presented on behalf of the Pacific Coast Conference. Who is prepared to make that motion?

The Chair is corrected. It is not a motion, but is an announcement.

MR. SCHMIDT: As Commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference, I should like to announce that at our recent meeting at Riverside, California, last week, the Conference adopted a motion to present to the next convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association an amendment to its Constitution and By-laws to provide for the elimination of spring practice in football.

The Pacific Coast Conference has concluded that in order to eliminate and relieve some of the pressures on intercollegiate athletics, that study should be given to matters which are the causes of some of the difficulties in the administration of intercollegiate athletics rather than limiting our efforts to the effects.

The conference will present such a proposed amendment at the next convention. There was not time under the procedure to present it for the consideration of this convention.

In the event that such an amendment is not adopted, the conference will seriously consider unilateral action with respect to such spring practice in football.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Are there other announcements of the same general character?

The Council appointed a committee to consider the request of the advocates of skiing, that the N.C.A.A. recognize skiing as an official sport and take over the control and management of an annual championship skiing tournament.

The committee appointed as Chairman, Dean Earl Fullbrook of the University of Nebraska, and he advises me that the committee has made progress but is not prepared to make a report at this time to the convention.

For fear the matter might be overlooked in the hurry of adjournment, the Chair would like to state his thanks to a man who is more than 90 per cent responsible for the arrangements made for this convention.

I should like on my own behalf — and I am sure that the Secretary joins with me, in expressing our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Walter Byers, Executive Assistant, for the wonderful work he has done in making it possible for us to carry on this convention efficiently.

I don't know what your President would have done during the past year if it had not been for his constant and faithful assistance.

I should like also to express my appreciation to the representatives of the press who throughout the week have cooperated so fully with the officers and committees of this Association, and while I am at it, I don't want to omit an expression of thanks to Mr. Schaffer of the Hotel Adolphus for his very gracious and generous adjustment of arrangements so far as meeting rooms and accommodations are concerned for the conduct of this convention, and last of all, but not least, may I again express to Professor Guice of Southern Methodist University, our Parliamentarian, the thanks of us all for the assistance that he has given in the conduct of this convention meeting.

Professor Guice, we are indeed grateful to you for your assistance. We shall now have a report of the Resolutions Committee from Chairman Dean Moore of the University of Alabama.

DEAN MOORE (University of Alabama): Mr. Chairman, your Resolutions Committee understood that it was its function to prepare a special memorial resolution on the passing of three of our distinguished members and friends during the past year. The report is as follows:

"In recognition of years of distinguished service to the cause of athletic competition and the furtherance of the highest ideals in the realms of character, sportsmanship, and physical education,

"BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Collegiate Athletic Association place upon its permanent records a memorial to the accomplishments of

William A. Alexander

Justin M. Barry

L. W. St. John

men, whose loss during the past year, is irreparable, who have left indelible imprints upon the course of American athletic history, and who deserve to be remembered always for their services to the association and for their accomplishments in the field of national athletic competition.

"Further, that the Secretary of our association be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the families of these distinguished men."

I move the adoption of the report.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The adoption of the resolution has been moved and seconded. All those who are in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The adoption is by unanimous vote.

I now call upon Dean Fullbrook of the University of Nebraska for the report of the Committee on Committees.

Would you come to the platform please.

DEAN FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): The members of the Committee on Committees in its functions this year consisted of Mr. McCarter of the First District, Andrews of the Second, Renegar of the Third, Larkins of the Fourth, Peters of the Fifth, Grubbs of the Sixth, Jacoby of the Seventh and Freeborn of the Eighth District.

I would like to state that in accordance with past action of the Executive Committee, all appointments included in the following committees become effective on February 1; also that the chairman of any rules committee may designate the secretary or rules editor or both from the membership of the committee.

The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor, a guide editor or an advisory committee from non-members of any rules committee upon request of the chairman of the committee. Thus, there will be no recommendations in the report of the committee for editors or secretaries or advisory members.

The first four committees to be reported upon are those for which the organization has provided district representation on a rotation plan, so most of the members of these committees are merely carried over to complete terms which they are already serving, but I think in order to make the picture complete, I will report all the members of the committee. (The list of 1951 Committees, as approved, is printed in the forepart of this Yearbook.)

DEAN FULLBROOK: Mr. President, I move the adoption of this report of the Committee on Committees. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: The motion is made and seconded. Is there any discussion?

WILLIAM H. McCARTER (Dartmouth College): May I raise a question on the Publications Committee as to whether that was a correct report of the action. My impression was Dean Mercer of Pennsylvania had resigned from that committee and that Mr. Hall of Yale had been substituted.

DEAN FULLBROOK: It may be that I have slipped on that one point. In the minutes that were prepared by the secretary of the committee, it does not record that, but I do recall as Mr. McCarter suggests that Mr. Hall was named for that committee. So I would like to ask the consent of the members of the Committee on Committees who are here that Mr. Hall be substituted in this report for Mr. Mercer. If there are no objections, from any member of that committee, I assume that we have your approval to make that substitution.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is the one who seconded the motion agreeable? (Agreement).

The motion is before you.

All those in favor of the adoption of the report of the Committee on Committees will please say "aye"; those opposed will say "no." The report is adopted and the appointments made as indicated in the report.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Schmidt who has a motion to present at this time.

MR. SCHMIDT: In order to prevent any hiatus in respect to any committee created by the new legislation adopted today and which is not effective until February 1, I should like to move that any committee duly created at this convention and not elected thereat shall be appointed by the Council to serve until the next annual convention of the Association.

PRESIDENT WILLETT: Is there a second?
Is there any discussion? Those in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried. I shall call for a report of the Nominations Committee.

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): Mr. President and Members of the Association: It is my privilege to present the report of the Nominating Committee composed of one representative from each of the eight districts of the Association and a chairman. All the members were present and participated in the preparation of this report. As a result of our meetings, we propose the following persons for your approval as the officers of this Association for the year 1951.

President: Hugh C. Willett
Secretary-Treasurer: Kenneth L. Wilson
Vice Presidents:
First District: William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
Second District: Carl P. Schott, Pennsylvania State
Third District: Fred Lewis, Vanderbilt University
Fourth District: William R. Breneman, Indiana University
Fifth District: George Small, University of Tulsa
Sixth District: Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
Seventh District: King Hendricks, Utah State
Eighth District: H. P. Everest, University of Washington

I place these names in nomination for the group.

Would you care to vote on the names as a group or would you care to vote for the President and Secretary-Treasurer separately or the President separately and the Secretary separately?

MR. VANLEER: Mr. President, I move the committee's report be approved and the officers unanimously elected. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. NICHOLS: Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor will signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no." So ordered. Congratulations!

I have spoken to Hugh, and if it is not out of order, I would like to propose a motion to the Association in connection with the work of the Compliance Committee.

We have been saying a word about some other individuals who certainly deserve commendation, and I just want to propose, Mr. President, if it is not out of order, I would like to move that this organization go on record in an expression of deep gratitude for a service that was perhaps the most difficult assignment ever given any committee in the history of this Association.

They have performed their duties with intelligence, tact, courage, and fidelity, and I move you that this organization go on record in expressing to "Pop" Houston, Ralph Aigler, to Jimmy Stewart and to Jim Lynah the great appreciation of this organization for the work that they have done over the last three years. (The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT WILLETT: All those in favor of the motion say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The motion is carried unanimously.

I wish to thank the delegates to this convention for the honor and confidence you have expressed in me and the honor and confidence expressed by my re-election as President for the coming year.

You have certainly made the duties of the President and presiding officer at this convention very pleasant, indeed, by your complete cooperation.

Is there any further business to come before the Convention? If not, I declare the forty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association adjourned sine die.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Books and records of the N.C.A.A. for the fiscal year ended 31 August 1950 were examined and audited by J. M. Brooks, C.P.A., Evanston, Ill.

All Cash Receipts as shown by the Books of Account were traced as having been deposited in Bank and all Cash Disbursements were verified by a detailed examination of cancelled checks and such other supporting evidence as were on file. Cash in Bank at August 31, 1950 was reconciled with Bank Statement as of that date and Cash on deposit in Savings Accounts at The Northern Trust Company of Chicago and The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Conn. were verified by confirmations received from these depositories. The Investments of the Association showed no change during the year. The redemption value of \$21,625.00 U. S. Government Savings Bonds Series "F" due 1957 at August 31, 1950 was \$17,494.62 — an increase of \$497.37 for the year. Interest at 2% on \$4,000 U.S. Government Treasury Bonds has been paid to March 15, 1950. By authority of the Executive Committee at its Meeting held in January 1950 a Loan of \$15,000 for 90 days at 3½% was discounted on March 30, 1950 at The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, with interest of \$131.25. The Loan was repaid on June 30, 1950. This loan was made to assist the financing of the publication of the N.C.A.A. Official Guides. The books of account, as in former years, have been maintained on a cash recorded basis. Therefore the Statements herewith presented do not reflect unpaid dues, accrued income or unrecorded liabilities. — K. L. Wilson, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1950 AND AUGUST 31, 1949

ASSETS		Aug. 31, '50	Aug. 31, '49
<i>Cash</i>			
Northern Trust Company of Chicago			
Checking Account	\$ 17,042.83	\$ 32,145.51	
Savings Account	5,282.86	5,217.45	
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Conn.			
Savings Account	3,462.04	3,393.82	
	<u>\$ 25,787.73</u>	<u>\$ 40,756.78</u>	
<i>Advances</i>			
Tournament Expenses	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	
U.S. Olympic Association	458.69	458.69	
Sundry	235.41	90.41	
	<u>\$ 1,694.10</u>	<u>\$ 1,549.10</u>	

Investments

\$4,000 U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53 dated Sept. 15, 1943 due Sept. 15, 1953 - at cost	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
\$21,625.00 U.S. Government Savings Bonds Series "F" dated Jan. 1945 due Jan. 1957 - at cost - Redemption value Aug. 31, 1950 \$17,494.62	16,002.50	16,002.50
	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 47,484.33</u>	<u>\$ 62,308.38</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

	Aug. 31, '50	Aug. 31, '49
<i>Accounts Payable</i>		
U.S. Government — Employees' Withholding Tax	\$ 175.50	\$ 250.90
Intercollegiate Conference	200.00	—
	<u>\$ 375.50</u>	<u>\$ 250.90</u>
<i>Olympic Fund</i>	<u>\$ 1,947.84</u>	<u>—</u>
<i>Surplus</i>		
Balance — Aug. 31, 1949 \$62,057.48		\$ 62,057.48
Deduct		
Excess Disbursements over Re- ceipts \$16,896.49	\$ 45,160.99	—
Total Liabilities and Surplus	<u>\$ 47,484.33</u>	<u>\$ 62,308.38</u>

CASH RECEIPTS

	Aug. 31, '50	Aug. 31, '49
<i>Cash Receipts</i>		
Dues	\$ 15,070.00	\$ 20,765.00
<i>Meets and Tournaments</i>		
Boxing	\$ 671.67	\$ 783.55
Baseball	1,646.53	12,826.88
Basketball	64,708.99	60,848.92
Gymnastics	—	59.58
Track and Field	—	10,927.38
Swimming	2,164.26	781.76
Wrestling	324.75	229.83
	<u>\$ 69,516.20</u>	<u>\$ 87,457.90</u>
<i>Royalties, Etc.</i>		
Basketball Rules	\$ 793.56	\$ 780.48
Football Rules	3,254.54	4,498.14
Don Spencer Advertising	25,050.12	5,612.53
Film Rentals	198.88	197.00
	<u>\$ 29,297.10</u>	<u>\$ 11,088.15</u>

Interest

2% U.S. Govt. Treasury Bonds	\$ 80.00	\$ 240.00
Savings Accounts	133.63	127.46
	<u>\$ 213.63</u>	<u>\$ 367.46</u>
Total Operating Receipts	\$114,096.93	\$119,678.51

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

	Aug. 31, '50	Aug. 31, '49
<i>Rules Committees</i>		
Basketball	\$ 1,387.22	\$ 2,778.05
Boxing	—	124.22
Football	3,520.13	9,276.60
Fencing	327.82	208.90
Gymnastics	1,003.42	1,458.76
Ice Hockey	767.02	658.80
La Crosse	270.81	9.75
Track	1,449.80	2,236.00
Swimming	1,557.72	1,917.71
Soccer	102.81	—
Wrestling	1,103.75	1,396.62
	<u>\$ 11,490.50</u>	<u>\$ 20,065.41</u>

Other Committees

Executive Committee	\$ 1,457.11	\$ 1,714.73
Eligibility Committee	17.49	371.09
Constitutional Compliance Com.	4,394.25	4,603.78
Bowl Games Committee	462.41	965.82
Constitutional Revision Committee	449.90	—
Council Meetings	2,309.46	—
Special Meetings	174.87	723.13
Baseball Tournament Committee	—	108.33
College Committee on Physical Education	—	91.27
	<u>\$ 9,265.49</u>	<u>\$ 8,578.15</u>

Meets and Tournaments

Basketball	\$ 32,644.88	\$ 30,424.46
Cross Country	725.37	642.60
Baseball	10,803.90	17,637.49
Golf	—	222.65
	<u>\$ 44,174.15</u>	<u>\$ 48,927.20</u>

Grants, Etc.

National Collegiate Athletic Bur.	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 17,000.00
National Asscn. Basketball Coaches	50.00	4,719.11
U. S. Olympic Fund	1,947.84	1,244.64
Preliminary Guides	—	1,000.00
Television Survey	—	5,000.00
American Association of Physical		

Education		
Official Score Book	100.00	36.48
	—	254.31
	<u>\$ 15,097.84</u>	<u>\$ 29,254.54</u>

General Operating Expenses

<i>Executive Office Salaries:</i>		
Secretary-Treasurer	\$ 2,750.00	\$ 2,000.00
Executive Assistant	4,218.75	4,281.25
Secretarial Assistants	4,730.00	4,141.14
Convention Expense	1,754.79	3,564.27
Membership Dues	607.00	608.50
Printing	2,457.65	2,784.96
Postage and Express	1,040.74	613.78
Office Supplies and Expense	960.36	503.26
Telephone and Telegraph	1,587.27	1,092.60
Premium — Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Rent of Office	2,283.30	1,846.28
Travel and Entertainment	1,802.43	3,437.07
Office Equipment and Repairs	28.67	291.34
Miscellaneous Expenses	546.43	539.64
N.C.A.A. Seal	60.35	—
President and Vice President's Office Expenses	89.05	—
	<u>\$ 24,941.79</u>	<u>\$ 25,729.09</u>

Total Operating Disbursements	\$104,969.77	\$132,554.39
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N.C.A.B. STATISTICAL GUIDES

Expenses	Aug. 31, '50	Aug. 31, '49
Administration Expense	\$ 25,000.00	—
Editorial Expense	1,210.01	—
Copyright Expense	24.00	—
Interest on Loan of \$15,000.00	131.25	—
Publication Expense	17,432.59	—
	<u>\$ 43,797.85</u>	<u>\$</u>

Deduct Receipts

Sale of Guides	\$ 17,774.20	\$
	<u>\$ 26,023.65</u>	<u>\$</u>

Net Expense

Total Disbursements	\$130,993.42	\$132,554.39
Total Receipts	\$114,096.93	\$119,678.51
Excess Disbursements over Receipts for year	\$ 16,896.49	\$ 12,875.88

FINIANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS
Omaha, Nebraska, June 15 - 23

RECEIPTS:

Ticket Sales	\$17,775.60	
Program Sales	330.78	
Sale of unused balls	150.00	
District Playoff Receipts	797.02	\$19,053.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Federal Tax	2,924.64	
Ticket sellers expense	830.40	
Printing tickets	260.83	
Posters and programs	292.00	
Jack Clouff — refund	110.00	
Ushers	352.00	
Police	360.00	
Stadium workers	337.00	
Umpires concession expense	26.70	
Letter advertising	97.63	
Stadium records	6.10	
Announcer expense	135.00	
Umpire Tobin's local expense	146.33	
Umpire Warneke's local expense	210.00	
Press headquarters expense	264.96	
Gasoline to dry wet grounds	10.21	
Field microphone and turntables	25.00	
Print box office order cards	9.00	
Printing table reservation cards	3.00	
Bank charge	4.10	
2 trophies	100.00	
2 gross baseballs	457.70	
Light maintenance electrician	154.80	
Gold baseballs for University of Texas	180.00	
Team telephone expense	7.41	
U. of N. Revolving Fund — clerical	450.00	
District publicity promotion	450.00	
A. J. Lewandowski — 7/6 meeting	18.70	
Omaha Towel Supply Co.	59.50	
Robert Phipps — official scorekeeper	75.00	
Donald Christensen — scoreboard	30.00	
Josten's — Rutgers trophy	40.00	8,428.01

Amount to be prorated \$10,625.39

Party of 18	Per Diem 6.00	Local Expenses	Rail and Pullman Travel Expense	Total Expenses	Per-centage Prorated	Prorated Share of Receipts
Colo. A&M 1224 miles	6 days	648.00	753.30	1,401.30	.0776	824.53
Bradley 774 miles	6 days	648.00	521.10	1,169.10	.0642	682.15
Tufts 3042 miles	7 days	756.00	2,513.70	3,269.70	.1797	1,909.38
Alabama 1834 miles	8 days	864.00	1,124.10	1,988.10	.1081	1,148.60
Wisconsin 1272 miles	9 days	972.00	693.90	1,665.90	.0921	978.60
Rutgers 2730 miles	10 days	1,080.00	2,050.20	3,130.20	.1727	1,835.00
Wash. St. 3490 miles	11 days	1,188.00	1,926.90	3,114.90	.1713	1,820.13
Texas 1808 miles	11 days	1,188.00	1,255.50	2,443.50	.1343	1,427.00
		7,344.00	10,838.70	18,182.70	10000	10,625.39

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS
Western Playoffs

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 24-25

Receipts:

Ticket Sales (less taxes)	\$ 33,477.32
Program Receipts (net)	542.84
Radio and television receipts	1,300.00

Total Receipts \$ 35,320.16

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:

Publicity Posters	\$ 35.50
Newspaper Advertising	25.20
Postage and Materials	15.00
Telephone and Telegraph	30.00
Clerical Help	50.00
Ticket Printing and Ticket Takers	278.57
Visiting Coaches' Dinner	32.00
Manager's Expenses	258.02
Manager's Fee	450.00

\$ 1,174.29

Expenses For Officials:

Fees for Officials, Announcer, Timer, Scorer	\$ 720.00
Expenses for Officials	556.00

Games Expenses: \$ 1,276.06

Competing Teams	\$ 7,786.46
Trophies and Awards	1,245.05
Motion Pictures	867.37
Building and Grounds	4,612.23

\$ 14,511.11

Total Disbursements \$ 16,961.46

Net Receipts \$ 18,358.70

Eastern Playoffs and Final Games

Madison Square Garden, New York, March 23, 25, 28

Receipts:

Ticket Sale	\$109,147.72
Sale of New York radio rights	2,250.00
Sale of Out-of-town radio rights	1,805.00

Less N.Y.C. Gross Receipts tax \$113,202.72
226.41

Total Receipts \$112,976.31

Disbursements:

Team Expenses:

C.C.N.Y.	\$ 1,120.00
Ohio State	1,772.70
North Carolina State	2,000.30
Holy Cross	998.76
Baylor	2,551.64
Bradley	2,241.03

\$ 10,657.43

Committee Expense:

Tournament Committee expenses	\$ 2,214.79
Motion Pictures	750.00

\$ 2,964.79

\$ 4,064.77

Trophies and Prizes

Game Expense:

Tournament Director	\$ 500.00
Officials' Fees and Expenses	1,768.70
Special Force Personnel	4,770.48
Preparation and Cleaning	1,929.95
Coaches' Luncheon and tickets tax	677.51
Publicity and Advertising	534.83
Ticket Printing	587.52
Basketballs	20.64
Schedules, stationery, telephone, etc.	308.24
Misc. Game Expense	60.00
Payroll Taxes	275.51
Public Liability Insurance	505.83
Compensation Insurance	162.41
Marquee Signs	120.00
Public Address System	75.00
Spotlights	60.00

\$ 12,356.42

Total Expense

\$ 30,043.61

Net Receipts

\$ 82,932.70

Less 50% rent

41,466.35

N.C.A.A.'s Share of Net Receipts

\$ 41,466.35

Summary

Receipts:

Fifth District Playoff	\$ 6,304.00
Western Playoffs	18,358.70
Eastern Playoffs and Final Games	41,466.35

\$ 66,129.05

Disbursements:

Selection Committee Expenses:

District No. 4	\$ 3.60
District No. 5	272.89
District No. 7	17.15

\$ 293.64

Winik Film Corporation

262.50

One watch tab

5.00

Telephone and Telegraph

35.94

Special Committee Meeting 52.80

Secretarial Services for

Tournament Committee 100.00

Travel for inspection of
tournament sites 334.76Tournament Office and
Headquarter Expenses 500.00

\$ 1,584.64

Final Net Receipts

\$ 64,644.41

Distribution of Net Receipts

To Competing Teams:

City College of New York	\$ 5,252.35
Bradley University	5,252.35
Baylor University	4,444.31
North Carolina State	4,444.31
Ohio State University	3,232.22
Holy Cross	3,232.22
U.C.L.A.	3,232.22
Brigham Young University	3,232.22
Balance to N.C.A.A.	32,322.21

\$ 64,644.41

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Pennsylvania State College, March 30 - 31 — April 1

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 11,351.22
Entry Fees	112.00
Program Receipts:	
Sales	1,102.25
Advertising	382.42

Total Receipts

\$ 12,947.89

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:

Advertising	\$ 126.80
Telephone and Telegraph	60.47
Postage	24.50
Clerical Expense	12.00
Meetings, Committee and Press	788.29

\$ 1,012.06

Games Committee and Officials Expense:

Officials	\$ 913.96
Timers	60.00
Games Committee Expense	1,028.87

\$ 2,002.83

Ticket and Administration Expense:

Printing Tickets	\$ 355.44
Entry and Application Blanks	141.45
Contestant Badges and Score Cards	48.00
Mimeograph Material, etc.	40.00

\$ 584.89

Games Expense:

Gloves, Helmets and Ring Supplies	\$ 1,116.85
Ticket Sellers	91.00
Gatemen, Ushers and Police	306.57
Bleachers	135.93
Medals and Trophies	183.84
Films	176.96
Local Transportation	72.25
Training Room Supplies	114.00
Public Address	54.00
Miscellaneous	28.00

\$ 2,279.44

Program Expense:

Printing	\$ 935.00
Cuts	177.40
Commissions to sellers	237.20

\$ 1,349.60

Total Disbursements \$ 7,228.78

Net Receipts \$ 5,719.11

Distribution of Net Receipts

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasurer	\$ 571.91
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	5,147.20

\$ 5,719.11

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, March 24 - 25

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 528.80
Federal Tax Collected	105.76
Entry Fees	190.00

Totals Receipts \$ 824.56

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:

Entry Blanks, Preliminary Announcements	\$ 35.15
Publicity Folders, Posters	63.61
Other Advertising	4.00
Clerical Expense	25.00
Postage	26.05
Telephone and Telegraph	24.88
Meetings	150.44
Miscellaneous	25.45

\$ 354.58

Ticket and Administration Expense:

Printing Tickets	\$ 23.27
Federal and State Taxes	105.76

\$ 129.03

Games Committee and Officials Expense:

Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 152.73
Travel Expense	8.75

\$ 161.48

Games Expense:

Awards	\$ 33.82
Equipment	14.18
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	52.16
Public Address	45.33
Buildings and Grounds Labor	90.00
Rental	211.00
Programs Printing	30.50
Badges	26.75
Postage	6.14
Insurance	24.00

\$ 533.88

Total Disbursements \$ 1,178.97

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of New Mexico, June 23 - July 1

Receipts:

Ticket Sales (exclusive of tax)	\$ 868.15
Entry Fees	680.00

Total Receipts \$ 1,548.15

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:

Advertising	\$ 177.57
Entry blanks, printing, mailing, etc.	380.02
Entertainment of Press, Officials, Contestants	505.89

\$ 1,063.48

Ticket and Administrative Expense:

Printing Charges	\$ 91.25
Ticket Sellers	124.95
Postage and Telephone	11.45
Golf Committee Expenses	243.59
Miscellaneous Expenses	65.22

\$ 536.46

Games Expense:

Labor	\$ 297.73
Golf Balls	15.20
Public Address System	15.50

Tent Rental	46.00	
Trophies, Medals, Plaques	299.98	
		\$ 674.41
Total Disbursements		\$ 2,274.35
Deficit (absorbed by University of New Mexico)		\$ 726.20

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., March 16-17-18

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Ticket Sales	\$ 13,485.50	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	353.80	
Advertising	1,063.75	
Total Receipts		\$ 14,903.05
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Promotion Expense:		\$ 258.38
Advertising		
Ticket and Administrative Expense:		
Printing, Stationery and Tickets	113.38	
Postage, telephone and telegraph	49.33	
		\$ 162.71
Games Expense:		
Referees	\$ 708.86	
Insurance	3.67	
Salaries and wages of ground force	651.43	
Officials and teams entertainment	510.78	
Programs	761.59	
Trophies and awards	341.96	
Decorations	96.05	
Electricity	32.00	
Motion Pictures	82.55	
Miscellaneous	23.50	
		\$ 3,212.39
Expenses of Competing Teams		\$ 11,547.05
Total Disbursements		\$ 15,180.53
Deficit (absorbed by Broadmoor Hotel, Inc.) ..		\$ 277.48

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, March 23-24-25

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Ticket Sales	\$ 4,120.00	
Entry Fees	500.00	
Program Sales and Advertising	750.89	
Total Receipts		\$ 5,370.89

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:		
Note Books	\$ 2.06	
Photographs	10.00	
Supplies	68.73	
Committee Expense	75.95	
Postage and Mimeograph	6.50	
Telephone and Telegraph	7.20	
		\$ 170.44
Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Tickets	\$ 102.50	
Ticket Sellers and Gatemen	269.00	
Police and Guards	95.50	
Bank Charges	3.60	
		\$ 470.60
General Meet Expense:		
Awards	\$ 328.65	
Movies	350.00	
Check Room Service	22.50	
Trainers	69.00	
Equipment	18.90	
Hospital Expense	3.50	
Program Expense:		
Sellers	\$ 50.00	
Advertising Commissions	50.25	
Printing	366.65	
Engraving	181.82	
		\$ 648.72
Federal Tax		\$ 1,440.37
Total Disbursements		\$ 2,774.75

<i>Net Receipts</i>		\$ 2,596.14
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>		
10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury	\$ 259.61	
Pro-Rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	2,336.53	
		\$ 2,596.14

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Texas, June 19 - 24

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Ticket Sales	\$ 937.42	
Federal Tax Collected	193.42	
Entry Fees	373.00	
Sale of Used Balls	72.00	
Concessions Income	77.40	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	\$ 55.00	
Advertising	450.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 2,158.24

Disbursements:

Promotional Expense:

Entry Blanks and Announcements....	\$ 57.93	
Publicity Folders and Posters	17.50	
Supplies	10.00	
Postage	36.00	\$
		\$ 121.43

Ticket and Administrative Expense:

Printing Tickets	\$ 40.23	
Clerical Expense	10.00	
Federal Taxes	193.42	\$
		\$ 243.65

Games Expenses:

Awards	\$ 308.39	
Tennis Balls	365.40	
Public Address	25.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense	322.00	
Canvas Rental	166.67	
Ticket Sellers and Takers, also clean up crew	155.00	
Program Printing	233.38	
Banquet and Food	213.88	
Court Surfacing	700.00	
		\$ 2,489.72

Total Disbursements	\$ 2,854.80
Deficit (absorbed by Univ. of Texas)	\$ 696.56

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of Minnesota, June 16 - 17

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 10,523.91	
Federal Tax Collected	2,254.18	
Program Sales	1,246.00	
Advertising	972.28	
Entry Fee	10.00	
Miscellaneous Program Sale	2.00	
Postage	33.75	
Total Receipts		\$ 15,042.12

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:

Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 165.35	
Publicity forms and press releases	178.09	
Supplies	44.60	
Clerical Expense	233.73	
Miscellaneous	16.88	
Postage	224.03	
Promotion meetings and entertainment	371.65	
Newspaper subscriptions	46.38	
		\$ 1,280.71

Ticket Administration Expense:

Printing tickets	\$ 455.70	
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.)	38.16	
Meet crew (sellers, ticket takers, etc.)	529.75	
Clerical and Administrative expense	465.78	
Miscellaneous	42.84	
Bank Charges75	
Federal Tax	2,282.74	

Games Expense:

Officials fees and expenses	\$ 225.00	
Awards	226.17	
Equipment (implements - badges, etc.)	190.85	
Motion Pictures and permanent records	330.10	
Training room and special attendants	174.96	
Miscellaneous	129.01	
Public Address	120.37	
Buildings and Grounds Expense	824.04	
Program Expense:		
Sellers Commission	271.20	
Printing	1,423.50	
Refreshments (Press Box, etc.)	84.19	
Printed scoring forms	52.36	
Miscellaneous (dinner, etc.)	568.00	
		\$ 4,619.75

Total Disbursements	\$ 9,716.18
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Net Receipts	\$ 5,325.94
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Distribution of Net Receipts

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasurer	\$ 532.59	
Pro-rated to Competitors for travel Expenses	\$ 4,793.35	
		\$ 5,325.94

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1950 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Iowa State Teachers College, March 24-25

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 5,670.09	
Federal Tax Collected	1,138.01	
Entry Fees	274.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	488.00	
Advertising	301.75	
Total Receipts		\$ 7,871.85

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses:

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 10.55	
Supplies	14.70	

Postage	12.00	
Press Telephone and Telegraph	59.00	
		\$ 96.25
Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Printing Tickets	\$ 93.58	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	90.00	
Federal and State Taxes	1,138.01	
		\$ 1,321.59
Games Committee and Officials Expense:		
Officials Fees and Expenses		\$ 721.62
Games Expense:		
Awards	\$ 205.32	
Training Room Supplies	49.86	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	275.18	
Buildings and Grounds	1,127.46	
Ushers and Checkroom	131.30	
Program Printing and Commissions	601.79	
Photographers	16.00	
Coaches' Luncheon	78.00	
		\$ 2,484.91
Total Disbursements		\$ 4,624.37
		\$ 3,247.48
<i>Net Receipts</i>		
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>		
10% to N.C.A.A. Treasurer	\$ 324.75	
Pro-Rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	2,922.73	
		\$ 3,247.48

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(As revised and adopted by the 45th annual Convention, Dallas, Texas,
January 13, 1951.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.
PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct, of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phases of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

ARTICLE III.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. Any college athlete who takes or accepts the promise of pay in any form for participation in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself or, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such Conference.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. Athletes shall be admitted to the institution on the same basis as any other students and shall be required to observe and maintain the same academic standards.

Section 4. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 5. Principle Governing Competition in Post-season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets or tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership — Discipline of Members.

(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable academic or athletic standards required for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds or suspended or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of the majority of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided:

- (1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, on or before the first day of September prior to the Convention;
 - (2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and
 - (3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.
- (4) If such motion is for termination of membership and a majority but less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, vote in favor of such termination, such vote shall effect the suspension of such member from membership.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(d) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (a) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between conventions is committed to a Council of seventeen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Eight members of the Council shall be the eight vice-presidents of this Association.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a vice-president as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election.
- (2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of nine members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, and shall be the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two of these seven members shall be members of the Council.

For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence — such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Assistant and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The vice-presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the vice-presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as vice-presidents after having served two terms under this section.

(c) Duties of Officers.

(1) President. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) Vice-Presidents. Each vice-president shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of inter-collegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) Secretary-Treasurer. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.
7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI.

BY-LAWS AND EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of collegiate athletics by any members of the association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be provided in the By-laws.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote.

Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all Committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by the 45th annual Convention, Dallas, Texas,
January 13, 1951.)

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The secretary shall determine whether the applicant is accredited by one or more of the following national and regional accrediting agencies acceptable to the Association, namely,

Association of American Universities
New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools
Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Western College Association

or listed by the Committee on Special Projects of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars as an institution offering a bachelor's degree acceptable for admission to graduate standing. If the institution is not so accredited or so listed, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited or so listed, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the secretary shall refer its application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the vice-president of the district shall report it to the secretary, and the secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the vice-president of the district or by the secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, all of whose members are active members of this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institu-

tions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

- (1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.
- (2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.
- (3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.
- (4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.
- (5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.
- (6) Allied members which have an average male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.
- (7) Associate members, \$25.00.
- (8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

U.S. Naval Academy and Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.
Bradley University and the University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.
University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.
University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.
University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.
University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.
Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.

ARTICLE II.

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III.

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the General Committees established by the Association:

- Executive Committee
- Constitutional Compliance Committee
- Eligibility Committee
- Extra Events Committee
- Publications Committee
- College Committee
- Nominating Committee
- Committee on Committees
- Committee on Credentials

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Constitutional Compliance Committee shall consist of three members, elected by the Association at the annual Convention upon the nomination of the Nominating Committee, to serve for a term of three years. At the end of the first three-year term one member shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and the third for three years, so that beginning with the fourth year of the existence of this Committee one member shall be elected each year, in the manner above stated, for a term of three years. One member shall be nominated and elected specifically as Chairman.

In addition to the duties of this committee as hereinafter set forth, it is authorized to make rulings either on its own motion, or at the request of the officers of the Association or of any member institution regarding the interpretation of the language of the Constitution and By-laws, and, more particularly, to answer inquiries as to whether stated practices, actual or contemplated, are forbidden by, or are consistent with, the provisions of the Constitution or By-laws. Such rulings and answers shall be deemed final and authoritative, subject only to reversal by vote of the Association in convention assembled.

Upon receipt of information or charges, formal or informal, by the officers of the Association to the effect that some member institution is failing to comply with the provisions of the Constitution or the By-laws, they shall communicate such fact, together with all information then in hand to the Chairman of the Constitutional Compliance Committee. It shall then be the duty of such committee to determine whether there is probable basis for the allegation of non-compliance; in other words, whether the situation is such that the further steps of investigation as provided for herein shall be taken.

Without attempting to declare specifically what steps shall be taken, or not taken, by the Committee, it is expected in general that:

(1) The fact of the complaint or charge thus lodged shall be brought to the attention of the responsible officer or officers of the

institution involved, together with a statement as to the nature of the charge. The accused institution presumably will be allowed and expected to file an answer of admission, denial, or explanation; also, if the facts warrant it, a statement that the condition regarding which complaint has been made has been rectified.

(2) If the committee is satisfied upon such basis that there was no foundation for the original complaint or charge, or if they conclude that though there may have been sufficient basis the situation has been corrected, they shall notify the officers of the Association of their conclusion for transmission to the source of the original allegation. It is expected that the Committee will exert reasonable efforts to work out, in cooperation with the accused institution, a correction of any situation involving non-compliance with the Constitution or By-laws so that the further steps hereinafter provided for may become unnecessary.

(3) If, however, the committee concludes that there is probable cause to conclude that there not only was, but is, non-compliance, the matter shall then, with all papers, correspondence, etc. be transmitted to the Chairman of The Panel and such Chairman shall be advised of the conclusion of the Committee.

(4) Upon receipt of such communication from the Constitutional Compliance Committee, the Chairman of The Panel may independently communicate again with the responsible officer or officers of the accused institution. Such communication shall call the attention of the addressees to the then status of the matter and may invite further evidence of correction of the situation about which the complaint was made.

(5) In the absence of such further evidence satisfying such Chairman, he shall then designate three such persons from The Panel as the Fact Finding Committee to make a thorough investigation of the situation.

The members of such Fact Finding Committee shall use their judgment as to the required extent and nature of their investigation. They may conduct their investigation on the ground and any refusal or reluctance of the accused institution to cooperate fully may be taken into account by the committee in reaching its conclusion and making its report. It shall be the objective of the Fact Finding Committee to determine, as accurately as possible, the facts necessary for a fair ruling on the question presented.

(6) The Fact Finding Committee, on the conclusion of its study, shall prepare a full report of its conclusions as to the facts. It shall submit such report to the Chairman of The Panel with or without recommendation as to the ruling to be made.

(7) Upon receipt of such report, the Chairman of The Panel shall review it and forward it to the Council of the Association with his recommendation as to the appropriate action, if any.

(8) In the Council the report shall be again reviewed together with the recommendations. It shall be permissible for the Council to delegate its review to a sub-committee of its members.

(9) If disciplinary action, expulsion, suspension, or otherwise, is the final recommendation, the matter shall be referred to the Association in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It is expected that all communications and proceedings, up to the time of any notice required by the Constitution, shall be kept in strict confidence. In case disciplinary action is taken, then such action shall be made public and shall be noted in the Proceedings of the Association.

The Fact Finding Committee shall consist of three members, each member to serve only until the accomplishment of the particular task for which the Committee is activated.

The three members of this Committee shall be designated as occasion arises for the utilization of its function, from a list of at least fifteen names, which list shall be known as "The Panel," selection of the three members to be based upon the nature of the task to be performed, regard being had in each instance to the background, location and general fitness of those designated.

The Panel, from which the membership of the Fact Finding Committee shall, from time to time, be drawn, shall consist of not less than fifteen members to be appointed by the Council. The members shall be men in various walks of life, with deep interests in intercollegiate athletics. In so far as may be possible they shall be men of recognized standing, whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. Though no geographical limitations are imposed, it is expected that various parts of the nation will be represented.

One member of the Panel shall be designated in his appointment as Chairman. It is expected that the person so designated shall possess, possibly in a peculiarly high degree, the qualities above stated for membership in the Panel.

Appointments to the Panel and as Chairman thereof shall be for the term of three years.

(d) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

(e) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VIII of the By-laws.

(f) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association.

(g) The College Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as Chairman. The Committee may consider and may bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(h) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one member-at-large who shall be the Chairman. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of

the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of president, the eight vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer, the seven members-at-large of the Council and such member or members of the Constitutional Compliance Committee as are to be elected at the Convention.

(i) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one at large who shall be the Chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the Rules Committees and Tournament Committees of the Association and of all General Committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Constitutional Compliance Committee and the Committee on Credentials.

(j) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

Section 2. (a) The following are the Rules Committees established by the Association:

- Basketball Rules
- Football Rules
- Swimming Rules
- Track and Field Rules
- Soccer Rules
- Boxing Rules
- Fencing Rules
- Gymnastics Rules
- Ice Hockey Rules
- LaCrosse Rules
- Wrestling Rules

It shall be the duty of each of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors.

The Rules Committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the rotation district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years. The members of all other Rules Committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all Rules Committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association.

The Chairman of any Rules Committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor, guide editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as Chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as Chairman.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee, shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman.

(k) The LaCrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate LaCrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National High School Federation. One of the members of the Committee shall be elected as Chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the Tournament Committees established by the Association:

Baseball Committee and Selection Committees
Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
Golf Tournament Committee
Tennis Tournament Committee

(b) The Baseball Committee shall consist of eight members, one to be elected from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association. One member shall be elected as Chairman. The Baseball Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Baseball tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V. The Baseball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Baseball Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

(c) The Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the Basketball Tournament and for a final Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf

Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV.

ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the Association must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work.

(A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in paragraph (d), if the certifying institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved.

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e).)

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section (1) of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with

all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that in times of national emergency the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

ARTICLE V.

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following Athletic Events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Golf Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Tennis Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Baseball Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Swimming Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Ice Hockey Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Wrestling Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Fencing Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament
- The N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Meet
- The N.C.A.A. Cross Country Meet

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet, shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Rules Committee, in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Playoffs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI.

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective students reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

ARTICLE VII.

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

- (a) Any non-collegiate or non-Conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administrative committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.
- (b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.
- (c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.
- (d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.
- (e) The competing institutions shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game. Not more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts shall be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other expense.

The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, video rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of the gross receipts.

In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played it may

in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

- (f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

A General committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

- (a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.
- (b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding national convention of the Association.
- (c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendment of the provisions of Article VI or VIII shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

I.

CONVENTION ORDER OF BUSINESS

The order of business at the annual convention of the Association shall be established by the Executive Committee and circularized to the membership in the official notice of the convention.

II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. Limitation of Entries. The tournament or other committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, or meet, may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such athletic event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 2. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association are limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January 1 and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

Section 3. Financial Reports. Reports covering the financial details of each meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such event and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the event and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Section 4. Chairmen of committees in charge of such events and persons directly managing the same, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

Section 5. Distribution of Receipts. The income from meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

- (1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the event.
- (2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.
- (3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field meets the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.
- (4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

- (a) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.
- (b) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such event, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the same.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Rules Committee Expenses. The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$10.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.